"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, rain by tonight or Friday; warmer; increasing south winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,300. ••••• NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

RED AGITATORS FROM THIS CITY POTENT IN RUSSIA

Former East Siders Largely Responsible for Bolshevism, Says Dr. Simons.

ATROCITIES TO YOUNG GIRLS

Terrible Fate of Hundreds of Them Sanctioned by Official Authority.

VICTIMS OF THE RED GUARDS

Methodist Official from Petrograd Tells of Aliases Used by Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate committee which is investigating Bolshevism was told today that present chaotic conditions in Russia were due in large part to agitators from the east side of New York City, who flocked into that country immediately after the overthrow of the Czar. It was stated that hundreds of these agitators, some of them holding the highest positions in the Bolshevist Government, were now in Russia, and that in the event that the Bolshevist régime was overthrown they all hoped to find an asylum in the United States.

These statements were made by the Rev. Dr. George S. Simons, Superintendent since 1907 of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia and Finland, who left Petrograd in the middle of last October, being one of the last Americans to quit Russia. Dr. Simons was on the stand the entire day.

It was absolutely impossible, he said, for any man to understand what was going on in Russia unless he saw it with his own eyes. He told of the wholesale murder of innocent civilians, the outraging of young girls by the Red Guard, the seizure without legal process of all property, the urging of young girls to go into the streets to follow a life of prostitution, the tying together of helpless people and throwing them into a river to drown, the absolute suppression of free speech and a free press, the official starving of those who do not indorse Bolshevist teachings and programs, and the sending of huge sums of money into other countries to stir up disorder.

Sees Parallel to the I. W. W.

Replying to a question, Dr. Simons said that in all essentials the aims of the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki were the same.

Russia, so far as civilization is concerned, was pictured as a dead land. Dr. Simons pointed out that at the time of the revolution Petrograd was a magnificent city of 2,300,000 population. Today it is a city under the spell of chaos, with a population estimated, he said, at less than 800,000.

That the Bolshevist group in Russia is spending millions of dollars in propaganda in other countries was again asserted. In this connection Major Lowry Humes, the Judge Advocate in charge of the examination of witnesses, produced an official translation of a Bolshevist Government order appropriating 2,000,000 rubles for propaganda purposes in enemy, friendly, and neutral countries.

Text of Propaganda Order.

The order, which is said to be one of many and was placed in the record as official proof, was dated December, 1917. It reads:

Order—

For the appropriation of 2,000,000 rubles for the requirements of the revolutionary internationalist movement.

Whereas, The Soviet authority stands on the ground of the principles of the international solidarity of the proletariat and the brotherhood of the workers of all countries; and

Whereas, The struggle against the war and imperialism can lead to complete victory only if conducted on an international scale,

The Council of People's Commissaries considers it absolutely necessary to take every possible means, including expenditure of money, for the assistance of the Left Internationalist wing of the workingman movement in all countries, whether these countries are at war or in alliance with Russia or are maintaining a neutral position.

To this end the Council of People's Commissaries orders the appropriation for the requirements of the revolutionary international movement, to be put at the disposal of the foreign representatives of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, of 2,000,000 rubles.

LENINE.
TROTZKY.
GOUCH-BRUEVICH.
GARBUNW.

List of Aliases Given.

Th fact that most of the Bolshevist officials use aliases was also brought out today. A complete record of the aliases of these persons will probably be placed in the records tomorrow. A partial list was submitted today.

That list which gives the real and as-

Continued on Page Four.

USE SONORA NEEDLES! Sonora Semi-Permanent Silvered Needles replace steel needles. They play 50 to 100 times. Loud, Medium or Soft grades, 30c. per card of 5.—Advt.

Italian Troops Are Searching Austria for Stolen Treasure

VIENNA, Feb. 10, (Associated Press.)—Italian troops and bankers today began removing from a bank here banknotes, bonds, and securities valued at 1,500,000,000 kronen which had originally belonged to the City of Trieste. The money was removed here for safe keeping during the war.

The Italians are seeking to recover several valuable paintings and frescoes removed from Venetia. One of them is said to be the best work of Tiepolo, entitled the "Madonna della Pieta," which was taken from the church of the same name in Udine. A picture by Il Pordenone, taken from a small town along the Piave, also is being sought. The picture is the only thing left of or from the church, which was destroyed during the fighting.

I. W. W. IN PLOT TO KILL WILSON

Secret Service Men Disclose It After the Arrest of an Anarchist in Cleveland.

TRAILED HIM FOR MONTHS

Conspiracy Formed in Leavenworth Prison After Convictions in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—When Secret Service men here learned today of the arrest in Cleveland of Pietro Pierre, an anarchist, they disclosed the details of an I. W. W. plot to kill President Wilson. There are said to have been twenty men in the plot, and funds were raised and the details of the conspiracy worked out in this city.

Pierre, according to information in the hands of the Secret Service, joined a band of Nihilists while he was a prisoner in Leavenworth Penitentiary. All were to be released upon the same day. They vowed that President Wilson should be killed, and also were pledged to kill the chosen member of their gang if he did not carry out the assassination. A short time before they were released last Fall they drew lots to decide which of them should kill the President, and Pierre drew the death ballot.

Secret service men were on the watch for him here, and acting under instructions from Washington did not arrest him when he came here, but trailed him about in the hope of catching his fellow-conspirators.

Pierre, they said, had been trailed to a house at 1,203 Division Street, from which he disappeared. It did not take long to locate him in Michigan, and then began pursuit over the greater part of the State. Pierre finally went to Virginia, Minnesota, and once more disappeared. He was finally located in Michigan again, and from there went to Cleveland. Deciding that it was time to take him into custody the Washington bureau ordered his arrest.

The plot also included the murder of William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, according to the Secret Service men, and is said to have involved several anarchists.

The loyalty of two Italian convicts serving sentences in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth is said to have revealed the plot. They were cellmates of Pierre. To them he is said to have confided his secret. After his release they gave the information to the Warden. At first the story was not credited, but after Pierre had been shadowed several weeks the Secret Service agents became convinced it was true.

Pierre was released from prison on Oct. 14, 1918, after serving a year and a day for opposing the selective draft. Before his discharge he is alleged to have told his fellow prisoners that he had been chosen to kill the President, and that he would go to Chicago for final instructions at I. W. W. headquarters.

"We could have picked him up almost any time," said Captain Porter, head of the Secret Service, here today, "but we received instructions to keep on his trail a little while longer to find out who his pals were. He, however, got wind of our work and eluded our operatives for a short while, but we soon took up his trail again.

"He called at the I. W. W. headquarters on South Paulina Street several times and then left the city. Our men pursued him through several States, and he gave them the slip finally."

R. Bobba, a Chicago I. W. W., sentenced by Judge Landis last Fall to eighteen months in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, is alleged to have informed Pierre of his selection for the attack on President Wilson.

According to the Federal officials the conspiracy against the President's life was hatched soon after the conviction of William D. Haywood and ninety-two other I. W. W. members, who were tried in Judge Landis's court. It was to avenge these men that the attempt was to have been made.

Federal officials in Washington were notified immediately, and a stronger bodyguard than ever before surrounded the President in all his movements, according to officials here.

In a raid today the police arrested twenty-nine men at the I. W. W. headquarters. The city detectives said the raid had been made at the request of Government officials.

WANTS REPORT ON BREST.

Senate Military Committee Asks Baker to Send Facts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Military Committee today asked Secretary Baker for a report on conditions at the camp of embarkation at Brest, France. This camp recently was severely criticised in the Senate and complaints as to conditions were referred to the committee for inquiry.

GERMANY SPURNS ALL DOMINATION, DECLARES EBERT

Will Combat It from Any Source, He Says in Accepting the Presidency.

TRUSTS NATION'S POWER

Wuerttemberg Legislature Predicts Future Wars if Peace Is Based on Armistice.

SHAPING A NEW CABINET

Privilege of Birth Being Fought in Social Life as Well as Politics.

Say Erzberger Will Demand Allies Recognize New Regime

BERNE, Thursday, Feb. 13.—As a result of a long conference between Mathias Erzberger, member of the German Armistice Commission, and various Ministers at Berlin on Monday, it was decided, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, that Erzberger will demand that the Allies recognize the new Berlin Government when he meets the Entente chiefs to negotiate a renewal of the armistice.

WEIMAR, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany, in his speech accepting the Presidency, said:

"I will administer my office not as the leader of a single party, but I belong to the Socialist Party and cannot forget my origin and training. The privileges of birth already have been eliminated from politics and are being eliminated from social life.

"We shall combat domination by force to the utmost from whatever direction it may come. We wish to found our state only on the basis of right and on our freedom to shape our destinies at home and abroad. However harsh may be the lot threatening the German people we do not despair of Germany's vital forces."

Bells Announce Election.

Feb. 11.—Pealing churchbells announced to the people of Weimar at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon that the German folk, for the first time in history, had chosen the head of their own State.

Friedrich Ebert, former saddler and Socialist leader, appeared before the theatre twenty minutes later and received as President of Germany those plaudits which formerly marked the appearance of the monarch who once stigmatized the party to which Ebert belongs as being made up of men "unworthy to bear the name of German."

Despite the certainty of Herr Ebert's election, the theatre was crowded this afternoon beyond anything previously seen since the opening of the National Assembly. The gallery resembled the Reichstag tribune in old days, with men and women in gala attire jammed in every available inch of space.

Crowds Wait to See Ebert.

Great crowds massed outside during the session, waiting patiently in the cold for a chance to see the new President when he left the building, which he did immediately after a very brief speech of acceptance. He smilingly acknowledged the ovation given him.

The vote against him probably came from the solid Conservative bloc and a few of the old National Liberals, while the Independent Socialists and some others signified a lesser degree of disapprobation by casting blank ballots. Announcement of the solitary vote for Mathias Erzberger brought a laugh from the entire house, which also laughed on the second day of the session when he was proposed for the Presidency. The lone vote for Philipp Scheidemann likewise caused mirth.

The Assembly adjourned until Thursday. Tomorrow will be spent in preparing a program and definitely constituting a new Cabinet.

Threat of Future War.

There was unanimous approval when a message from the Württemberg Legislature was read, protesting against the armistice conditions and predicting future wars if peace was signed on their basis.

Dr. Eduard David, President of the Assembly, made in the course of the day a dramatic address to President Ebert. Ht was repeatedly disturbed by a woman Independent Socialist, and the whole House, in shouting disapproval of her actions, drowned the speaker's words at times. Independent Socialist leaders tried to quiet the woman, whose shrill voice continued to break in upon the address.

SEES GERMAN RUIN IN ARMISTICE TERMS

Bremen Paper Appeals on Basis of Wilson Terms—Skepticism as to Weimar.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12.—The Weser Zeitung quotes President Wilson's third point in his peace conditions on the re-

Continued on Page Seven.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

Suffrage Congress Demands Vote for Women of All Lands

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The International Women's Suffrage Conference adopted a resolution today declaring that the conference desires that the franchise be granted to the women of all countries on the same basis as men; that married women shall not be deprived of their nationality without their consent, and that existing inequalities between men and women shall be removed.

The resolution also makes the demand that all offices and employment shall be open for women with equal pay for work done independent of sex, and that the moral standard shall be equal for both sexes.

BRITISH MINERS REJECT TERMS

Proposals of the Government Held by Conference to be Unsatisfactory.

GREAT STRIKE EXPECTED

Would Increase Coal Shortage, Already Embarrassing—Employers' Union Forming.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The miners promptly challenged today the Premier's announced determination "to fight Prussianism in the industrial world as we fought it on the Continent of Europe—with the whole might of the nation."

At the very beginning of their conference they refused the Government offer of an immediate advance of a shilling per day and the appointment of a committee to investigate every aspect of the mining industry. They referred the question of the action to be taken to their Executive Committee.

In this they are flying in the face of advice of some of their friends. If there is interruption in coal mining now, thousands may suffer terribly. Ever since the army made such great demands for coal last Spring the Government has had to preach coal economy in every way possible, and now in the midst of a severe cold snap London is already feeling the pinch. Consequently, it is pointed out, the miners should have no fear of unemployment.

Moreover, their action is endangering the settlement of the mining problem on any orderly scientific lines. The Government, in suggesting a small wage increase now, it is argued, is acting on these principles. Enonomists consider this equitable. Taking the wages paid on June 1, the last day of the last settlement, as fair, it has compared the cost of living at that time, according to official returns, with the cost on Feb. 1, and has recommended an advance to correspond with the average rise in prices as thus determined.

Consequently, the Government contends in an official memorandum, the miners have nothing to complain about.

As regards the committee of inquiry, it is also pointed out that it intends to invite representatives of the miners to sit upon it and to instruct it to take up the wages and hours questions first and to submit interim reports upon them. It is also contended officially that miners are trying to make themselves a privileged class by claiming concessions concerning demobilization, which it would be impossible to grant to the whole community. In this connection it is noted that the miners, unlike most of the skilled labor of the country, are showing themselves solicitous for the interests of the "dilutees," those men from other occupations who took places in the mines of miners joining the army.

During the war it was commonly stated that many shirkers, quite unfit for the toil of the mines, used them as convenient refuges, but now if the "dilutees" are to be displaced, the miners demand that they are to receive full wages till they get other places. The Government has refused this demand, which, it has been suggested, shows that control of the miners' federation has fallen into the hands of a small extremist clique who are not miners, born and bred, but who caused a great deal of trouble during the war.

Meanwhile the railway men and transport workers have begun their negotiations along constitutional lines and the country has been treated to the spectacle of a great trades union appealing to the legal injunction, the weapon so often denounced in labor circles. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers obtained today in Chancery a temporary order restraining two of its branches from paying strike benefits for "unconstitutional" stoppages.

To Frame an Employers' Union.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 13.—An employers' union, which can negotiate with the trade unions regarding labor disputes, is planned by Sir Robert S. Horne, the new Labor Minister, according to The Daily Mail.

Sir Robert's suggestion, the newspaper adds, which would bring all employers of every trade into an association, has been submitted to a special committee, whose recommendations Sir Robert will submit to a meeting of the trade unions.

The Daily Mail adds that the plan is well advanced, and that there is great hope of forming a tribunal, the decisions of which in settling industrial disputes would be binding legally.

The Government in replying to the Miners' Federation yesterday said that, in regard to the demand for a six-hour day, the Government, while it sympathized with the desire of the workers for an improved standard of life, must, in considering the increases in the cost

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget—Advt.

CLEARING UP LEAGUE SNARL AT PARIS; NEW ARMISTICE TERMS TO CRIPPLE FOE; LLOYD GEORGE DEFENDS LEAGUE IDEA

PREMIER REGRETS ATTACKS

Tells Parliament He Hears Republican Labor Men Here Favor League.

JUSTIFIES RED CONFERENCE

Allies Cannot Well Intervene in Russia, He Says, or Let Terror Continue.

TAKING ONLY WAY POSSIBLE

Hopes Restoration of Order in Russia Will Result from Prinkipo Discussions.

LONDON, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George spoke again today in Parliament on the general peace situation.

The occasion was brought about by the Hon. Rupert Guinness, Unionist, asking whether the Premier was prepared to press to the utmost reparation from Germany, and also to make Germany pay to the full extent of her resources. He also pressed for more information as to the status of the British colonies at the Peace Conference.

"We have had far too much of the particular panacea which America is supporting at the conference," said Captain Guinness. "Since the days of Mohammed no prophet has been listened to with more superstitious respect than President Wilson."

Mr. Lloyd George began his reply by saying that reparation by Germany was the election pledge given by the Government after careful consideration by the Cabinet. The Government, he added, stood by every word of this pledge.

The Premier, defending the proceedings of the Peace Conference, said the Government had been devoting its time to speeding up agreements. He was sanguine that a complete agreement would be reached concerning the German western boundary, but the eastern boundary was a different matter.

Until the commission sent to examine the matter reported, the Allies would be in no position to make demands upon Germany. The conference was unanimous, he said, that Germany had forfeited all rights to her colonies.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that with regard to indemnities the British Government was in advance of any Government, as it was the first to appoint a committee to deal with this matter.

He declared that there had never been any proposal advanced at the Peace Conference to recognize the Bolsheviki. Russia was easy to dogmatize about but difficult to deal with. He admitted that the horrors of Bolshevism were so great that there was a sense of disgust when they came to deal with its leaders, but it was useless to blind their eyes to the real facts.

Constant Disruption of Peace.

Russia represented in area over half of Europe and nearly half of Asia, and he pointed out that if peace were not made the whole of this immense territory would be seething in anarchy, disorder, and bloodshed; there would be no peace in the world.

The Bolsheviki, the Premier declared, were assassins, guilty of the crimes laid to their charge. The Allies had given the anti-Bolshevist Governments financial support and assistance. Much of their equipment had been supplied by the Allies, who were anxious to keep the rich territories of Russia out of German hands.

If troops were to be sent to Russia, who should send them? America, he said, would send neither men, money, nor material, and the work would fall upon the British and French.

The Bolshevist machinery in Russia was ruthless and brutal, but there was no doubt about its efficiency, and it was the only machinery there. Everybody in the past who had interfered in Russia had come to grief. There was no idea of recognizing the Bolsheviki; it was quite impossible to do so as long as they were pursuing their present methods.

It might be argued, he said, that the Bolsheviki governed by terror. The same could be said of the French revolution. He was unable to disclose the figures that intervention would involve, but, after seeing them, no sane man, he declared, would advise the Allies, after five years of war, to undertake the enterprise. The Bolshevist military power had grown, while both England and Germany were too occupied to attack it, and it was strong.

"If we won, how long should we occupy the country?" he asked. "And what guarantee would there be that, when we withdrew, a dependable government would be set up?"

Referring to the alternative of allowing the fire in Russia to burn itself out, the Premier characterized this as a brutal policy, and added that it would be useless to send food to Petrograd when the only distributing organization was Bolshevist.

Supporting the Prinkipo proposal, the Premier argued that it was by no means unknown on the northern frontier of India to parley with brigands, and even

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

New Armistice Terms Are Fixed in Paris; Said to Make German Attack Impossible

PARIS, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme War Council after two long sessions today reached complete agreement on the new terms of armistice to be presented to Germany. The terms will not be made known until presented, but the fact that there was complete agreement was a source of satisfaction in conference circles after the tension caused by recent discussions.

Today's sessions brought together, besides President Wilson and representatives of the Great Powers, Marshals Foch and Pétain, Field Marshal Haig, General Diaz and Generals Pershing and Bliss of the council, including also economic and financial experts. Civilian Americans taking part were Norman Davis of the Treasury, Vance McCormick of the War Trade Board, and B. M. Baruch of the War Industries Board. The presence of these officials probably indicates that economic and financial, as well as military, features are incorporated in the new terms.

The War Council will hold another session tomorrow prior to the departure of Foch for Treves, where he will present the terms to the German Armistice Commission.

The German authorities have been asked to furnish information confirming the amount of their war material, cannon, airplanes, and other equipment. This question came up in the recent sessions of the council when the extent of this material was advanced as a reason for taking measures against the renewal of warlike activities.

Before determining on any such step it was considered desirable to request information, both as a memorandum dealing with the subject and as testing the good faith of the enemy in disclosing the status of his military equipment.

The Havas Agency says that it understands that the council decided first to place Germany in a military situation where it would be impossible to renew hostilities. It is pointed out that the enemy countries are keeping war material sufficient to equip very rapidly an army of at least 3,000,000 men.

The council decided secondly, according to the same agency, "to make Germany realize that we are the conquerors and that it is not a 'white peace' that we are seeking to impose on her."

"In case Germany submits with good grace," continues the Havas account, "it is possible that the Entente [?] would facilitate the resumption of the Entente's works of peace for the benefit of Germany."

PART OF LABOR PLAN ADOPTED

Commission Votes to Abrogate Unit Rule at International Conference.

PLACE OF MEETING FIXED

Shall Be at Capital of League of Nations Unless Two-thirds Decide Otherwise.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Peace Conference Commission on International Labor Legislation at its meeting today adopted Articles IV. and V. of the British draft of a plan for an international labor organization. At the suggestion of Samuel Gompers, the President of the commission, the members rose and stood silent for a few moments in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Article IV. provides that representatives of the Governments, employers, and working people should be entitled to speak and vote independently at the proposed international labor conference, without regard to the views expressed by other representatives of their nations.

Article V. provides that the international labor conference shall meet in the capital of the Society of Nations unless it is decided by a two-thirds majority to meet elsewhere.

It is also agreed that an office be established in the capital of the Society of Nations as a part of the organization of the society. This office is to be under the control of a director appointed by the governing body.

The official statement of the proceedings of the commission says:

The seventh meeting of the Commission on International Labor Legislation took place this morning.

Article IV. of the British draft was carried, providing that at the proposed international labor conference the representatives of the Governments, the employers, and work people should be entitled to speak and vote independently without regard to the views expressed by the other representatives of their nation, with power to draw up conventions binding on the States represented.

Hitherto the delegates present at such a conference have represented the Governments only, and the voting had always been by nations. It was felt, however, that in dealing with labor legislation the employers and the workers must be given the fullest opportunity of giving free expression to their views, and that they could not do this if the delegates of each nation were bound to speak and vote as a unit.

Article V. was also carried, providing that the international labor conference shall meet at the capital of the League of Nations, unless it decides by a two-thirds majority to meet elsewhere.

The commission then proceeded to discuss the article dealing with the establishment of the permanent international labor office and the governing body which will direct its work. It was agreed that the office should be established at the capital of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the League and should be under the control of a director.

The commission, at the President's suggestion, rose in honor of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget—Advt.

ALL MUST BOYCOTT AT LEAGUE'S ORDER

Use of Economic Arm Against Wanton War-Makers Is Made Obligatory.

NO INTERNATIONAL ARMY

League Member Attacked Must Use Its Own Troops Till Outside Aid Arrives.

PARIS, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—The plan for a League of Nations, which may now be considered as virtually approved by the members of the special commission, provides for a small body of representatives of the great and small countries which will govern the Society of Nations, meeting every two or three months in a place that will be internationalized. The meeting place was not indicated in the plan, but during the discussion members of the commission spoke of Constantinople or some island.

Each country will provide a list of experts in international law, from which body will be chosen arbitrators when disputes between nations are submitted for settlement.

Every difference between countries will have to be submitted to the governing body of the Society of Nations, which will make a decision within three months, during which time the contending parties must refrain from any act of hostility.

Once a decision is given, if it is not accepted by one or more of the parties to the conflict, the case will be referred to a Committee of Arbitration, the members of which will be chosen from lists of experts on international law, provided by countries which are members of the Society of Nations.

If the country, which the decision of the arbitrators places in the wrong, does not accept the ruling of the arbitrators and has recourse to arms, not only the forces of the other contending party to the dispute, but the forces of all the other members of the Society of Nations in a position to help will take up arms against it.

The covenant, establishing the rules of the Society of Nations, does not make it compulsory for all the contracting parties to go to war to help one of their associates.

This was decided when M. Bourgeois, in the name of France, asked that there should be a naval and land force of the Society of Nations, ready to repulse an enemy attack whenever necessary, and to be kept in France until all possible danger of attack from Germany was over.

This was opposed by the United States and Great Britain and other countries, and after a long session it was agreed that no permanent international military force should be kept, but if a country should be attacked in violation of the rules of the Society

Continued on Page Two.

FRENCH MAY BE APPEASED

New Proposal for Draft Would Make War Still Less Possible.

ALL NATIONS OBLIGATED

If One Declared War, Others Would Be Required to Take Measures.

LIKELY TO COMPLETE PLAN

President, It Is Stated, Will Probably Take the Finished Project Home.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Progress has been made today toward clearing up a situation in the conference that threatened embarrassing delay in making peace.

The Supreme War Council announces tonight that "conditions of the renewal of the armistice have been decided on."

In addition to this great forward step there is promise that the disagreement over the French insistence on an international army will be harmonized. The United States and Great Britain have made it plain that they could not overcome their constitutional prohibitions against pledging themselves to war in advance, but it is believed that the French have been placated by a new provision in the Constitution of the League of Nations stiffening the prior provision intended to prevent war.

As rewritten this provides that when any nation declares war wantonly, the other nations in the league are obligated to take measures to meet the situation. This means in the case of the United States that the President will be obliged to call on Congress to determine whether our army and navy shall be used against the offending nation.

The agreement on the armistice conditions is the most important direct move made today. It is understood that a middle course between the widely separated French and the American and British positions was the basis of adjustment. France is to share in business transactions with Germany under the proposal that the four great powers furnish Germany with food and accept German long-time obligations.

The French propose that the United States pay France cash for the commodities furnished Germany—the obligation to be discharged by France when Germany pays the cost.

Our representatives declined to accept this suggestion, and contend that France should deal directly with Germany.

Generally speaking, the situation looks better, and the chances are that the President will be able to leave Paris in a few days with the Constitution of the League of Nations perfected and other major questions adjusted.

The Drafting Committee of the League of Nations Commission spent the day attempting to write—in terms satisfactory to all—the conditions which are changed by the compromise.

Tomorrow the league commission will meet in the hope of sanctioning the complete draft of the constitution for presentation to the plenary session of the Peace Conference Saturday.

Storm Helped Clear the Air.

Feb. 11.—Thunderstorms proverbially clear the atmosphere. The slight thunderstorm of yesterday sustained the proverb. It was a figurative storm, of course, and the atmosphere cleared was that of the Peace Conference. Today there is a better prospect of accomplishment before President Wilson leaves for America—a greater appearance of activity suggestive of a desire to make headway toward real peace.

A glance at today's vernacular Paris newspapers shows that the censor was busy last night, particularly with articles that discussed the attitude of the President toward the French contention that provision must be made militarily and industrially for the future protection of France from possible German aggression and competition. Two or three English-language newspapers show that some rough person with a chisel has been giving close attention to them, probably with reference to articles indicating that the President was irritated over the belief that a concerted movement had been undertaken by the

French press to arouse opposition to the proposal put forward by him. But the feeling that the articles similar to those censored publications engendered seems to have passed away in the desire in evidence today to make headway toward perfecting the arrangements preliminary to concluding a peace convention.

Armistice Compromise Hoped For.

There is a hopeful feeling that a harmonious agreement will be reached on the differences, arising largely from the recommendations of the Permanent Armistice Commission for more drastic treatment of Germany. While the French and American views diverge widely in some respects, there is a prospect that they will be brought together in a way fairly satisfactory to the French, who hold that unless Germany is crushed effectually now she is likely to prove a grave danger in the immediate future.

The American delegation is not unsympathetic with the French point of view. It is thoroughly realized by our representatives that France is constantly confronted by an enemy, 70,000,000 strong, at her doors, and that the war would have been fought in vain if that enemy were not put in a position where the desire for revenge would fail of realization.

Nor has it escaped the notice of the American delegation—and this applies to the other allied missions—that the officials of the new German Government are showing a disposition to be defiant toward the allied plans. One thing has particularly impressed some allied observers. This is the suggestion to the German Constituent Assembly that if the Allies were too harsh in their demands the German Government would resign and let the Allies take charge of the country. Such a contingency is not inviting under present conditions, because of the threat it implies of the German intention to keep up a constant irritation and to compel the allied Governments to maintain large armies on German soil.

At the same time, the American representatives believe there is a middle ground of dealing with the German problem which will safeguard French interests and enable Germany to have law and order. Our delegates do not oppose reducing Germany to a condition where she will be unable to be a menace to France in a military or even in an economic way.

Safeguards for France.

The American representatives are also willing to furnish assurances that France and the other allied countries shall have preference over Germany in obtaining industrial appliances and raw material in order to re-establish themselves industrially. In view of this disposition, it is felt in American quarters that an agreement can be reached which will furnish adequate safeguards for France against the new Germany that is being built upon the ashes of the old.

Some observers find it difficult to appreciate the French argument as to the immediate dangers, but there is a widespread belief that, to a large section of the French public, these dangers are real. There is an unwillingness, however, in informed allied quarters to accept the claims that Germany is ready to raise a large army or that she is able to do so. Marshal Foch's estimate that Germany can put an army of 3,000,000 in the field in a few months disagrees with information from excellent sources. This indicates that the German Army is reduced by voluntary and involuntary demobilization to about 700,000 men, and the German claim that a volunteer army of 300,000 has been raised to protect the Polish frontier is not borne out by investigation, which shows a volunteer force of approximately only half that size. Furthermore, France, Great Britain, and America have on the Continent about 4,500,000 men.

Germany would be unable in any circumstances to cope with this combined force, it is asserted, and for this as well as other reasons France need have no fear that the Allies will be unable to deal quickly and effectively with any German Army, denuded of artillery and transport, that can be put in the field.

Arguments for a World Army.

It was expected that the League of Nations Commission would finish its work of drafting the League Constitution at the meeting held in the Hotel de Crillon today, but the finishing touches had to be deferred. The reason for its failure to conclude the formal draft was that Leon Bourgeois, the leading French member of the commission, made a last effort to have the Constitution provide for the employment of an international army to enforce the decrees of the league. His argument, which he gave at length, exemplified one of the main French objections to the league, that it did not bind its members to use their armed forces for this purpose.

According to the French claim, the league loses its effectiveness as an instrument of preserving peace unless such a pledge is imposed upon all nations. President Wilson, who presided over the session, explained, as he had done previously, that the American delegation was debarred from accepting this arrangement on account of the constitutional prohibition against a declaration of war without the consent of Congress.

Arguments pro and con consumed so much time that the commission could not reach an agreement before the hour arrived for the departure of some of its members for the meeting of the Supreme War Council. But every effort will be made to have the Constitution completed for presentation to the plenary session of the Peace Conference by Saturday, before the President leaves Paris for home.

DEMAND GERMAN DISTRICTS.

Belgians Want Montjoie and Malmedy to Safeguard Their Frontier.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Belgian claims as placed before the Supreme Council yesterday include a demand for the transfer to Belgium of some territory held by Germany, in addition to requests for free navigation of the Scheldt and the cession of certain territory held by the Dutch.

The German districts demanded are Montjoie and Malmedy, just east of the present Belgo-German border. The population of these districts is mainly Walloon, and their possession by Belgium, it is pointed out, would deprive Germany of a foothold for a new invasion of Belgium.

It is believed that a special commission will be appointed to study the Belgian claims, says a Havas report.

STRAUS APPROVES FRAME OF LEAGUE

Considers It the Best Anti-War Device That Can Be Humanly Arranged.

COUNTS ON MORAL SUPPORT

Believes That Future Congresses Will Be Bound to Co-operate if Plan Is Ratified.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Oscar S. Straus, who recently arrived in Paris as Chairman representing the League to Enforce Peace, told me today that he had established a perfect liaison between that body and the official commission of the Peace Conference at work on the constitution of the League of Nations, under the chairmanship of President Wilson.

Furthermore, Mr. Straus affirmed that the plan for a league, which probably will be made public at the end of this week, at the plenary session of the conference, will form the best device that can be humanly arranged to prevent wars.

"No human contrivance," he said, "can be an absolute and infallible preventive of war, any more than any domestic law can be infallible against murder. But the plan now nearing completion for adoption by the nations of the world is, I believe, the best that could be devised. It is not in accord with the desires of extremists on either side, of those who would have no force, and those who would have too much. But it is making happy the middle course adherents.

"Like the Constitution of the United States in the making, this league constitution is full of compromises, consented to for the purpose of getting the best net result."

Outline of League Project.

Mr. Straus was not at liberty to give the details of the plan so far formulated; but from various other fully reliable sources at least suggestions can be given now of what provisions this constitution of the nations of the world will contain in its preamble and twenty-two clauses. The latest facts from general sources conform very closely to the outline cabled on Saturday of Ferdinand Larnaude's statement concerning what the French hoped and expected.

There will be three main bodies of the league—an executive, consisting of nine representatives of as many nations; a legislative body, consisting of an international parliament, and a judicial tribunal. As planned now, the tribunal will be authorized by the constitution, but the details of its construction will be worked out later, after the league is in actual existence.

The machinery for preventing war will work something like this: Suppose two member nations are at odds. The case will come before the Executive Council of Nine, which will rule on the matter or refer it first to the judicial tribunal, according to the nature of the controversy. If the two nations in dispute accept the ruling of the executive or judicial body of the league, that will end the matter.

If either of them, however, is dissatisfied, it will have the right to appeal from the decision of the Council of Nine or the tribunal to the full membership of the League of Nations. Furthermore, if the Council of Nine itself cannot reach a unanimous decision, the minority will also have the right to appeal to the full league from the vote of the majority in the smaller body.

Can Only Recommend Force.

The important point is that the Council of Nine will not have power within itself to decree the use of force in order to prevent war between the two contending nations, should they decide, after all the preliminaries have failed, to fight out the matter between themselves with their military forces. On the contrary, the Council of Nine has the right only to recommend the use of force, but that recommendation must be adopted by the full league before it is effective.

As measures short of actual military activity there is ample provision whereby the league, upon recommendation of the Council of Nine, may impose an economic boycott or blockade to bring the would-be belligerent to terms.

There is to be no international army and navy functioning all the time as such, and only at the beck and call of the league. Instead, each nation will retain its own military force on sea and land, and when occasion arises will furnish such part of it as may be required for the international task of enforcing peace.

In this connection, the league will probably also provide some form of limitation of armament for all countries.

Reliance on American Aid.

When the plan is outlined there arises the inevitable question of the sovereignty of each nation, which every international scheme provokes. Let the question take this form, for example: Suppose the League of Nations calls on the United States to furnish a division of troops and a squadron of ships as its quota of an international military body to enforce peace in a given contingency. Sending troops and ships abroad for such a purpose would surely be making war, even if it were for the purpose of preventing war. But in the United States only Congress can say that the country will make war.

Now, suppose Congress refuses? The answer to that by the advocates of the plan is not that Congress couldn't but that Congress wouldn't refuse, because such a refusal would put the United States outside the pale of nations by forcing her to repudiate the obligations she assumes when she enters the league. If the Senate of this or any other Congress ratifies the treaty putting the United States into the league and this piece of international law becomes part of its domestic law, all future Congresses will be morally bound to live up to it.

As in every human transaction, fiscal, political, or social, there is always one point at least where no absolute assurance can be provided by machinery or law, but where dependence must rest only on the purely moral integrity of individuals, so it is in this business of preventing war. Dependence must be placed on the men who will constitute the parliamentary Governments of the United States and all other member nations.

Such is the outline of the plan now rapidly approaching completion, and such are the reasons of its makers for believing that it will stand the test at the hands of the statesmen of the future.

QUAKERS APPLAUD WILSON.

Cable Him Congratulations on His Work for a Peace League.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The American Society of Friends has sent to President Wilson the following message:

"The American Friends authorize us to express joy that you are working for justice. We pray that strength beyond your own will be given you to unite the peoples in a league sanctioning moral force toward all humanity as the basis of future international order. We also appeal for complete disarmament, which is vital to all."

PREMIER REGRETS ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

assassins. The Bolshevist system could not last forever, and, in the meantime, he was informed, the threat of intervention was driving the moderate elements into Bolshevist hands. He urged that the Allies must do their best, in the interest not only of Russia but also of Great Britain and of the world, to restore order and good government in that distracted country.

Mr. Lloyd George was sorry to hear members talking in rather slighting tone about the League of Nations. Anyone attending the Peace Conference must realize how much the little nations were relying on the league. They were not only unanimous, but eager.

It was suggested that President Wilson represented only one party regarding the league, but ex-President Taft, he said, went much further on the mandatory question than President Wilson himself, and much further than Britain could follow him.

"I have been assured by a prominent Republican," he continued, "that, so far as the league is concerned, the Republican workingmen of America are just as keen as the Democratic workingmen, and that American public opinion is not divided on the league, although there may be differences of opinion on details. I agree that a nation ought not to be committed to war by any league, without having the responsibility considered by itself."

PREMIER DISSECTED BY NORTHCLIFFE

Merciless Analysis Suggests Lloyd George Is a Political Chameleon.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Premier Lloyd George may well ask to be saved rfom his friends if he reads the estimate of him written by Lord Northcliffe in the first number of The New Illustrated, which appeared today. It is not a direct attack, but merely a mercilessly cold analysis by a candid friend, who hopes the Premier will be equal to the appalling tasks of reconstruction, but cannot help pointing out a few things.

Lord Northcliffe admits Lloyd George's "ringing speeches and capable grasp of essential reforms" during the war, but does not forget that he, as a member of the Asquith Cabinet, shared responsibility for its failure. Then he refers to the fact that the Premier is now acting with political leaders whom for a long time he held up to ridicule, and he says:

"There could never be any enduring sympahy between him and the chief members of his Cabinet, Balfour, Long, Austen Chamberlain, and Bonar Law. Even if they were convinced that he had dropped all his former views about social reform, the Tories may look upon Lloyd George as a convert or, to use the phraseology of religious revivalism, as a brand plucked from the burning. But he now finds himself dependent upon those whom a few years back he was attacking with furious invective."

Lord Northcliffe wonders if the Premier is strong enough to force real reforms on his present associates, and asks:

"Is he not by temperament a political chameleon, taking on the color of the views of those who at the moment happen to be his associates? Did not his daily changes of opinion during the recent election campaign make it clear to any one who has closely studied his political personality that he waits for the newspapers to tell him what to do and advances his opinions under the pressure of their criticism?"

Lord Northcliffe adds that the Premier is "one in whom that high moral courage which enables a man to stand alone is not a distinguished quality. He is not a man of wide knowledge nor is his mind fertile in large ideas. He depends greatly upon others in order not to lose confidence. He must be sure of support, even though it be the support of 'kept' newspapers and political opponents. The most perilous defect in Lloyd's George's character is that he is not sure of himself."

PRESSES IRISH DEMANDS.

Devlin Asks Representation at Paris or Self-Determination.

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LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons today Joseph Devlin of Belfast demanded that the Government either grant Ireland full representation at the Paris Peace Conference or else apply to the island the principle of the self-determination of small nations. Devlin accused the Unionists of deceit and trickery. Why, he demanded, did not the Government state its Irish policy?

He indignantly denied the charge that Bolshevism was behind the strike in Belfast. There were Bolshevist missionaries at work in Ireland and elsewhere in the kingdom, he said, but the Belfast strike was only an attempt of the working people to secure for themselves a shorter workday and better conditions of living.

Devlin asked if the members were aware that the German Emperor had been invited over to take charge of Ireland, and not by the Irish Home Rulers, either.

When cries of dissent were heard, he drew forth a newspaper clipping and read what he said was an extract from the organ of the Irish branch of the Church of England. This stated that if the attempt were made to enforce Home Rule in Ireland, the Emperor of a powerful European country had agreed to send over a great army and annex the island to his possessions, and that those opposed to Home Rule would be better satisfied to be so goverend than under Home Rule.

WANTS GUARANTEES OF FRANCE'S SAFETY

Paris Paper Doubts if an International Army Would Give Security.

DIFFER AS TO CLEMENCEAU

Cheradame Denies That America Is United for a League of Nations.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Paris newspapers today in their discussion of the Society of Nations question make frequent reference to President Wilson.

"Mr. Wilson is decidedly a lucky man," writes Arthur Meyer, editor of The Gaulois. "He had in his brain of philosopher and apostle conceived a certain plan. It was in 1915. He was of the opinion that the war, into which his conscience had not yet drawn him, would produce no complete victor and no wholly vanquished. In consequence of this he had built up a whole series of propositions which he now dislikes to abandon.

"But there has been a vanquished, and there have been victors, among whom is the United States. Germany had to ask for an armistice. It is regrettable for the a priori conceptions of Mr. Wilson, but it is very fortunate for us. Had there been no victor or no vanquished the solution of the actual difficulties would have been much easier. Nothing would have prevented the formation of the League of Nations of which Mr. Wilson dreams, as all the belligerents could have been included.

"But if Mr. Wilson persists in his original plan, of which no thinking being can deny the generosity, we desire that he should remember the necessity of certain guarantees which were not excluded from his original plan, and we doubt if the creation of an international police force would be sufficient to guarantee us the security to which we are entitled."

M. Meyer's contention is that France should have a defensive frontier as well as a membership in the League of Nations.

The newspapers today comment at length on the recent interview given by Premier Clemenceau to The Associated Press.

"In the same way as President Wilson was speaking directly to the people about their Governments," says Le Pays, "it is to the American nation, in full agreement with his grand ally, that M. Clemenceau desired to speak. He wanted that nation, which is inundated by enemy propaganda, to know in a direct manner in what state this war of destruction and plunder had left victorious France."

The Petite République says:

"The interview given by M. Clemenceau to the American journalist places us face to face with formidable after-war economic problems, and from the very outset one question arises, namely that of commercial relations between nations and of commercial treaties and tariffs. This question not only concerns relations between victor and vanquished, not only between the adversaries, but also between France and her allies. The debates will begin, and it is essential that they be complete and public.

"Our politicians should not forget that France for some time to come will need to erect barriers around some of her renascent industries until their reconstruction has been achieved, and in this case it is still a matter of judgment and a task in which our statesmen will be burdened with responsibilities for the future."

Humanité, in an article written by Daniel Renault, which is headed "The Digression of M. Clemenceau," says:

"The people of France will be astounded to learn that the chief of their Government has used language such as they read in this interview. No doubt it is well known that an alarmist campaign has been decided upon and is being organized to warm up jingo ardor, which was getting tepid, as well as M. Clemenceau's popularity, which is getting cooler. But is it possible that a Premier the very day after a victorious war could contribute himself by his evident exaggerations to trouble public opinion?

"In this same interview we hear Clemenceau affirm that his entire program is based on the splendid platform of President Wilson, whose noble candor he recently scoffed at in the Chamber and whom he was continually having attacked by pin-prick warfare by his valets of the bourgeoise press."

L'Action Française says:

"M. Clemenceau's declarations have the great merit of warning France and the Allies of the German peril. In his statement we are no longer in the skies of Wilsonian idealism. May it be said that, while fully recognizing the great service President Wilson rendered before the armistice to civilization and France, we are now on terra firma? It is the language of our salvation."

In the Democratic Nouvelle André Cheradame quotes in full Senator Lodge's speech in the American Senate Dec. 21, and seeks to prove that the statement a few days ago by a well-known Paris newspaper that the whole of America was in favor of a League of Nations was unfounded.

"During my sojourn of eight months in the United States," says M. Cheradame, "I did not see anything of the kind. The Society of Nations occupied quite secondary rank in the minds of Americans. Their main object was to impose upon Germany such conditions that she could never again begin her aggressions. These sentiments were manifested with particular energy at the time of the general elections in November."

La Verité sees in the interview the "noble candor" of M. Clemenceau.

"If any one," says the newspaper, "had said only six months ago that on the day of definite reckoning victor and vanquished would be equally miserable he would have been considered a defeatist and would have roused public vengeance against himself. M. Clemenceau is going still further, contending that the victor alone has been ruined."

ALL MUST BOYCOTT AT LEAGUE'S ORDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

of Nations, the attacked country would employ her forces as "covering troops," waiting assistance from the other members of the society which could more easily help her.

Economic Boycott Obligatory.

No country would be obliged to go to the rescue of another country unjustly attacked, but all the signatories to the Society of Nations would be compelled to join in an economic boycott against a country which violated its rules, and also to maintain friendly neutrality in favor of the attacked country.

Thus far during the discussion the British and American tendency has been to reach an agreement on general principles, while the Continental European and Latin Powers have been inclined to go into details that rendered unanimity by the commission difficult, if not impossible.

President Wilson succeeded in bringing about a compromise between the two tendencies, thus obtaining an adoption of the plan and covenant.

Lord Robert Cecil, British representative on the League of Nations Commission, emphatically denied tonight the report spread in Paris today that the League of Nations Commission had approved the creation of an international army, and that the United States and Great Britain had conceded a point to France.

Lord Robert said that in his opinion, moreover, the commission would decline to approve any such plan. He added that such a report must have originated from an enemy of the Peace Conference.

Lord Robert added that the work was going ahead well and that the commission had completed nearly all its work. He believed it would be able to finish its discussion of the project by the end of the week.

This utterance followed the publication in the Temps of an article to the effect that the commission would probably be able to submit to the Council of the Powers the definite text of its project before President Wilson's departure.

"In its present form," the article said, "the project involves the nations which are members of the League making a definite engagement to take up arms for the maintenance of their territories and the safeguarding of international treaties. It would seem that the conception has been discarded whereby the League becomes a super-State in favor of insistence on the necessity of close mutual obligations furnishing guarantees for the independence of each nation more efficient than the old systems of alliances."

The Drafting Committee was at work today in the rooms of Lord Robert Cecil and finished its work after a short session.

It was the general impression that the committee was charged with the extremely delicate task of reconciling divergent views of the French and American members of the commission respecting the maintenance of an international army. In fact, the committee was engaged largely in clarifying language in the draft plan not connected with the international army project.

It was the opinion of individual members that it would not be as serious an obstacle to the completion of the project as it was feared it might be.

Wilson May Leave Paris Tomorrow.

It was learned tonight that President Wilson was considering the advisability of leaving Paris for Brest, en route to America, Friday night, if it should then be evident that the Society of Nations project could not be put through the Peace Conference, in plenary session by the end of the week.

It is expected, however, that he will at least be able to take home with him what may be regarded as virtually a complete draft of the project upon which to base any representations that he may make to Congress.

The French Government presented the article to create an international military force to the league commission last night in a formal way. The introduction of this article for inclusion in the Society of Nations plan closely followed the disclosure by Premier Clemenceau in his recent interview with The Associated Press of his conviction that the League of Nations must be supported "by the determination of each nation entering into the agreement to be willing to renounce its traditional aloofness from other peoples and willing to employ the national strength outside its own country both in time of peace as well as under the pressure of war."

The contention of Léon Bourgeois, who presented the article in question, was that the international force proposed must be of sufficient proportions to prevent Germany or any other country from breaking the peace, or, if the peace were broken, to restore it promptly again by the collective power.

M. Bourgeois, alluding to the apprehension existing in France as regards Germany, insisted that there was grave danger confronting France if an international force was not constantly in being and organized for instant action. The French view, he indicated, was that a society of nations which did not include a permanent collective force might be a beautiful experiment, perhaps, but an experiment too great for a nation to risk unless it had in addition defensive frontiers sufficient to meet a sudden shock.

It was easy, he said, for the British on the other side of the Channel and with an enormous navy, or for the Americans with the ocean as their defensive frontier, to regard calmly the working of a league which did not provide for an international force. France, however, being separated from Germany only by a geographical line, must receive the first shock if Germany should decide to pass beyond her frontiers, and the German shock, even with greatly limited armaments, might be so destructive, according to the French view, that France would never be able to recover.

M. Bourgeois is understood to have compressed into his proposition the deeply considered convictions of the French Cabinet and its military and legal advisers.

Tackling Financial Problems.

While President Wilson and the allied Premiers and Generals are deeply engrossed in perfecting the plan for the creation of a Society of Nations and arranging the new terms to be imposed upon Germany for a renewal of the armistice, expiring next Monday, other subjects of the greatest importance are being prepared for the consideration of the Peace Conference. It is expected that the conference will spend little time discussing them, however, and will pass most of them on to the Society of Nations when the latter has been created and is ready to function.

Meetings are going on between men who have come to Paris at the call of President Wilson and the Premiers to deal with great financial problems arising out of the war. Every delegation admits the gravity of the problems presented and the absolute necessity for their settlement, if the world is to be saved from universal bankruptcy. In no place is it regarded as more evident that there must be the fullest and most cordial co-operation between the nations now represented at the conference than in the effort to restore the stability of currency, reduce prices to a reasonable level, get rid of superfluous issues of war paper, prevent further excessive fluctuations of exchange and regulate the rates of interest on, and the amount of, bonds to be issued.

Already initial steps have been taken to commit the Peace Conference to the adoption of a great international pooling system of debts, which shall include all neutral nations, whether they wish inclusion or not. This will meet with the most determined resistance from the American delegates, who feel that America did her full share in aiding the Allies by furnishing troops and almost unlimited supplies of money and material. They are understood to be quite willing to rid France of the nightmare of German power in extending further credits to permit France to rehabilitate her industries and enable her, and Belgium as well, to hold her own in the world's markets, but they thoroughly appreciate the fact that it is beyond their power to commit their country to participation in any monetary credit system with European powers.

They also feel that some of these countries have been derelict in not imposing, as the United States and Great Britain did, additional taxes upon their own people during the war to meet, at least in part, their obligations, instead of calculating upon reimbursement from indemnities to be collected from the enemy.

DUTCH ARE OBDURATE ON CEDING TERRITORY

But Are Willing to Help Remove Scheldt Restrictions That Hamper Antwerp.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—I am in a position to define the Dutch attitude regarding Belgian claims. The Dutch Premier, Ruys de Beerenbrouck, recently made the following statement to the French on visiting Holland on a semi-diplomatic mission:

"As regards the Scheldt question we are ready to negotiate either with a view to international control or whatever other solution may be decided by the Paris conference. But the Dutch people cannot accept the Belgian claims to Zeeland, Flanders, or Limburg. If a referendum test were applied it would give in both cases 98 per cent. of the votes to Holland.

"We are perfectly willing to discuss the various questions in all friendship, but as for ceding a foot of Dutch territory—well, that would mean a regular quarrel."

In other words, the Dutch are determined to protect their own territorial interests, but have no desire to perpetuate the hindrances to Antwerp.

It was in 1815 that Antwerp was cut off from direct communication with the sea by the establishment of Dutch sovereignty over the intermediate territory. This decision was a result of British fear that French influence over Belgium (France then being regarded as a principal danger to the peace of Europe) might lead to trouble if a barrier was not set up at the gates of Antwerp.

Today the position is very different. Restrictions upon Antwerp's commercial expansion cannot fail to benefit Hamburg. Holland has nothing to gain by such interference with Belgian trade, provided that what she regards as purely Dutch territory is respected.

WILSON'S CALENDAR FULL.

Engagements Made Up to Last Hour of His Stay—Evening at Opera.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—President Wilson's remaining days in France before he returns to the United States are crowded to the last hour, so that the President may give a hearing to individuals and committees who desire to see him.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Wilson attended a gala performance at the Opera, arranged in their honor. The proceeds of the performance will be added to funds devoted to the care of war cripples. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lansing accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in the Presidential box, which was draped with the Stars and Stripes.

When the President and his wife entered, the whole audience rose and applauded cordially, the President bowing his acknowledgments. The assembly was the most brilliant recently held in Paris. Many delegates to the Peace Conference, including Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Prince Feisal of Hedjaz were present.

The opera given was "La Damnation de Faust," by Berlioz. The President appeared to keenly enjoy the evening and led in the applause.

Appointments made by Mr. Wilson for this evening at the Murat Mansion, included conferences with a Swiss delegation, headed by Dr. Rappard, a leading authority on the League of Nations idea; an Armenian delegation, headed by M. Courier, of Constantinople, and Professor Hogobian of Robert College; a delegation from the French Association for a Society of Nations with Léon Bourgeois at its head; a call from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Persia, and the reception of a committee formed by the newspaper La France Libre.

JUGOSLAVS ARE WARNED.

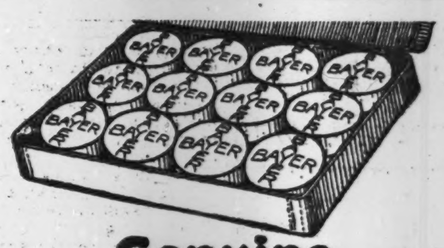
Col. Causey Tells Them They Must Not Hinder Railway Traffic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Feb. 11, (via Geneva.)—Colonel Causey of the American Mission has just returned here from Trieste. On the way the Colonel warned the Jugoslavs not to hinder transport on the railways, as the Entente was resolved in case of difficulties to immediately stop shipping food supplies to Austria.

Colonel Causey's action is expected to clear away the obstacles hitherto obstructing the provisioning of Vienna.

The Ukrainian envoy to Washington, M. Holczinski, has arrived in Vienna on his way to America.



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*Philippine Islands
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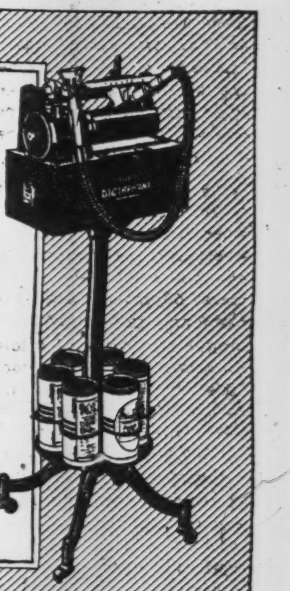

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THE
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William Allen White,
one of the American delegates to the Princes' Island conference, wrote to us just before he left for Europe,

"If I were a rich man, I certainly would spend a thousand dollars on introducing The New Republic. Not that I always agree with it: I don't. Sometimes I snort like a bull when I read something in it: but I feel that it is free, and I feel that it is conscientious, and I know that it is intelligent - and after that disagreement is a pleasure."

If The New Republic means as much as that to Mr. White, isn't it probable that it can mean a good deal to you? Especially now with the world in flux.

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ARGONNE REGION A SILENT DESERT

Snow-Clad Battlefield from Forest to Meuse Is a Scene of Desolation.

SOME TROOPS STILL THERE

Detachments of Americans Kill Time by Cleaning Up Wrecked Hamlets.

FEW CIVILIANS REMAIN

Devastated Territory Presents Sharp Contrast to Snug Villages Along the Rhine.

By **EDWIN L. JAMES.**

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERDUN, Feb. 11.—I have just seen the saddest sight in the world. I have just come over the snow mantled graveyard north of here that not long ago was a battlefield, where in the Meuse-Argonne strugle troops of the First American Army delivered the blow to the German military machine.

That desolate stretch is more than the graveyard of tens of thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, of brave men; it is one of many such graveyards that stretch across France, the burial place of homes and hopes.

Some five years ago there were smiling villages, fertile fields, and busy shops. Then for four years the hoarse throats of countless cannon drowned the song of industry. Now while silence rules that dreary stretch, and nature's blanket cannot hide the wounds nor her charm conceal the desolation, the wind has blown the snow from blackened rafters down into the streets where it lies because there are no hands to sweep it away. And across the fields unnumbered depressions tell that beneath there are shell holes, and over the fields stick up everywhere pathetic little crosses, and all is silence.

Silence Where Battle Raged.

War has come and gone and left its curse. While war was here, and its noise and human cries filled that stretch, it seemed so different. But now the guns have gone and the soldiers departed, and the lumbering camions are somewhere else and the laughs and cries of soldiers are heard no more, and all is desolation. Winter's wind sweeps down the icy run of the Meuse and howls through the lofty ruins of Montfaucon and there is no answer. Here and there in the ruins of some village one sees squads of American soldiers making an effort at clearing the ruins, but the sound of their voices only emphasizes the deathly silence where one passes on. It is a weird scene, a heart-gripping scene that stretches today along the Meuse.

When the history of the war is written America's big chapter will have its setting in the triangle from Verdun to Clermont, thence up to Sedan, and back along the Meuse. That is where we whipped the Germans. Come with me, then, over the stretch. Let us come down through Montmedy, whose huge craters show where American naval guns, firing from Verdun, cut the German Army's main-line railroad. We leave a fair number of civilians in this town and move on toward Stenay. By the roadside lie telegraph poles where the Germans cut them and left them in their retreat. Outside of Stenay we reach the lines of German trenches where so many Germans died.

Snow half fills these hideous scars upon the landscape, but it cannot blot out their sinister array. Here a black blot shows where the drift has fallen into a dugout door. Ugly barbed wire sticks through the white blanket in a thousand places. Here, where last Winter's snow was scattered in flurries by many shells and trampled with the boots of countless boches, now all is still.

Stenay, except for the snow, looks the same as when we passed through it some three months ago. There are, I believe, fifteen civilians living in Stenay, and a few soldiers of our army who wonder why. The streets have been cleared of débris, but the rest of the wreckage remains. A housetop careens in crazy fashion, resting where some big shell lifted it and let it down again. Broken water pipes stick out from the ruins, and down by the river stands the wreck that the Germans left of Stenay Bridge. Here and there are piles of war débris, unromantic and unbeautiful.

Sedan Untouched.

Leaving to itself the territory northward to Sedan, which the war left fairly untouched, because the Germans had to run for their lives when they quit there, let us go westward over the road to Buzancy, over the pontoon bridge built by Americans with boats captured from the Germans on the Marne east of Château-Thierry in July. We pass Launeville, destroyed and ruined, and go into the forest of Dieulet, where the German machine gunners for three weeks obeyed Ludendorff's orders to let no Americans cross the Meuse at any cost. We bump over holes where the engineers in their haste could not make a complete job of filling up the trenches which cut the highway. There had not been any one over the road since the snow fell, and one feels as though he were exploring an unknown region.

Past villages and the wrecks of villages we go where no soul welcomes one, villages whence the inhabitants have gone and where there is nothing left for them to return to.

We reach Buzancy. Here several hundred civilians with the help of American negro troops have done much repair work on such houses as are deemed fit to live in. Half wrecked, a château at the east end of the town, where the Americans had their headquarters, stands in snow-covered dignity. From Buzancy our road leads southward toward Grand Pré. It was up this road that the doughboys mounted motor trucks and chased the Germans on Nov. 2, when we made the big break through. All that is left of Le Mort Homme, that little village which saw so much bloodshed, sticks atop a hill like a sore thumb. Grand Pré has been mentioned somewhat by soldiers and German prisoners, but it looks as if the only thing to do is to wipe what's left of it off the map and start all over again.

Three weeks as a target for American guns and a like time as a target boche guns about riddled this pretty little town, which is remarkable for its relatively large number of wooden buildings. This meant a larger number of fires and consequently more desolation. There always seems to be something more tragic about a half-ruined village than one completely ruined. When nothing but crumbled stones is left one accepts it as a complete loss, but where there remain half-standing buildings, when the village church walls shelter ruins within, the sadness seems more poignant; it seems easier to picture what was there before.

St. Juvin a Twisted Wreck.

We move down the road toward Varennes, and on this road the ruin is complete. St. Juvin's wreckage has not been mended, and on the east side of the highway still stretch the numberless foxholes that our doughboys dug there last October when they took those heights one day and had to hold the boche counterattacks that night. The snow falls into each, making it distinct. The wreck of the railroad station, riddled by German 75s, stands amid its torn and twisted rails sticking in the air in every direction, their black lines standing out against the snow.

North of Apremont on the left side of the road stand the old German dugouts in which the 42d Division had uncomfortable headquarters for two weeks.

We reach Varennes. Varennes unfortunately stood on a hill just back of the Hindenburg line. That is enough to say that as a ruin it is complete. No civilians are here, but a few colored soldiers, living in cellars, spend their time tidying up the wreckage which effort in its net result seems to amount to killing time. Varennes was our tank headquarters once, and near the church stand the wrecks of two of these gallant little war machines. Off to the west one imagines he hears the rat, rat, rat of machine guns as the 77th once more fights its five weeks' of gruelling and heart-testing flight in the Argonne woods.

Just to the south stands the wreck of the bridge. The river is frozen now and giant icicles hang from a three-story stone house, built into the bank so solidly that it could not be blasted out.

Down the road a short distance to the Hindenburg line we go. One can tell Bourelles only by the great crater that the boche blew in the road. When we reach this we know we are standing where the doughboys first started ahead on Sept. 26 in the greatest battle in which Americans ever fought. The fields on either side resemble an angry sea that is frozen. Underneath that covering there is not a square inch that has not its trench or its shellhole, and the wind has blown the snow into all sorts of fantastic drifts. There is no sign of life anywhere.

Soldiers Still in Old Headquarters.

Back to Varennes and toward Montfaucon we go. We pass Chehery, in whose cellars we had headquarters last Fall, supplemented by some shacks. There are soldiers living in these shacks still. The road to Montfaucon skirts the Bois la Lancourt, where many Americans met their death in the first vain effort to capture the stronghold of Montfaucon.

We reach the hollow just south of the big hill on which the town of Montfaucon once stood. The last time I was here there were some sixty 155s sending peace propaganda into the German line. That day I visited the 3d Division's headquarters in the cellar of a house on the north side of Montfaucon, and had to take refuge three stories under ground when the Germans trained enough guns on that hill to send twenty shells a minute for fifteen minutes. They hit the house above our refuge three times. Today there is no sound here.

On that day after the fit of shelling I stood with Lincoln Eyre and watched with the naked eye the battleline two miles to the north, where one could plainly see the falling barrages of both sides and watch the infantry lines surge back and forth.

I looked today over that scene. There were stretches of snow leading up to stretches of stark tree trunks and covered scrubble. That was all that was to be seen. As for the town itself, there is nothing left, not enough to shelter a snowbird.

Three Persons Left in Dun sur Meuse.

From Montfaucon we went east to the Meuse and north to Dun sur Meuse. Here we found three civilians, an old man and two women, living in two rooms of what had once been a six-room house. They were waiting for a chance to get away. Certainly one could see few reasons why they should stay where they were unless they liked the job of being caretakers to a graveyard.

We went south along the Verdun road on the east side of the river. The ruin here is an old story, four years old, for when the Crown Prince tried his ill-fated drive on Verdun everything hereabouts was done to death. Here and there sticks up the entrance to a burrow in which soldiers lived for four long years. The wreckage of no house sticks up more than a few feet.

At Charny we cross the Meuse and take the road to Dead Man's Hill. This furnishes the best view of the hills northwest of Verdun. I have always thought that this was the most desolate spot of all the war's desolation. Three hundred thousand men died here during the war. Not only have the villages that once smiled here disappeared but for miles in every direction there is not one tree standing. There is not one stump more than a foot high. Everything was swept away.

Standing there atop that historic hill, one sees only furrowed snow fields. One cannot even see the bleached bones of human habitations. One can only imagine the ugly trenches one knows are there. One knows that shellholes cause these irregularities in the snow's surface, but one cannot see them. There is not a snowbird or a rabbit or anything to recall that this was once one of the richest parts of beautiful France. It is the acme of desolation.

Somehow one cannot think of this silence as the silence of peace. Knowing what lies under the snow, one can only feel it as the silence of desolation. The hum of the motor is welcome because it breaks the silence that hurts.

Few Civilians in Verdun.

Back to the Meuse and down toward Verdun we make our way. Over the hills we catch a sight in the dying day of the solid looking walls that the Hun could not batter down. These walls, reaching far into the bowels of the earth and sheltering a fortress that would not yield, are capped with snow. We enter the north gate and a street that has been cleared long ago of débris. There is pile after pile of stones neatly standing by the street side. The old cathedral on the hill has its wounds half shrouded in white. The railroad station, whose roof has fallen, looks more sombre than ever.

There are only a few civilians here, for no house of Verdun was left untouched, and most of them are only piles of brick and stone. All around, however, one sees the khaki of Americans, men of the Second Army, who are held in support of the Third Army of occupation. Up the steep hill we go and into the Verdun citadel, where warmth and food await us.

Here the soldiers are anxious to hear what their comrades on the Rhine are doing. When they are told that the soldiers on the Rhine like them want only to go home, they remark how much more do they, who live in cellars and ruins, want to board a transport.

Contrast to Scenes in Germany.

Seated here in the bowels of this grim old citadel tonight, I, who have just come from among those who made the desolation that I saw today, cannot help thinking what a pity it is that the Peace Conference couldn't sit atop Montfaucon Hill. One's fancy also makes one imagine the tone of Ebert's speech, had he made it in Verdun instead of Weimar. One wonders if the German people, snug and comfortable in their beautiful homes along the Rhine, will ever learn of what their armies did in France, and one wonders if they did know, if it would make any difference in their arrogance. For it doesn't worry the German up in Coblenz what happened to the French in Verdun—it doesn't worry him in the least. He was told four years ago that his army had to ruin Verdun to defend Germany and he believes today what he was told four years ago—anyhow he says he does. And to convert him appeals to me as being the hardest job confronting the civilized world.

In every ruined village I saw along the Meuse today I semed to recall another village on the Rhine. Those villages on the Rhine have neat and happy homes, the streets were filled today with children pulling sleds, with men and women in furs; those streets were filled with life. The streets of the villages along the Meuse were not filled with children and sleighs today; there were no men and women in furs; they were filled with death.

MAY TAKE CONTROL OVER AIR FLIGHTS

Peace Conference Commission Is Considering a Plan Offered by British.

PARIS, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—The Commission on International Control of Ports, Waterways, and Railways is considering a proposed assertion of jurisdiction over aerial international flights. The British Air Ministry has prepared an elaborate convention which will be submitted to the Peace Conference.

The International Aviation Conference soon to meet here will also take up questions of great importance, such as how far national control of the air may go, passports, customs, reciprocal landing facilities, aerial police, and the settlement of damages. Civilian flights between nations are now impossible, because of the absence of essential regulations. Many enterprises, such as that of preparing a Paris to London air service, have been delayed in consequence.

Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp will represent the United States in the Aviation Conference.

REDS PIERCE LINE OF ALLIES IN NORTH

Capture Town and Blockhouses, but Are Driven Out in Counterattack.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—Bolshevist forces have resumed the offensive in the region of Sredmakrenga. For a brief time last night the Bolsheviki occupied several allied blockhouses after penetrating the town, but were driven out by a British and Russian counterattack. The fighting continued today.

Patrol activity continues on the Kadish sector, but the American, British, and Russian troops maintain the gains made in the offensive last week. On the Pinega sector, east-southeast of Archangel, Russian partisan forces drove back the Bolsheviki yesterday.

The "French Foreign Legion," which is composed of Russian volunteer troops trained at Archangel by French officers, is now fighting on the Kadish front.

The weather continues clear and cold along the entire front. The days are rapidly growing longer and there is now eight hours of daylight, increasing the length of the engagements.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES SET FREE BY GERMANS

Lieut. C. W. Ford Among the New York Men Reported as Returned to Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The War Department today made public information regarding a large number of American prisoners of war. Those from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut follow:

Reported Released From German Prison Camps.

SLATTERY, M., 308 E. 38th St., New York.
BURKE, W., 574 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
BALDWIN, HOWARD, Irvington, N. J.

Reported Released From German Prison Camps and Returned to France.

OSBORNE, WM. H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
EPSTEIN, J., 343 Vernon Av., B'klyn, N. Y.
McCLURG, J. A., 1,024 E. 12th St., B'klyn.
LOWENTHAL, D., 138 E. 94th St., N. Y.
NELSON, OSCAR E., Elizabeth, N. J.
VILLWOCK, FRED'K, Meriden, Conn.
MATINOWSKI, MICHAEL, Blistwell, N. Y.
PRICHARD, WALLIE A., Malone, N. Y.
STRASSLE, G. F., 286 Auburn Av., B'klyn.
BOTTS, JOHN, Carteret, N. J.
FILIPOVICH, E., 16 Harrison St., Rochester, N. Y.
RADUZZO, ANGELO, Torrington, Conn.
BROOKS, FRANK, 949 Fox St., New York.

Reported Released from German Hospitals and Returned to France.

JOYALE, DAVID, Willimantic, Conn.
CRISPI, E. E., 305 E. 109th St., New York.
KEIMIG, ALFRED, Elizabeth, N. J.

Private Charles Kelly, previously reported died in Germany, is now reported to have been released from Camp Stargard, Germany, wounded, and in hospital at London. His home is in Albany, N. Y.

Private Alfred Nichthauser, previously reported killed in action, is now reported to have been released from Camp Stendal, Germany, and to have returned to France. His home is at 78 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Corporal Edwin J. Barnes, previously reported to have died while a prisoner in Germany, is now reported released from Camp Darmstadt. His home is at 604 Second Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

Lieutenant Christopher W. Ford is reported to have been released from German prison camp Villingen, Germany, and to have returned to duty. His home is at 2,064 Eighth Avenue, New York.

NO MENACE TO CHINA, JAPANESE REASSERT

Authoritative Denial Made at Washington of the Prevalent Reports.

ALL TREATIES TO COME OUT

British, Italian, and French Arrangements with Tokio Are Now Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Denial was made in an authoritative Japanese quarter today that the Tokio Government had made any threat to China against the publication by the latter Government of so-called secret treaties between the two nations.

It was also authoritatively stated that no secret treaty existed between the two Governments; that the treaties of May, 1915, had been given to the press and published, and that no treaties had been negotiated since that time. It was asserted that these treaties, with the special arrangements which flowed out from them and which had been made public in the past in the form of official translations by the Japanese Foreign Office, embraced all the demands that Japan had made upon China.

The explanation was made in the same authoritative quarter that Japan had gone no further than to instruct the Japanese Minister at Peking to suggest to the Chinese Foreign Office that, in view of the friendly relations existing between the two nations, it seemed to the Tokio Government inadvisable that there should be any anti-Japanese agitation undertaken at Paris by members of the Chinese Peace Commission. It was explained that, while no treaty has been made between China and Japan since 1915, there has been a subsequent exchange of notes between the Peking and Tokio Governments, but that in each instance these notes related to loans advanced by Japanese capitalists to the Central Government of China, and that, so far as these were concerned, there had been no threat of foreclosure against China.

The new Government of Japan instituted a new policy with respect to loans to China, which was defined in a formal statement communicated both to the press and to foreign Governments, the object of which is declared to be to guarantee that financial support given to China shall be employed for non-political uses. The Japanese Government, together with the allied Governments, advised the Chinese Government last December in identic notes of the necessity of China's composing her internal differences. The effect of the unrestricted use of loans obtained by China, it was said, would be to defeat the object of the advice given by the associated Governments, as the Peking Government would, if permitted, devote the loans to the prosecution of the war against the revolutionary elements in the south of China.

Some annoyance has been occasioned in Japanese circles here by the charge of the Chinese peace delegation that documents were stolen from them in Tokio, and that, therefore, they are not able to present important papers to the Peace Conference. The report was characterized as ridiculous by the Japanese, who in the first instance say it is false, that no theft was reported by the delegation to the Japanese police authorities, and also that, having free use of ample cable facilities, the Chinese delegation in a few days could have obtained from Peking copies of any or all documents alleged by them to have been stolen.

The Japanese, it was gathered, take the position that if the Chinese Government desires to make public the terms of the contracts for loans supplied by Japan to China it is at liberty to do so. They believe that the associated Governments are already cognizant of every such contract. It was not customary, it was stated, for Governments to make public such contracts any more than for private concerns or individuals to do so.

Japan's Ultimatum of May, 1915.

The text of the ultimatum addressed by Japan to China on May 7, 1915, which resulted in the acceptance by China of the Japanese demands which were embodied in the treaties and exchanges of notes signed on May 25 of that year, was obtained here today. The official translation of the ultimatum follows:

"In opening the negotiations with the Chinese Government the Imperial Government was actuated by the desire to adjust matters to meet the new situation created by the war between Japan and Germany, and of strengthening, in the interest of a firm and lasting peace in the Far East, the bond of amity and friendship between Japan and China by removing from the relations of the two countries various causes of misunderstanding and suspicion.

"Since the Imperial Government first presented their proposal to the Chinese Government in January last twenty-five conferences have been held between the representatives of the two Governments. In these successive conferences the Imperial Government presented their side of the case fully and frankly, while at the same time, animated by a spirit of conciliation and concord, they gave every possible consideration to the argument advanced by the Chinese Government. This fact, the Imperial Government believe, affords abundant proof of their sincere desire to bring the present negotiations to a peaceful conclusion. With the close of the twenty-fourth conference on April 17 discussions on all questions were practically brought to an end.

"Thereupon the Imperial Government, in deference to the expressed wishes of the Chinese Government, considerably modified their original proposals and prepared an amended project, showing no small concessions on their part. This they presented to the Chinese Government on the twenty-sixth of the same month, with the announcement that should the Chinese Government accept it, Kiao-chau Bay, which is a point of no small importance in the Far East, commercially as well as strategically, and which cost Japan so much to take, would be returned to China at a proper time under fair and reasonable conditions.

"The reply which the Chinese Government gave on May 1 to this amended project of the Imperial Government was a total disappointment. It gave not only no indication of the Japanese amended project having been seriously evamined by the Chinese Government, but also failed to show any appreciation of the friendly and generous offer of the Imperial Government. Japan, being now in possession of Kiao-Chau Bay, is under no obligation to return it to China. It is because of her desire to promote the friendly relations with China that Japan proposes to do so.

"The Imperial Government cannot conceal their keen disappointment at the utter disregard, on the part of the Chinese Government, of the sentiment which prompted them to make this offer. The Chinese Government, so far from showing an appreciation of the good-will of the Imperial Government in respect of Kiao-Chau Bay, even demanded its unconditional surrender, and called upon Japan to indemnify inevitable losses suffered by China in consequence of the war between Japan and Germany.

"Moreover, they presented several other demands in connection with the occupied territory and declared that they were entitled to participate in the coming peace negotiations between Japan and Germany. A demand like the unconditional surrender of Kiao-Chau Bay, or indemnification by Japan of inevitable losses suffered by China in consequence of the Japan-German war, is one that cannot be justly accepted by the Imperial Government. Nevertheless the Chinese Government declared the last reply to be their final decision. Any agreements that have already been or may hereafter be reached as to the other points would, therefore, be of no effect, unless those inadmissible demands of China are accepted by Japan. In other words, the last reply of the Chinese Government, taken as a whole, amounts to nothing more than a rejection of the entire Japanese proposals.

"In several other respects the Chinese reply is no less unsatisfactory. As regards South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, for instance, the Chinese Government ignored the universally recognized fact that these are the regions where, owing to geographical, political, and economical reasons, Japan has special interests which have been made the more preponderating as the result of the last two wars. Some of the proposals which the Imperial Government formulated with a conciliatory spirit on the basis of the declarations made by the Chinese representative at the conference were arbitrarily amended by the Chinese Government, thus nullifying the statement of their own responsible Minister, while in some others an inconsistent and therefore inadmissible amendment was introduced, showing thus no evidence of good faith and sincerity on their part.

Question of China's Sovereignty.

"As to the questions of advisers, land for schools and hospitals and supply of arms, the Imperial Government merely asked to leave on record what had been declared by the Chinese representative, while as regards the railway concessions in South China, they were satisfied with a promise that the matter would be favorably considered, in case there was no objection on the part of the other interested powers. These proposals affected in no wise China's sovereignty or treaty obligations, but the Chinese Government refused to give their consent on the ground that they involved the question of China's sovereignty or of treaty obligations.

"The Imperial Government extremely regret that they find in the attitude of the Chinese Government little use of further continuing the present negotiations. Yet the Imperial Government, who are ever solicitous for the preservation of peace in the Far East, prompted by the desire to bring the present negotiations to a satisfactory close and avoid the development of any serious complication in the situation, have decided, as a mark of their sincere good will toward the Chinese Government, to withdraw from the present negotiations and reserve for future discussion the whole Group V., except the one item respecting Fukien Province, about which agreement has been reached between the representatives of the two Governments.

"The Imperial Government therefore advises the Chinese Government that they will, in appreciation of the good will of the Imperial Government, accept without amendment all items, included in Group I., II., III., and IV., together with the items in Group V. relating to Fukien, as embodied in the Japanese amendment project of April 26.

"In case the Imperial Government fail to receive from the Chinese Government before 6 P. M. of May 9 a satisfactory response to their advice they will take such independent action as they may deem necessary to meet the situation."

READY TO PUBLISH TREATIES.

Britain, Italy, and France Made Arrangements with Tokio.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Baron Nobuaki Makino, head of the Japanese delegation at the Peace Conference, has been instructed to disclose all the unpublished treaties between China and Japan, says a Reuter dispatch from Tokio today.

TOKIO, Feb. 10, (Associated Press.)—Kijuro Shidehara, Vice Foreign Minister of Japan, speaking today regarding the publication of Chinese treaties with Japan, said that the latter had "simply called to China's attention the established procedure, according to which neither Government has a right to publish confidential correspondence without previously consulting the other." M. Shidehara spoke for Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, who is suffering from pneumonia.

"Japan has no intention to interfere with any demands or contentions which the Chinee prefer to present to the Peace Conference," he said. "Accordingly, Peking and Paris reports to the contrary are absolutely untrue."

PARIS, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference has been advised that there have been many interpellations in the Chinese Parliament from members representing both the northern and southern provinces, demanding fuller information concerning Japanese and Chinese relations, as laid before the conference.

The Chinese delegates say that they are ready to submit all secret agreements with Japan to the council of the five great powers, which probably will consider the matter at the end of the present week.

BORDEN AS AMBASSADOR?

Report That Premier Is Booked for Washington Not Confirmed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily Express says it understands that Sir Robert Borden, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, has been offered the post of British Ambassador in Washington. Sir Robert is now attending the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—Sir Robert Borden, when asked today regarding a report connecting his name with the British Ambassadorship to the United States, replied, with a smile: "I do not believe I have any observations to make regarding the report."

BRITISH MINERS REJECT TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

of production in trades whose products form a staple of other occupations, think also of the consequences upon the general trade situation. The Government proposed a strong representative committee, on which the miners would be represented, to inquire into this question.

When the miners met at Southport President Smillie announced that the committee having the matter in charge had decided against acceptance of the Government's terms. These terms were discussed, after which the conference voted to reject them.

The decision will, if followed by a strike, which seems likely, create an extremely serious situation, as the coal shortage is already embarrassing, both to manufacturers and domestic consumers.

While the first object of the miners is to absorb surplus labor, consequent to the demobilization, there is declared to be behind the movement a determination on the part of the miners permanently to nationalize the industry

Labor Attacks George Program.

While the press generally approves Lloyd George's program, it fails to satisfy the Parliamentary Labor Party, which has prepared an amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, regretting the absence of definite proposals dealing with "the present cases of industrial unrest and for securing, as regards wages and working hours, conditions of labor which will establish a higher standard of life and social well-being for the people."

Mr. Lloyd George's proposals are also adversely criticised by the radical section of the press, which regards them as vague and unlikely to be carried out by what is alleged to be a "reactionary Parliament."

Congressmen Fly Over Channel.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Representatives Patrick D. Norton of North Dakota, and George White of Ohio, returned here today from London by airplane. They made the trip in two hours and twenty-five minutes.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONCORD IN PARIS

Progress of the Conference Revealing a Fundamental Identity of Aims.

PESSIMISTS ARE CONFUTED

Understanding Between English-Speaking Peoples Never So Complete as Today.

By **CHARLES H. GRASTY.**

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Pessimists predicted that the Peace Congress would disclose a fundamental and irreconcilable difference between the British and American peoples. There were, they asserted, old standing grievances and disputes which must be revived and inflamed by the discussion of such difficult subjects as the freedom of the seas, the British colonial policy, and the differences between our tariff systems. The progress of the Conference to date emphatically repudiates the pessimists. For the first time in history the heads of the British and American Governments, with their respective Cabinet Ministers and advisers, have had an opportunity of exchanging views, not only on the burning questions of the day, but also upon the principles and ideals which underlie the policies of the two great English speaking democracies.

Instead of disclosing irreconcilable differences, the discussions have shown that the aims of the two peoples are fundamentally identical. They have both the same love of liberty and sense of responsibility toward each other and toward the more backward peoples of the world. Both are stubbornly opposed to military agrandizement and wars of conquest. Both peoples are determined to put an end to the obsolete forms of diplomacy by which nations were linked up by secret treaties for the sake, perhaps, of a dynasty or a nice adjustment of the balance of power. Their remedy is to dig up old feuds and long-standing grievances and plant them in the sunlight of public opinion, where they will wither away and be forgotten.

Advantage of Varying Views.

Naturally there are differences of opinion between the two Governments. The British and American methods are often different, and, although they are always striving toward the same objective, they do not always agree as to the best road. But there is nothing here to encourage the pessimists. It has been found of positive advantage to both Governments that they should be confronted with different points of view and sometimes have their schemes critically examined.

Both nations will find real advantage in the frank interchanges of views which are now taking place, and the blending of British and American thought will be one of the most important contributions of the final peace settlement. The American opinion represents all the energy and enthusiasm of a young nation anxious to put into practice the ideals conceived in the New World and ready to try any experiment so long as it is in the right direction. The British statesmen seem ready and anxious to examine the plans of their American colleagues in the light of the vast experience of the British Empire, which for centuries has had to face perplexing problems in every corner of the world. Nothing has impressed the American delegation more than the presence in Paris of the representatives of the self-governing dominions. Here they see men who, like themselves, come from new countries and civilizations still in process of development.

Empire a Symbol of the League.

America sees in the British Empire the symbol of what the League of Nations will become. It appeals vastly to the American imagination to see the association of self-governing dominions bound to the mother country by invisible links of common ancestry, purpose, and ideals. The Americans like and are interested in the practical British method of neglecting the narrow written constitution and adapting their system to the needs and development of the Empire.

It is no mere platitude to say that the American and British people have never understood each other so well as they do today, and it is mutually true with the British and Americans that to understand is to appreciate. As this new year of the Anglo-American relations has begun so it should continue, a natural, healthy plant, and not a hothouse product of Government propaganda. The British and Americans have reached the stage where they can speak their minds frankly to each other. If there is a difference of opinion it is all the better that it should be bluntly stated. Americans and Britons may in future argue, quarrel, and even abuse each other, but never again mistrust each other.

And so the relations between the two countries should be left on this sound basis. Organized demonstrations of public good will and pledges of good feeling and mutual support are not needed. The English-speaking peoples are averse to this sort of thing. Moreover, it is unnecessary. Such is the feeling of which one hears expression on all sides after two months of effort at close quarters.

FOUR RUSSIAN FACTIONS EXPECTED AT PRINKIPO

In Addition, the Esthonian and Lettish Governments Will Send Men.

PARIS, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—Prospects are brightening for the assembling of at least four of the Russian factions at the conference to be held on the Princes' Islands.

Word has come from the Ukraine that the Government of that former part of Russia will participate in the conference, and it is reported that the indecision of the Government of General Denikine has given way to a desire to join the conference. The Government of the Crimea has already accepted the invitation, as has the Russian Bolshevist Government.

It was announced tonight that the Esthonian and Lettish Governments had accepted the invitation of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference to attend the conference. Both have asserted that they are independent Governments, no longer a part of Russia, but willing to participate in a movement tending to meet the difficulties in which Russia is placed. It was also learned that the Lithuanian Government will accept the invitation to the conference.

It is beginning to appear that a sufficient number of other factions will meet the Bolsheviki and the Entente and American representatives to assure the success of the conference plan. This, however, is believed to depend upon the willingness of the Moscow Soviet to give certain guarantees, such as the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Bolshevist forces from the provinces which they have invaded. It is by no means certain that the Soviet Government will agree to any such guarantees.

AMERICANS BARRED FROM LITHUANIA

Germans Refuse to Allow Officers of Food Commission to Enter Occupied District.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to The London Times from Warsaw says that the Germans gave another exhibition of high-handedness last week in refusing for the second time to permit the passage of allied officers into the Lithuanian districts held by them. This time the officers were Americans who, though acting on behalf of the same Food Commission which is elsewhere taking steps to provision Germany, and though the object of their journey was to discover the needs of the population of the border district around Grodno, were none the less stopped by German sentries and prevented from continuing their journey.

Conducted before a junior German officer in the village of Baciuty, Lieut. Col. Grove, senior of the two American officers, with great self-restraint and courtesy, insisted on his right to passage, and explained anew the nature of his mission.

The German officer telephoned to Bialystock and gave Colonel Grove's message. The answer came from a certain von Schröder, a Captain of the Leibhussar Regiment in Bialystock, who, speaking on behalf of the German command, declared that all he had to say was that the American officers were to go back to Poland. When asked for his reasons, he blankly refused to give any and broke off the conversation.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN SIBERIA

Casualties to Feb. 9 Given as 324 All Told.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A cablegram today from the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France gave the total casualties in American forces in Siberia up to Feb. 9 as ten officers and 314 men killed, died of wounds and disease, wounded and missing in action.

The total was divided as follows: Killed in action, two officers, sixty men; died of wounds, one officer, fourteen men; died of disease, fifty-four men; died of accident, five men; wounded severely, two officers, sixty-seven men; wounded slightly, three officers, thirty men; wounded, degree undetermined, two officers, fifty-three men; missing in action, thirty-one men.

These casualties are being published individually in the regular casualty lists, the War Department announced.

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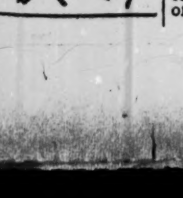

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POLAND ORGANIZING A STRONG ARMY

Is Officered by Russians, Austro-Hungarians, and Germans of Polish Descent.

VISTULA FLEET FORMED

Brest-Litovsk Occupied by Poles—Germans Extend Martial Law in Posen.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (via Copenhagen.)—The Tageblatt publishes interesting information from its Thorn correspondent regarding the Polish forces.

Modelin is a base for the new Polish Vistula fleet, under command of a former Austro-Hungarian Admiral, consisting of motor boats and small steamers that in pre-war times used to ply the Vistula between Warsaw and Thorn and Danzig, with passengers and freight.

The Polish forces no longer consist of undisciplined guerrilla bands, but now form a well-organized army, causing the German forces opposed to them great difficulties. The officers are Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German of Polish descent. The men recently were all volunteers, but conscription has now been introduced, applying for the present to males born in 1897, 1898, and 1899. Instruction and drills are left almost entirely to former German officers and non-commissioned officers of Polish descent, and are conducted in genuine pre-war German style.

Former Russian and Austro-Hungarian officers must go through a course at the Warsaw Officers' School to learn the German methods before they receive their commissions. Many Polish and Russian students, sons of land owners, also take this course, after which they join the Polish army.

The Polish cavalry consists entirely of Uhlan regiments, wearing the national Czapka Ulanka and carrying lances. The infantry wear what uniforms they have, the Polish eagle on the cap or helmet indicating the cause for which they are fighting.

The higher ranks are filled almost exclusively by Russians, because only a few Austro-Hungarians and no Germans of Polish descent are available.

In artillery the Poles have only what the Germans left behind in Warsaw, Posen, and Galicia. They also took possession of 180 German airplanes in Warsaw and considerably more in Posen and Galicia. Nevertheless they do not seem able to organize an efficient air service.

The discipline is very strict, and Soldiers' Councils are not permitted.

WARSAW, Feb. 10, (Associated Press.)—During his address in the Polish Assembly today, General Joseph Pilsudski, former Military Dictator of Poland, referred to the close bonds between this country and the Allies. His words were cheered. Just before the afternoon adjournment Prince Radziwill, the senior member of the Assembly, read a telegram announcing that Brest-Litovsk had been occupied by Polish troops.

BASLE, Feb. 12, (Havas.)—The state of martial law proclaimed recently by German authorities in the region of Kulmsee, Posen, has been extended to other localities in the vicinity, according to a dispatch from Danzig.

JAPAN ACCEPTS SIBERIAN PLAN

Polk Announces Formal Closing of Negotiations for Allied Control of Eastern Railroads.

DESIGNED TO AID PEOPLE

Rights of Russia and China to be Scrupulously Respected—Stevens Heads Technical Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk today announced that the United States Government had now accepted formally the proposal of the Japanese Government for a plan to secure the restoration of railway traffic in Siberia.

"The agreement," said Mr. Polk, "is the result of discussion begun last August, before the signing of the armistice. It has been accepted because it offers an effective means to assist the Russian population of Siberia, which has been suffering for many months from a gradual collapse of railway transportation. Not only have the people lacked many necessities of daily life, such as shoes, clothing, and agricultural machinery, but they have been wholly unable to return to their normal occupations of marketing their own considerable stores of dairy products and grain.

"In May, 1917," Mr. Polk explained, "John F. Stevens was sent to Siberia, and a few months later was followed by the Russian Railway Service Corps, composed of American railway engineers, who were to assist the Russian railway administration, and thus contribute in carrying out the expressed purpose of the United States to aid Russia in tangible form. The arteries of life in Russia, as elsewhere, are the railways. The problems, especially in Siberia, are similar to those in America, where the long haul is almost the rule and certainly not the exception.

"Under the plan of operation which is now to be effected, the Siberian Railway system, which includes the Chinese Eastern Railway, is to be supervised by an interallied committee, the Chairman of which is to be a Russian. In addition to Russia, Japan, and the United States, the countries asked to be represented on the committee are Great Britain, France, Italy, and China. The technical and economic management of the railways will be in the hands of the technical board, under the Presidency of Mr. Stevens. A military board will co-ordinate matters affecting military transportation arising from the presence in Siberia of military forces of the United States, the Allies, and Russia.

"The purpose of the agreement is to assist the Russians in Siberia in regaining their normal conditions of life and has been reached upon a definite understanding that the railways are to be operated for the interests of the people of Siberia. The United States and Japan have expressly voiced their disinterested purpose not to infringe on any existing rights either of Russia or, where the Chinese Eastern is concerned, of China. The associated Governments have been unanimous as to the urgency of the situation.

"The understanding," Mr. Polk concluded, "was broached before the conclusion of the armistice, but the problem of aiding the people in Siberia remains the same and has become even more urgent. Russian railway officials have repeatedly urged the assistance of Mr. Stevens and expressed their cordial and special desire that they should be helped. Their co-operation is relied upon as a vital factor for success in assisting their fellow countrymen."

NEW YORK REDS POTENT IN RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

sumed names of thirty of these officials, is as follows:

ASSUMED NAME.	REAL NAME.
Lenine	Oulianoff
Trotzky	Bronstein
Stokloff	Nochamkis
Martoff	Zederbaum
Zinovieff	Apfelbaum
Kameneff	Rosenfeld
Soukhanoff	Gimel
Sagorsky	Knochmann
Brogdanoff	Zilberstein
Lorin	Lurje
Gorev	Goldman
Urtizky	Radomilsky
Kamneff	Katz
Ganetzky	Fuerstenburg
Dan	Gourevitch
Mesakovsky	Goldberg
Parvus	Goldfandt
Riasanoff	Goldenbach
Chernomorsky	Chernomordkin
Solteneff	Bleichmann
Piatnitsky	Zivin
Abramovich	Rein
Ivesdin	Weinstein
Maklakovsky	Rosenblum
Lapinsky	Loewensohn
Sobroff	Nathansohn
Axelrod	Ortodo
Garin	Oarfeld
Glasounoff	Joffe
Zorin	Guinsberg

East Side Leaders of Reds.

Dr. Simons took the stand at 11 o'clock in the morning. The first questions asked by Major Humes led to his statement that to a very considerable extent the Bolshevist ascendancy in Russia was due to the influx of men from the east side of New York.

"I should like," said Dr. Simons before he went into detail concerning the east side agitators, "to make it plain that among my best friends and among the finest Americans I have known are men of Jewish blood. The unpleasant facts that I shall have to disclose in nowise refer to them. The persons that have gone into Russia and joined in this diabolical thing over there are apostate Jews, men who deny their God and who have forsaken the religion and the teachings of their fathers. I have talked over this matter with some of our leading Jewish citizens and they fully realize the situation, and among those who are helping us to fight it are great numbers of rabbis and other splendid citizens of the Jewish faith."

Dr. Simons answered a question put by Senator Overman as to the reported pro-German sentiments and activities of the monk Rasputin and the late Czarina.

"The persons who have made those statements," replied Dr. Simons, "are persons of the highest possible standing and well qualified to make them."

He continued:

"Within two months after the March (1917) revolution pro-Germanism was found to be at work in every phase of Russian life. The agitators came from all parts, hundreds of them, and these latter included many of the most active from the east side of New York.

"These Yiddish agitators from the New York east side followed in the trail of Trotzky, who was himself on the east side at the time of the Czar's overthrow. I have met hundreds of these east siders. I have seen them on the Nevsky Prospect and some of them called on me at my home in Petrograd.

"Let me make it plain that these men are apostate Jews. I don't like this unpleasant feature of the case, but it happens to be the truth, and must therefore come out.

German Influence Strong.

"And so the revolution was but a few weeks old before some of us became impressed with the fact that there was a strong apostate Yiddish element at work in the Bolshevist machine. Likewise there was a very strong German element in it, and that such was the case is shown in an able thesis worked out by Nicholas Borodine."

"You have referred to the Bolshevist element that got into Russia from the east side of New York. Do you believe that these people had any responsible part in the tragedy which led to the triumph of Bolshevism in Russia?" asked Senator Wolcott.

"I do not believe that the Bolshevist element could possibly have succeeded but for certain support that it received from the City of New York and from Germany," was the answer. "Referring to the German element, I might point out that simultaneously with the coming into power of the Bolshevist régime all German newspapers in Russia, which had been suppressed by the old régime, reappeared. Everything that was pro-German or German was fostered.

"I might recall an interesting incident brought to my attention soon after Trotzky and Lenine gained control in Petrograd. Trotzky and his colleagues made their headquarters in the Smolny Institute. A professor in that institution informed me that one day he happened to enter the room where the Bolshevist leaders were assembled. He was surprised to hear them speaking in German and not in Russian. He saw German documents on the tables and around the tables with the Bolsheviki in conference with them were German army officers in the uniforms of their respective ranks."

Senator Wolcott remarked:

"You said that but for the support the Bolshevist movement got in New York it would have failed. Now, if that be true, it would appear that we have a problem right here at home."

Russian Element Submerged.

"Regarding that statement," replied Dr. Simons, "I will state that my best information is that in December of last year, in the Northern Commune of Petrograd, there was a Commune Government, the personnel of which may help to answer that question. The President of that Commune was a man named Apfelbaum. Whether he came from New York or not I do not know.

"However, the personnel of that Government numbered 388 persons. Of these men only sixteen were Russians. All the rest were apostate Jews, with one single exception, the exception being a former American negro pugilist who calls himself Professor Gordon.

"My information is that in the Bolshevist Government which had its headquarters in the Smolny Institute there were included 265 members who had come into Russia after the overthrow of the Czar from the east side of New York.

"In the short time I have been home I have also been impressed with the fact that a large percentage of the Bolshevist agitators at work over here are apostate Jews. A few days ago I went into the Rand Institute, in East Fifteenth Street, New York, to buy some of their literature, and it was about the most seditious stuff that I have ever seen anywhere. The majority of the people I saw in that place were the same type of people that I have seen in Petrograd.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that, from my observation, the dominating Bolshevist element in America is to be found in the east side of New York."

"Are any of these east siders, now in Petrograd, members of the Bolshevist Cabinet?" asked Senator Overman.

"Yes. A few days before I left Petrograd I had occasion to call on one of them. He was the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and call himself Sergius Zorin. He informed me that all citizens of the allied countries who were of the ages of 18 to 45 years inclusive would have to leave on or shortly after Oct. 1, and that those who remained would be prisoners of war.

"I asked him to modify that order and he said that if America would agree not to make an offensive against Russia something might be done. At that time, which was in October last, there was an awful terrorist atmosphere in Petrograd.

Bolsheviki Praised Robins.

"Zorin was very gracious. While I was talking to him Zorin said that he was very anxious to hear from his brother, Alexander Gunsberg, who, he stated, was Secretary to Colonel Raymond Robins, who had been in Russia for the American Red Cross. Robins had left Russia some time before.

"Zorin described Robins as the greatest of all Americans and said he hoped that he would be made Minister to Russia. Now, I have known Mr. Robins some time and I always thought highly of him until he came to Russia and embarrassed our Embassy. We, that is the Americans in Russia, felt that our splendid Embassy was entitled to all the support that we could give to it and that it was no time to complicate matters by even suggesting such a thing as the sending of an Ambassador to the Bolshevist Government.

"The Bolsheviki were against Governor Francis, the Ambassador, principally because of his open messages to the Russian people, in which he assured them that the United States was their friend but that the Governments of America and the Allies would never recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty. In their propaganda papers the Bolsheviki described Robins as a man of the people, a former workman, and in contrast pictured Governor Francis as a typical representative of the capitalistic class. Time and again the suggestion was made that Robins should be made Ambassador."

"Did Robins make any statements in favor of the Bolshevist Government?" Senator Overman asked.

"He was reported to have done so, but I am not in a position to say that he did of my own knowledge."

Bitter Against Allies.

"Can you tell us the real attitude of the Bolsheviki so far as it regarded the two groups of belligerents in the war?" Senator Overman asked.

"Lenine and Trotzky were always saying bitter things against the Allies," was the answer. "They scattered posters in which they described the Allies as the 'blood-drinking and flesh-eating Allies.' They named France and England, but, as I recollect it, did not specify the United States, the reason, in the opinion of the allied diplomatic representatives, being what may be described as a sort of strategical trick. They figured it out that in the event Bolshevism failed, as they knew it might, they would need a land of refuge and they wanted the United States to be their asylum."

"You have referred to this negro, 'Professor Gordon,' who is an official of the Northern Commune. Is he from America, too?" asked Senator Overman.

"Yes. He is a former prizefighter, who, for a time, was employed as a doorkeeper at the American Embassy. His cards read "Professor of Physical Culture.'"

"I want to revert again to the German element in this Bolshevist affair. Can you state specifically if it is out-and-out pro-German?" Senator Wolcott asked.

"The real Bolsheviki are avowedly anti-ally, and I have no hesitation in saying that they have a real affection for Germany. This fact has been proved time and time again."

Dr. Simons here told of his visits, disguished as a workman, to the meeting places of the Bolsheviki. He said that in conversation with the ignorant masses of the movement he found that few of them had any idea what Bolshevism really was.

He told of the haranguing of these people by agitators who traveled about the city in trucks. Many of these agitators, he added, he recognized as east siders he had met in Petrograd or who had been pointed out to him.

"To what was due more than to anything else the success of these Bolsheviki?" asked Senator King.

"To the cleverly worked-out program of terrorism and to the advocacy of the slaughter of what they call the capitalist class. The whole question might be summed up in their slogan: 'The security of the proletarian cause lies in putting a gun in the hands of the workmen.'"

Murders Number Thousands.

Dr. Simons told of witnessing the murder of two young men in front of his office in Petrograd, the killing taking place a few minutes before Ambassador Francis, who was his dinner guest that night, arrived at his home.

Asked to estimate the number of persons who had been murdered by the Bolsheviki, Dr. Simons replied that it was in the thousands, but that no man could at this time even approximate the number of the victims.

"The Bolsheviki never investigate. They kill on the spot, as a rule," he added.

Dr. Simons cited the case of two brothers. One was wanted by the Bolsheviki to answer a certain charge. They were unable to find the brother sought, so they killed the one against whom there was no charge or suspicion.

Blackmail and graft were everywhere recognized, said Dr. Simons. If a person could get the money, he said, it was generally possible to buy even one's life from the present régime. However, few had the money, and the killings went on. He said that twelve men entered his home and tried to blackmail his sister.

"What about the criminal element in the present régime?" Senator King asked.

"There is a large criminal element in the Bolshevist régime," was the answer. "The fact that the criminal has a big part in the movement is proved by the destruction in a public bonfire of court records, the destruction of prisons and the liberation of all criminals who are sympathetic with the cause. We know it to be a fact that some of the worst criminal characters in all Russia hold positions under the Bolshevist Government, while others are helping as agitators, while under the damnable system they call nationalization, the criminal is actively co-operating."

Girl Victims of Atrocities.

"What of the treatment of women and girls?" Senator King asked.

"That is a terrible question to answer. I might cite case after case in answer to it. Let me cite one of the worst.

"A few days before I left Petrograd, in October last, a woman of the highest culture, a woman more than fifty years of age, and a teacher for years in a famous imperial institute for the education of young girls, called on me. She was in hysterics. 'Why have I lived to see all this,' she sobbed.

"Then she told the story. The institute in which she taught is one of the finest buildings in Petrograd. She said that the Bolshevist authorities had barracked hundreds of the Red Guard in one wing of the building and in doing so issued orders that all girls of and between the ages of 16 and 18 years were to remain in the building.

"'I wish," the poor woman exclaimed, as she tried to tell the rest of the horrible story, 'that I had died before this thing happened.'

"And that," said Senator Wolcott, "was the result not of the act of irresponsible guards, but of the Bolshevist authorities?"

"Yes."

"In other words," said Senator King, "these poor little girls were the victims of the lust of these unspeakable creatures?"

"Yes, of the dirtiest pigs the world has ever seen. So vile no words can describe them.

"In another instance I was told of a group of young girls who were approached and advised to go out into the Nevsky Prospect and 'do as the prostitutes are doing.'"

"Do the Red Guards," Senator King asked, "rape, ravish, and despoil women at will?"

"They certainly do."

Compared to the I. W. W.

"You have heard," said Senator King, "of the I. W. W. here in America. I will ask you if you see any difference between that organization and the Bolshevist organization in Russia?"

"I am strongly convinced that in all main essentials the aims of the Bolsheviks and of the I. W. W. are identical. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs Zorin, who lived eight years on the east side, told me once that they expected to get Germany after Russia, and after Germany they would tackle the United States.

"That's a big job," remarked Senator Nelson.

"Do you know the extent of their appropriation for propaganda in other countries?" asked Senator Overman.

"I do not know the total, but we know that millions of rubles were appropriated for that work, a great deal of it for the work in India and China. They are also very active in England."

"Then is it not true that any American man or woman who gets up in a public place and speaks for Bolshevism is urging the overthrow of our Government and the institution of the horrors you have referred to in this country?"

"Yes, Sir, that is right."

"And, therefore, its apologists here are the enemies of the United States?"

"If they are not they are either mush-headed or muddle-headed."

In answer to a question regarding the status of women in Russia now, Dr. Simons stated that the Bolsheviki had started a definite program relative to women. He told of a decree in which women between the ages of 18 and 45 years were ordered before the commissaire "to be assigned a man with whom they are to live." When the Bolsheviki marry, one of the questions asked is "How long do you propose to be married?"

Dr. Simons testified that a catechism of atheism had been added to the curriculum of the Russian public schools.

"The Bolshevik," said the witness, "is not only an atheist but he also seeks to make all religions impossible. They assert that all misery is due to the superstition that there is a God. One of their officials told me: 'We now propose to enlighten our children, and with this purpose in view, we are issuing a catechism on atheism for use in all the schools.' The man who told me this was the Commissaire for Enlightenment and Education."

"Can you tell us anything of the treatment accorded the so-called bourgeoisie or middle classes?" Senator Nelson asked.

"Thousands upon thousands of them have been starved to death," Dr. Simons answered. "I have seen the walking shadows of these dying human beings in the streets of Petrograd. Thousands have dropped dead in their tracks. I have seen them myself. I have seen some of the finest men of the old days standing starving in the streets and with outstretched hands begging a few kopecks. I have been in the homes of the best people of Petrograd, in which there has been no bread for weeks. When I say the better class, I mean the people who believe in a clean handkerchief and a white shirt."

"What of the Red Army; what is it?"

"It is a mass of Letts, Chinese, Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, and unfortunate Russians who have been forced to serve. But for these outsiders there never would have been a nucleus for a Red Army."

One of the Senators present at the hearing remarked to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he wondered if it would not be a wise move to put a clause in the new Immigration bill excluding all Letts from the United States.

In telling the story of the murder of men by tying them together and throwing them into a river, Dr. Simons gave as his authority a member of the Norwegian Legation in Petrograd. This official had seen the bodies, bound together, after they had been washed ashore. Dr. Simons also told of the massacre of priests, many of them executed in the Fortress of Kronstadt.

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock to morrow morning, when Mrs. Natalie Summers, the widow of a former American diplomatic official in Russia, will take the stand.

NO WHOLESALE DEPORTING.

Judge Knox Leaves Dinner to Issue Habeas Corpus Writs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, said tonight that reports of prospective wholesale deportations of aliens were "unjustified."

"It is estimated that about 6,000 aliens are to be deported, the great majority because they are insane or otherwise public charges," Mr. Caminetti said. "Most of the rest are diseased or have been found guilty of offenses subjecting them to deportation. A few, comparatively, are agitators who are opposed to our form of government or all organized government.

"None of the aliens recently taken from Seattle to Ellis Island for deportation has any connection with the strikes at Seattle or elsewhere in the West. Deportees now in custody have been rounded up over a considerable period of time, but could not be deported before because of the shortage of shipping facilities. All reports that trains are being mobilized to deport anarchists or others are exaggerated."

At the request of a group of Socialists who have been active on behalf of the group of aliens who are at Ellis Island awaiting deportation, United States District Judge John C. Knox left the Lincoln dinner at the Waldorf last night to issue writs of habeas corpus, returnable today, for forty-nine of the fifty-eight undesirable radicals. Miss Caroline Lowe of Chicago, who was not allowed to confer with the aliens upon their arrival here because she was not able to furnish proper proof that she had authority to act as their counsel, was active in seeking the writs after a meeting of Socialists had been held in the Park Avenue Hotel. Representatives from the office of United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey reiterated the declaration made by Immigration Commissioner Byron Uhl on Tuesday that all the members of the party had full legal rights when they were convicted in Federal courts in the West, and that it would be of little avail to seek to reopen the cases.

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Your Home Should Be Supplied With

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Owing to Increased Taxation

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THERE is a style originality, exclusiveness, a subtle indefinable something in smart fashions that find expression in the Franklin Simon & Co. Individual Shops for Misses, 14 to 20 years.

The charm of Franklin Simon & Co. apparel emanates not alone from an intangible youthfulness and irresistible smartness, but from a daily presentation of new fashions that eliminates "sameness" and style duplications.

Entirely New
MISSES' SUIT
of Poiret Twill
59.50

THIS model only one of a noteworthy collection is in navy or walnut, with full length Tuxedo collar, and deep panel pockets; straight-line skirt with pockets. 14 to 20 years.

Other New Suits
Of silk or wool fabrics in the newest shades.
39.50 to 175.00

Misses' Spring Capes

Every Miss will surely be interested in the unusual types of wool or silk Capes in long or short lengths. Capes to wear over dainty afternoon or evening frocks, also Capes for general utility or sport wear.

29.50 to 155.00

Misses' Spring Wraps

Coat-wraps, mannish top coats or leather coats. Wraps with deep yokes, draped or half-sleeves; muffler, monk or fichu collars. Belted or full flare coats on straight slender lines, all of the newest fabrics in preferred shades for Spring.

29.50 to 145.00

Misses' Spring Dresses

Important details in dresses are the tunics, either softly draped or falling gracefully in long slender lines; sleeves are three-quarter, elbow length or fitted close to the arm. Silk, wool or wash fabrics introduce new weaves and colors.

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Girls' and Juniors' Fashions

SPRING DRESSES for Girls and Juniors, 6 to 17 years of age, are daintily hand embroidered, hand smocked, tucked or lace trimmed; unusually attractive frocks of Georgette or taffeta silk; dainty wash dresses are of dotted Swiss or linen, tissues, chambray or gingham.

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SPRING CAPES and COATS for Girls and Juniors, 6 to 17 years of age, feature capes that are full rippled or with coat fronts also flared or full belted coats; of silver tip Bolivia, serge, silvertone velour or black-and-white velour checks.

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ESTABLISHED 1848
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Delusion of Age

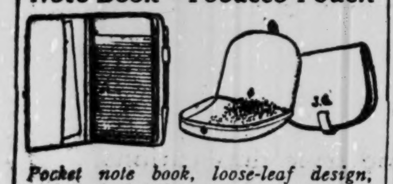
As time goes on—and it's a habit time has—we often think our new work is not as good as the old. The chances are it is better: our taste has improved, that is all.

Cross Shopping Bag

Of black pin seal, leather lining throughout, three inside pockets, 10-inch frame, 7⅛ inches deep, gilt clasp and fastenings $14.75
Black cobra seal....$15.75
Brown pin seal....$17.00

Gold plated monograms to order, from $2.00. As shown....$2.50

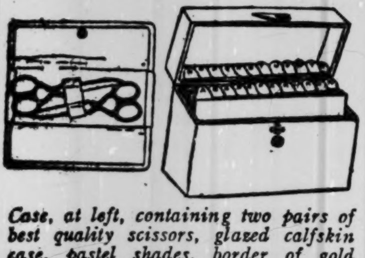
Note Book—Tobacco Pouch



Pocket note book, loose-leaf design, alphabetical index pages, pencil, extra pocket, four sizes, tan English pigskin, or black pin Persian leather.
$3.50, $4, $4.50, $5.25

"Tray" tobacco pouch, at right, full rubber lining preserves tobacco, snap fastening. Black grained patent leather, size 5¼ x 4 inches....$4.25
Tan English pigskin....$4.75
Initials stamped 25c. extra.

Scissor Case, Index Card Box



Case, at left, containing two pairs of best quality scissors, glazed calfskin case, pastel shades, border of gold tooling, satin and velvet lining, snap fastening. Size 6½ x 2½ inches folded....$7.00

Box, at right, alphabetically arranged cards, glazed calfskin case, border of gold tooling. Size 5½ x 2½ x 4¼ inches high at back....$8.00
Initials stamped outside 25c. extra.

Cross Bonnet Box

For women. Black enamel cloth covering, cretonne lining throughout, pocket inside cover, leather binding, nickel lock, and bolts at side. 20-inch diameter, 9 inches deep....$11.50

Cross "Victoria" Bag

For travelling, twelve white celluloid toilet and manicure articles. Black grained patent leather, moiré silk lining, size 16-inch, complete....$33.00
Black morocco leather, complete.$36.00
Gold plated monogram to order, as shown, extra....$3.50

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BECK MAKES ATTACK ON WILSON POLICIES

Assails the President's Principles as a "Crazy Patchwork of Contradictions."

FEARS FOR CONSTITUTION

Says the Nation "Stands in a Stupor" While One Man Pledges the Country.

Standing beneath a portrait of Abraham Lincoln at the thirty-third Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, James M. Beck, in a speech, assailed President Wilson, charging, among other things, that in violation of the Constitution he had ignored the Senate in conducting his foreign policy.

"Washington sagaciously remarked that the Constitution can be a undermined as well as overthrown," said Mr. Beck, "and, alas, today the times give it proof. That man is blind who cannot see that in the last four years the Constitution of my country has been steadily undermined and that the public opinion without which it would be only a scrap of paper has been slowly and surely impaired. I have lived long enough to see every fundamental principle of that document challenged, not by exceptional individuals, but by large groups of men, until today, to our shame and peril, it is doubtful whether the fundamental principles of the Constitution, if submitted to a plebiscite, as abstract principles rather than as parts of a great compact, would receive general support."

The speaker said that the principle of representative Government had been challenged by the initiative and referendum; the dual sovereignty of State and nation was about to be overthrown by "that illegitimate child of the Constitution," the prohibition amendment; constitutional limitations on the right of an individual against the tyranny of a majority were rendered null by the recall of judicial decisions; the sanctity of Judges destroyed by the recall of Judges and the great fundamental pillar, so highly valued by the fathers of the country, that the foreign policy of the country never should be vested in one man, but rather that the President should act only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, had been disregarded. Washington taught, Mr. Beck said, that the fundamental difference between a republic and a monarchy lay in the control of foreign relations by one man in the latter form of Government. It was to the violations of this last principle, as he saw it, that Mr. Beck chiefly addressed himself.

Assails President's Actions.

"From the time Woodrow Wilson became President of the United States," Mr. Beck said, "he took the entire foreign policy into his keeping; he has ignored not only the Senate but the leaders of his own party in the Senate, and at least morally he has involved the country in the most sweeping declarations of policy without ever announcing them or getting the support of public opinion. A nation of 100,000,000 people stands in a stupor while one man and one man alone, against the express mandate of the American people as expressed in the last election, goes on pledging this country so far as he can to policies subversive to all the pillars of this Government, and which set at naught the most sacred traditions as expressed in Washington's Farewell Address."

The speaker read from Washington's address the warning against cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men subversing the powers of the people, and usurping for themselves the reins of government.

"I say that Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy, from the time he took the reins of office until the present hour, has been a black stain of dishonor upon the American people. His principles have been a crazy patchwork of contradictions, but to one idea he has been consistently loyal, and that is that this great war, the greatest in the history of the world, must end in a peace without victory. He emphasized that in 1915, and at the present hour he only so far modifies this policy as to make it 'peace without full victory,' and that is exactly the significance of that which is now taking place in Paris, to the confusion of ourselves and our faithful allies."

Next the speaker quoted from "My Four Years in Germany," by James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to that country, passages referring to pressure brought upon Mr. Gerard by von Jagow and von Bethmann Hollweg to get this country to act in the interest of peace. Mr. Beck attempted to show a chronological significance in the President's utterances as they fitted in with Gerard's visits to Shadow Lawn and the White House in 1916, concluding this portion of his speech thus:

"It was after those visits that the President came out with one of his suave statements that the belligerents, judged by their own terms, seemed to be fighting for practically the same thing. And he rather urges the statement of their terms and a conference for peace. Thereupon the Central Powers refuse to come into the conference and the Allies state theirs. And then on Jan. 17 the President walks into Congress and says that America, without whose arms and munitions the Allies could not have kept on, without whose food they would have starved, thus wielding over their heads the club of America's vast power, insists upon a peace without victory. A peace without victory! My God!

"I say never was there a more infamous thing done by any American President in our history. He has never abandoned his idea of a peace without victory, if you give to it the interpretation which he put upon it in that message, which was that it was a peace whereby the victors could not impose their terms upon the vanquished. And the very true significance of the parleys is the attempt to prevent that complete subjection of Germany to the terms of the Allies which would make it impossible for Germany to renew this war in twenty-five or fifty years.

"The President, without consulting the Senate, prematurely invites peace proposals on the fourteen so-called points, three of which he has already abandoned, some of which are as meaningless as a Delphic oracle, and all of which simply exist to perplex our allies and to cheat them of the full fruits of their victory.

Takes Up the Journey Abroad.

"Pursuing this policy of dictating a peace without full victory under the pretext of a League of Nations, he determines to go abroad. Knowing perfectly well that he dare not submit his proposition to that concurrent power which has the final voice he asks the American people to give him a blank power of attorney."

Mr. Beck praised Theodore Roosevelt for "taking up the challenge," asserting that a Democratic majority of 500,000 "earned on 'he kept us out of war,'" became an adverse majority of 1,300,000, as the American people, "proud of their traditions and tenacious of the joint and concurrent power of the Senate and the people of the United States as to the constitutional provisions relative to the foreign policies of this Government, rejected Woodrow Wilson's demand. In any other country his resignation would have been inevitable; in any other country he would have respected the mandate of a people he had deliberately invited."

Mr. Beck assailed the President's trip to Europe with "an armada of reporters, journalists, and cinema operators, and fifty-one cooks and waiters."

"What does he do when he gets there?" Mr. Beck continued. "I want to point out the incredible baseness of what is being done in the name of the American people. He had two distinct purposes. He went to say to France who bore the chief burden of the war, 'If you want any help from the United States you must do my will as the dictator of the world's policy.' To England he went to say, 'Unless you will strip yourself of the chief elements of your naval power, unless you will agree to reduce your navy to the size of that of the other chief nations, unless you will impair the chief security of your island by a provision that will take away the chief potency of a blockade, America proposes to build a navy so fast that it will lay two keels down while you lay one.'

"And for that reason he tells Secretary Daniels, before he goes, not to get an appropriation, but to get an authorization of $700,000,000 to be expended by him in his discretion, not immediately, but a year hence if he deems it advisable. It meant, and there is no concealment attempted, that he was going to say to England, either strip yourself of your chief arm of defense by lowering your naval power to the standard of others, abandoning the idea of such a blockade as that with which you won this war, and that with which Abraham Lincoln won the civil war—because there is no distinction between them—you will either do that or we will ruin you in a competitive arrangement."

Mr. Beck said that meant an attempt to coerce nations beaten to their knees and staggering under terrific burdens of debt through winning the war and meant even that England could not have a larger fleet than Germany or Russia, although Germany might regain much of her power and Russia, once rehabilitated, might have strong German leanings.

"In other words," he went on, "it is true that Mr. Wilson, without consulting the Senate, and in the very teeth of the mandate of the American people, using the enormous wealth of this country, in a proposition to spend $700,000,000, when the people are already, God knows, staggering under a burden of taxation and debt, subjects us to the intolerable shame of having tried to bully Great Britain and France, taking advantage of the fact that we had come out of the war practically unimpaired and they, God help them, were almost prostrated. We, in their hour of stupor are to use against our allies the potential wealth of this country to compel them to submit to our will.

"Lincoln's supreme glory was that he saved the Constitution and the ancient policies of this Government. It is still the imperative work and duty of the Republican Party to do exactly as Lincoln did. So I say to you, back to the Constitution, back to the policy of Washington. Let us resume our former independent position, trusting to temporary alliances in emergencies where extraordinary forces concern the world, but let us not forget the wise counsel of the noblest man that ever lived.

"When Mr. Wilson returns from Paris and visits the White House suppose George Washington and Abraham Lincoln could revisit the solemn chambers there. Suppose they entered in shadowy form into the President's workroom and looked upon Woodrow Wilson's work in the last four years with the 'new freedom' sapping the foundations of our Government with a policy of universal, world-wide intrigue that could only mean permanent abandonment of Washington's policy.

"I think that George Washington would look upon him with amazement and I am sure Lincoln, standing behind Washington and looking upon the destruction wrought to our form of government, would say to him: 'I spent four years of my life, I poured out my heart's blood to save the Constitution of the United States, and that which I have saved you have gone far to undermine.'"

OBSERVE LINCOLN'S DAY.

Many Organizations Hold Celebrations—Soldiers Entertained.

Addressing the members of the Women's Republican Club at their Lincoln Day luncheon yesterday afternoon, James M. Beck paid tribute to the part played by women in the war, asserting it was the morale of the women behind the lines that aided the men to victory. Mrs. James G. Wentz presided. Among other speakers were Judge John R. Davies, Alan R. Hawley, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who, basing her declaration upon her own experience in canteen work in France, said that stories of crime waves on the part of American soldiers in France must be untrue and probably could be traced to German propaganda.

The Knights of Columbus held a series of Lincoln Day celebrations for soldiers in its canteens, and there was a concert and variety show at the Victory Hut conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in Battery Park.

Besides numerous formal celebrations, dinners and other gatherings at which the memory of Lincoln was eulogized all over the city, there was much holiday making last night, the restaurants and theatres being crowded.

Tributes to the memory of Lincoln were paid by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; ex-Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio, ex-Congressman Marshall Van Winkle, and M. Jean Goldschmidt of the French High Commission at a dinner given last night by the Lincoln Association in the Cartaret Club, Jersey City.

DAY OBSERVED IN CONGRESS

Senator Lewis Says Peace Envoys Meet in the Name of Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Congress observed Lincoln's Birthday today by listening again to the Gettysburg Address and by early adjournment of the Senate after a brief address by Senator Lewis of Illinois, who declared that the ambassadors of peace now sitting in Paris met in the name of Lincoln.

"For fifty years the great perils of revolution and reform have marched under the banner of Lincoln's declarations," said Senator Lewis. "The emancipation of the blacks by Lincoln, the call of Roosevelt for integrity of character in public office, and the cry of Wilson for the end of tyranny through all the earth, are but the prayers of Lincoln voiced by the patriots of the American republic.

"The ambassadors of peace who sit in Paris are met in the name of Lincoln. In the name of his prayer they petition the Father of Justice to administer to men the liberty taught by Lincoln. Wherever nations are assembled to enforce right among men, they dedicate their petition to the spirit of Lincoln."

Senator Johnson of California read the Gettysburg Address, and on his motion the Senate interrupted debate on the War Revenue bill to adjourn at 3 o'clock. In the House Representative Rubey of Missouri read the address.

DECLARES FOR OLD WAYS.

Poindexter Attacks World League Project at Lincoln Dinner.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 12.—Senator Poindexter of the State of Washington, speaking tonight at a dinner given by the Lincoln Club of Portland to the members of the Maine Legislature, warned the American people against surrendering their liberties to international rule by a common world power set up by all the nations or to international class rule by the Bolsheviki. The result in either case, he said, would be imperial despotism and the end of national independence and liberty.

"We are aroused from the concentration of mind and body in the great war," he said, "to be told that the old American ideals, policies, and traditions have passed away. We are told that we can no longer be the master of our souls, but that we must merge our affairs with all the other nations of the world and sink our sovereignty in a super-Government. We find, strange to say, the Government of the United States itself taking the lead in setting up in the world this new principle of control of internationalism as opposed to the old nationalism."

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FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

Carelessness or indifference

Nearly all of America's 1500 fires a day are reported due to carelessness. GLOBE Automatic Sprinklers furnish absolute protection against *all* fires.

That some property owners WON'T install GLOBE Sprinklers is not carelessness, but INDIFFERENCE—and that's worse.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
149 Broadway Cort. 6790

The Cole Manufacturing Co.'s plant at Memphis, Tenn., is protected by GLOBE Sprinklers.

Irish Declaration of Independence.
Historic scene in the rotunda of the Mansion House, Dublin, when Ireland was proclaimed a republic, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge."

Perplexing Problems

During the next few months of readjustment and the settlement of international affairs every business man will meet new financial questions.

Our officers are always ready to give information, and explain the facilities of this company.

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New York Office: 46 Wall Street
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PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Offer Today in Their—

Final Disposal of Winter Fashions

(TO MAKE ROOM FOR LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF SPRING STYLES ARRIVING ON EVERY STEAMER)

Street—Afternoon & Evening Gowns
Of tricotine—satin—velvet—chiffon—Georgette, including a few hand-embroidered and fur-trimmed styles—
Heretofore $95 to $195 at $58 & $75

Handsome Evening Wraps
Of velvet—satin—taffeta—faille and crepe—the last of many high-class styles, including a few fur-trimmed effects—
Heretofore $150 to $250 at $95

Luxurious Fur-Trimmed Coats
Of duvetyn—velour—velvet and other rich material with elaborate trimmings of fashionable furs.
Heretofore $350— at $95 to $195
Beautiful Coats—without fur—of rich materials, attractively lined—Heretofore $125 to $150—at $75 and $95.

Fur Coats—Wraps and Sets

Fine Quality Mink Coat
Formerly $2,000....at $895

Mole Coat, taupe wolf border and trimming
Formerly $875....at $485

Smart Taupe Nutria Coat
Formerly $650....at $395

Leopard Motor Coat
Formerly $495....at $300

Hudson Seal Coat, kolinsky collar
Formerly $450....at $295

Genuine Silver Fox Set
Formerly $1,000....at $675

Ten Short Coats—in plain and combination effects of Hudson Seal, Nutria and Leopard.
Formerly to $450....at $295

More of Those Luxurious

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

$5.59

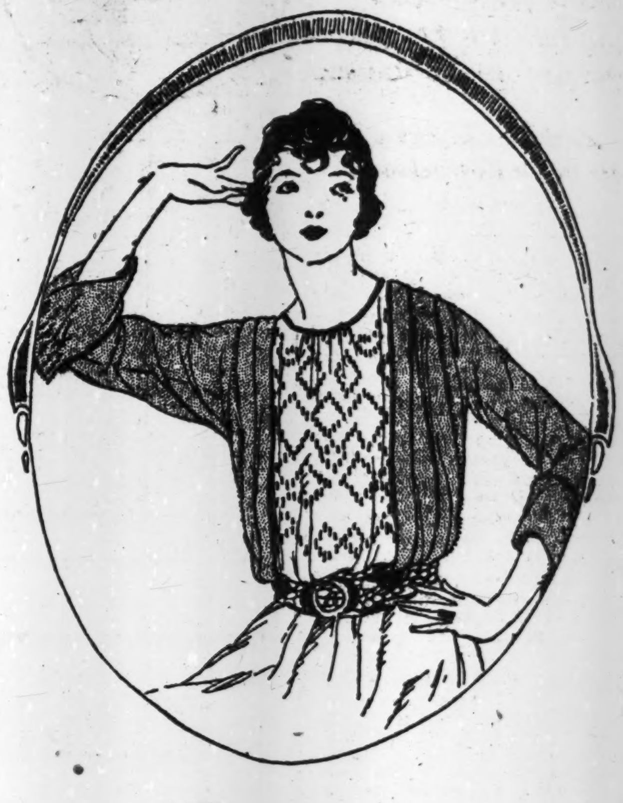
The first lot went in one day's selling and we are fortunate in receiving another shipment.

Crepe de Chines, Heavy Satin Stripe Silks.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Main Floor, 35th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.



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GEORGETTE PANEL WAISTS

A Late Arrival in the World of Style
For Women and Misses
15.75

THIS chic waist displays an *entirely* new style feature, contrasting panel in front and back, hand embroidered in color to match waist; made of Georgette in cherry red, black or French blue, combined with white; also beige with navy; collarless round neckline; three-quarter length kimono sleeves with new shaped cuffs.

Other
Advance Waist Fashions
In Georgette Crepe

Semi-tailored or costume waists in panel, slip-over, tablier or button-back styles, frilled or embroidered, many elaborated with real filet or Val laces.

5.95 to 69.50

WOMEN'S WAIST SHOP—Third Floor

PAUL BERNARD
The Women's Shop for Values
22 East 34th Street
Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

Your Choice Today Only

490 High Cost Fur Trimmed
COATS
FOR
12.90
Values up to
$49.50

Without Exception One of the Most Extraordinary Coat Sales of the Season.

Developed in Rich Materials and Trimmed with Luxurious Furs.

NONE C. O. D. NO CREDITS

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Price—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

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Are well matched in our

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Dollars your account actually earns you, for we pay 4% interest from the date of deposit—

Sense to save 6% on your purchases, for merchandise is priced at least 6% lower here than at competing establishments.

No trouble to start a "D. A."

Simply register your signature, deposit whatever sum you desire and your account is opened.

Charge your purchases either personal or mail order against this account and receive a monthly statement of your expenditures.

Quarterly we send a statement of what your account has earned.

You may withdraw your money in whole or part upon demand.

The Depositors' Account is a private bank supervised by the State of New York.

Ask for particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Shivery!

Yes, he was lit'rally chilled to death. We'd thought there was no such season as Winter and it caught us napping, but how we will grasp at this opportunity.

Mrs. Heather beamed approval as she glanced at the savings in this

Clearance of
Men's Fur Lined Overcoats

Fabrics are high quality in Black, Oxford Grey and fancy mixtures.

Fur Linings are Muskrat, Marmot and Mink.

Priced	Were
$55.00	$89.50
77.50	119.00
80.00	124.00
92.50	139.00
107.50	174.00
115.00	179.00
125.00	199.00
135.00	224.00
157.00	269.00
300.00	449.00

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

HAYWARD RETURNS WITH NEGRO TROOPS

Last Two Battalions of New York's Old Fighting 15th Regiment Arrive.

PRAISED BY ITS OFFICERS

For 191 Days All the Men of the Organization Fought Like Tigers, Is Colonel's Tribute.

Four thousand negro troops arrived yesterday from France on the Swedish-American liner Stockholm and the White Star liner Regina, including the 1st and 2d Battalions and Headquarters Company of the 369th Infantry, with the regiment's commander, Colonel William Hayward. With the 3d Battalion, which arrived on Sunday, under Major David A. L'Esperance, the entire 369th Regiment, formerly the old New York 15th, is back home. The officers and men are at Camp Upton, and will be demobilized after undergoing medical inspection.

The Stockholm, which arrived early in the morning, was met down the bay by the steamboat Correction, with a band and 300 or more relatives and friends of the regiment. The Patrol, with the Mayor's Committee on board, also shared in the welcome. The band of the 369th was mustered on the after promenade deck of the Stockholm and played popular negro melodies to the dancing and cheering of the happy soldiers as the liner steamed past the Statue of Liberty on her way to Pier 97, North River, at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street.

In addition to the 29 officers and 1,019 men of the 369th Regiment, the Stockholm brought the 854th Transportation Corps, 2 officers and 245 men; 3 casual companies of negro troops, 6 officers and 327 men; 389 casual officers, and a number of casual enlisted men from medical detachments.

Praised by Commander.

Colonel Hayward, popular commander of the old 15th, wore a wound chevron and limped slightly from a wound in the left ankle that he received at Belleau Ridge last June, but otherwise was in perfect health. He said that one of the most capable officers of the regiment, Lieutenant Longshaw, died at Brest of pneumonia after enduring all the hardships and dangers of the campaign, which lasted ten months.

The Colonel was very proud of the fighters under his command. There were but six cases of drunkenness, he said, and only twenty cases of violation of discipline, while they proved to be adepts at handling the bayonet, in marksmanship, and in throwing hand grenades.

"I am proud of my men," said Colonel Hayward, "there isn't a braver or a cleaner lot of soldiers in the United States Army or any other army than the old 15th Regiment of the New York National Guard.

"I do not think there is a member of the 369th Infantry who is not glad to have had the opportunity of volunteering his services for his country. If the call came again I am quite certain that the response would be just as gratifying. It certainly is a great feeling to be part of an organization of fighters, which, in addition to having 191 of its members cited for valorous deeds performed in action, was also decorated as a whole.

"Our men bore up like true soldiers when in the face of greatest dangers. There wasn't a single whimper at any time. But, say, they did fight. No matter how trying the circumstances they were always on the job, ready to go wherever directed regardless of perils. Our colored fighters cared less for shell fire than any white man that ever breathed. Why, at one period we were under fire for 191 days. It was hell, but those boys faced the music. Every mother's son of them stood up and fought like a tiger.

"We held one trench for ninety-one days without relief and we were raided every night. We captured large numbers of prisoners and it is worthy of note that not one of them escaped. Through the magnanimity of the French the 369th Infantry was the first unit of allied fighters to reach the River Rhine. We went down as the advance guard to the French Army of Occupation."

Regiment Lost Heavily.

When Colonel Hayward was asked if he had heard how the Germans spoke of the American negro regiments, he replied that he had seen a report at a small town on the Rhine just before leaving in which they were referred to as "Blutlustige Schwartze Männer," meaning the bloodthirsty black men.

"We left New York," Colonel Hayward continued, "with fifty-six officers and 2,000 men—the original 15th—and return today with twenty officers and 1,200 men. The difference is made up chiefly by those who sleep on French and Belgian battlefields. On Sept. 26 we were up against the strongest point of the Hindenburg line, where we were told 200,000 French soldiers had fallen, but we took it with a loss of 1,000 men.

"Having accomplished that task, we went to the Vosges and advanced there until the armistice was signed, when we were picked by the French to lead their army to the Rhine. We arrived there on the morning of the 18th of November and I knelt down and scooped up some of the Rhine in my hands. So close were we behind the enemy that he was pulling up his pontoon bridges on the other side of the river. I often slept in a bed that a German General had occupied the night before. We were received with enthusiasm in every town we entered, and they told us the Germans had said they would be back in ten years. We took over the administration of the civil population in four towns. I myself occupied the office of Mayor in one of them.

"When we said good-bye to the 161st French Division, the ceremony was picturesque. We took our colors out of the division and General Le Bouc pinned the Croix de Guerre on our State flags. Our relations with the officers and men of the French Army were excellent. We had been fortunately free from sickness until we reached Brest, where, in three weeks, we lost more men than during the months in the field. One man died on the voyage from pneumonia contracted at Brest."

Saw 191 Days' Fighting.

The Colonel styled the 15th the lost regiment of the American Republic because it had never been with the American Army. During the 191 days' fighting they had only one week's rest, and were among the first 100,000 American troops to get into action.

One of the heroes of the regiment is Sergeant Henry Johnson, 20 years old, of 101 Orange Street, Albany. He joined at Peekskill. The officers said that Johnson, in a scrimmage with a wire cutting party, had killed four Germans and wounded thirty-two. He received the French War Cross, with the highest citations—one star and one palm—and was decorated before the French Army.

These officers of the old 15th returned with Colonel Hayward: Major Edward Whitmore, Major Arthur W. Little, Captain Robert F. J. Ferguson, Captain Aaron T. Bates, Jr., Captain Seth B. McClinton, Lieutenant Roger Whittlesey, Lieutenant Richardson Pratt, Lieutenant George B. Delafield, Lieutenant Durant Rice, Lieutenant James R. Europe, and Lieutenant Harold M. Landon.

The Regina, which arrived late in the afternoon, had 2,037 officers and men, including the 2d Battalion of the 369th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. A. Pickering. There were also on board thirty officers and 897 men of the 163d Infantry, Casual Company 236, New York; ninety casual officers, and three civilians.

Colonel Pickering, who lives at the Lambs Club and wears the D. S. C. and French Cross with palm and star, said that fifty men of his battalion had been awarded the Croix de Guerre, five had the Medal of the Legion of Honor, and one soldier had the Medal of Honor and the Legion of Honor decorations. He spoke in high terms of Captain F. M. Cobb of White Plains, who was killed at Champagne while leading his men through a heavy barrage, and of Lieutenant Robb, the winner of the Medal of Honor and the Legion of Honor, who, although wounded five times, refused to leave his post until he was carried to the rear unconscious.

Another officer of the 369th was Lieutenant Leon J. Cadore, for three years pitcher on the Brooklyn baseball club, who expects to go back to baseball when he is released from the army.

A welcome-home concert in honor of Colonel William Hayward and the medal-winning soldiers of the old 15th Regiment will be given Saturday night at Carnegie Hall by the Clef Club Singing Orchestra of Bonbon Buddies.

287,000 OF OUR TROOPS HAVE BEEN EMBARKED

Baker Reports 87,000 Men Now in the Hospitals in France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—From the signing of the armistice to Feb. 8, 287,332 American troops in France and Great Britain had embarked for the United States, while up to Feb. 10, 67,454 officers and 1,069,116 men had been demobilized in this country. Total arrivals of overseas troops up to Feb. 7 were 215,749.

These figures were made public today by Secretary Baker, together with others relating to the number of sick and wounded now in France and the number returned home. Men in France being treated for disease on Feb. 1 totaled 62,561, and those suffering from wounds were 24,484. The aggregate of 87,045 was 4,688 less than in the preceding week and 106,403 less than the number in hospitals overseas on Nov. 14.

Since the ending of hostilities 53,042 sick and wounded have arrived in this country, bringing the total since the beginning of the war to 63,160. On Feb. 1 the occupied beds in hospitals in the United States numbered 60,777, while there were 47,048 beds available for returning cases.

FIRST OF 27TH COMING.

Advance Guard of Division Sails on the Touraine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The cruisers Pueblo and Montana and the transport Touraine have sailed from France with about 5,000 troops, and all are due to reach New York on Feb. 21.

General Pershing advised the War Department today that the Pueblo was bringing Company I, 161st Infantry, 41st Division, for Camp Dix; a medical detachment, and part of Companies D, I, and M, of the 162d Infantry of the same division, for Camps Gordon, Lewis, McArthur, Taylor, Pike, and Lee, and casual companies for New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and the regular army.

The Touraine has aboard the headquarters of the Second Army Corps, bound for Camp Upton and the headquarters troop of the Second Army Corps, to be sent to Camps Upton, Dodge, Dix, Grant, Sevier, and Sherman. On this ship also is an advance detachment of nineteen officers of the 27th New York National Guard Division, who are going to Camp Upton, where the division will be sent on its arrival, and a detachment of the 412th Telegraph Battalion for Camp Travis.

Units aboard the Montana are the 148th Machine Gun Battalion, complete, of the 41st Division, for Camps Shelby, Upton, Dodge, Beauregard, Devens, Gordon, and Lewis, and a detachment of ten officers and 124 men of the South Dakota National Guard, Companies E, F, and G of the 116th Ammunition Train of the 41st Division for Camp Dix; a casual company for Boise, Idaho, and one for New York State; the 302d Trench Mortar Battery of the 77th Division, bound for Camps Upton and Dodge, and a few casuals.

The transport Pocahontas, which was announced as having sailed for New York, has been diverted to Newport News, and is due about Feb. 18.

The War Department also announced that the transport America would reach New York Feb. 22 with 170 officers and 1,980 men, including the 67th Regiment of Coast Artillery detachments, which will be divided among Camps Upton, Dodge, Grant, and Pike. Most of the regiment, however, are regulars, whose destination was not given. On the America are the headquarters detachment of the 35th and 36th Brigades, Coast Artillery, all regulars; and a detachment of the 63d Coast Artillery for Camp Taylor. The other passengers are officer casuals.

The Department received a cable correction from General Pershing today, announcing that the 309th Field Battalion, Signal Corps, (84th Division,) had been assigned to early convoy instead of the 139th as previously announced.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Six days overdue, the army transport Bristol, carrying one officer and twenty enlisted men, arrived here today from La Pellice, Rochelle, France. The men on board, who had been either gassed or wounded, are all members of Casual Company No. 24, from New York.

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1184 dozen pair SILK GLOVES,
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Samples of the said gloves and cloth will be exhibited at the place of sale, February 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 13th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. A descriptive list may be obtained upon application to Joseph F. Guffey, Director of Bureau of Sales for the Alien Property Custodian, 110 West 42d Street, or at the office of Alban Aurich, Inc., 225 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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A League of Free Nations

Help Win It

Since the League of Free Nations Association published its Principles, on November 27, the peace issues have become much more closely joined. The fifty professors, editors, publicists, and other students of international affairs, when they put out their program, were meeting the necessity for a general education of the American public. They now face rather the necessity for helping in the fight that is going well at Paris and is threatening at Washington.

The Association, in its original statement, defined the purposes of the League as primarily for:

1. *Security: the due protection of national existence.*
2. *Equality of economic opportunity.*

For security it was declared necessary to give up the old ideas that had brought on this war and substitute co-operative inquiry, agreement, and enforcement. President Wilson won his first great victory at Paris when it was agreed that the foundation of a League of Nations should precede all other business and be the basis of all further decisions.

As to equality of economic opportunity, notably in those undeveloped regions that have been the fertile cause of modern wars and threats of wars, another great victory was won when it was agreed to put the German colonies under the League. This long step is not only a precedent for further development. It also in itself constitutes the necessity for keeping the League in existence, and for having it fully equipped with legislative power. No otherwise could the task be carried along.

Was this victory hailed with joy at Washington? On the contrary, the more vocal members of the Senate viewed such progress with alarm. Speeches of almost incredible narrowness hunted for objections in such words as "infringement of sovereignty" and in imaginary dangers of "Policing Hottentots." It sounded like a backward village excited by a new invention.

Our Principles said: "*The first task is legislative in its nature. The problem is to modify the conditions that lead to war. It will be quite inadequate to establish courts of arbitration or of law if they have to arbitrate or judge on the basis of the old laws and practices. They have proved insufficient.*"

They have proved insufficient to such an extent that the ability of the world to recover from the strain is still open to question. By co-operation it may succeed. If it has to face the old dangers and the old preparations, the chances are there will be a complete breakdown of civilization.

The conclusion of our Statement of Principles was this:

"*In our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, the Monroe Doctrine, and the Emancipation Proclamation, the New World has offered documents which have contributed to the organized freedom of mankind, and in President Wilson's state papers we have the elements of a new charter. At a time when deep-seated forces of reaction would hamper a democratic solution and assert the old scheme of competitive militarism, of economic wars after the war, of division and bitterness and unhealed sores, such as will breed further wars and rob this one of its great culmination, we call on all liberal-minded men to stand behind the principles which the President has enunciated, and we invite them to join in fellowship with us for their realization.*"

That call most urgently needs to be repeated now. Europe on the whole seems ready to follow the President. Thirty-three men in the Senate, from politics or ignorance, could destroy all he has done and plunge the world to despair.

Against the apathy and opposition of a narrow-visioned group in the Senate there is immediate need of vigorous support *by the American public* of the aims and policy outlined by President Wilson.

Your help will count.

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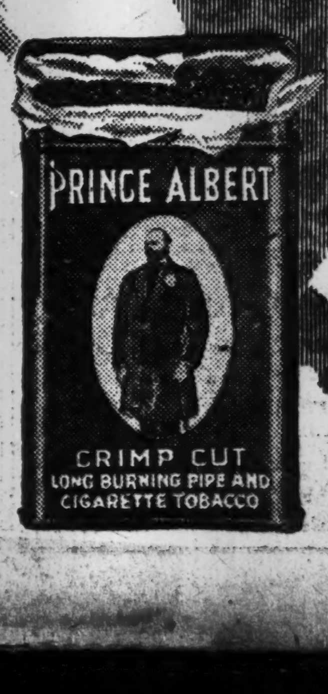
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FOLEY REDRAFTS RAPID TRANSIT BILL

Provides for Subway Construction Commissioner, but Leaves Public Service Board Alone.

GOOD CHANCE OF PASSAGE

Bipartisan Understanding Reported Reached—Fowler Municipal Ownership Bill Attacked at Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—It seems certain now that the Legislature will give serious consideration to the proposal for the separation of the functions performed by the Public Service Commission for the First District, so that the supervision of construction work in connection with New York City's subway project may be taken over by a rapid transit commissioner and the regulation of transit lines already in operation may continue to be exercised by a public service commission, possibly reorganized through legislation before the present session ends.

The proposal came before the lawmaking body in a bill introduced by Senator James A. Foley, minority leader of the upper house, in pursuance of recommendations made by Governor Smith in his annual message. The Foley bill in its original form provides for the creation of a single-headed rapid transit commission to complete subway construction and a single-headed public service commission for the First District to regulate transit operations within the city. Today Senator Foley withdrew his bill and introduced another measure, which provides for the creation of the office of rapid transit commissioner, the prospective incumbent to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of five years at a salary of $15,000.

Under the terms of the new Foley bill, the Rapid Transit Commissioner would be charged with the same duties and exercise all the broad powers that devolved on the commission which took the initiative in the construction of New York City's first subway under the provisions of the Rapid Transit act passed in 1891 and partly incorporated in the present Public Service Commission law.

The Foley bill also provides that expenditures of the Public Service Commission for the First District, now defrayed from the city treasury, shall be assumed by the State. The salaries and expenses of the office of Rapid Transit Commissioner, on the other hand, are to be paid by the city.

"My original bill was withdrawn and the new measure introduced for the purpose of disarming opposition aroused by the proposal to create a single-headed Public Service Commission for New York City," said Senator Foley. "With that proposal embodied in the same bill that provided for the Rapid Transit Commission, in which the people of New York City are chiefly interested, the latter provision was bound to suffer from the opposition to the first. Now that the Rapid Transit Commission project stands on its own bottom, I expect that there will be less, if any objection. I have already been assured by Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Public Service, that the Rapid Transit Commission bill will be reported out. Personally I believe that it will be enacted."

There is a report tonight that a bipartisan understanding has been reached in pursuance of which the Republicans will be left to deal with the reorganization of the Public Service Commissions in return for Republican support in the Legislature for the Governor's project to place the supervision over subway construction in New York City in Democratic hands.

Corporation Counsel William P. Burr appeared before the Senate Public Service Committee at a public hearing today as the chief objector to the enactment of the Fowler bill, embodying a municipal ownership plan proposed by the Mayors' conference but vigorously opposed by Mayor Hylan. The bill would give broad powers to the Public Service Commission in the determination of whether municipalities should be permitted to engage in public ownership ventures and the terms under which such properties should be acquired. Mayor Hylan has expressed the opinion that the city authorities should be left to deal with all such questions.

"There is no provision in this bill to give cities a voice in the appraisal of public utilities to be acquired," said Corporation Counsel Burr, "nor is there any provision for the examination of the books of such corporations by the city authorities preliminary to taking over their properties. Any attempt on the part of the people of New York City to initiate proceedings for acquiring the property of public service corporations is considered impossible by the provision which makes it necessary to secure within fifty days 100,000 signatures, all certified by notaries, to petitions which must be filed as a preliminary step."

RAID ON GAMBLING DE LUXE.

Police Discover Gaming Equipment and Elaborate Fittings in House.

Evening dress, rare paintings, and food and drink of superior quality were some of the things which lessened the unpleasantness of losses in the gambling establishment which, according to the allegations of detectives, Frank Jones and Grant Fisher maintained in a West Seventy-seventh Street house, near Broadway. Jones and Fisher were before Magistrate Corrigan yesterday in West Side Court and, after they had denied the charges of being gamblers and maintaining a gambling house, were held in $1,000 bail each for examination.

The raid on the West Seventy-seventh Street house was conducted Tuesday night by Detective Kelly of Chief Inspector Daly's staff and by Detectives Wheelwright and Sauger of Inspector McDonald's detail. As evidence the sleuths had paraphernalia for roulette games, card games, and dice, and also a set of tools for loading the dice which the Magistrate said "looked like a dentist's outfit."

The detectives also presented to Magistrate Corrigan a set of well-bound books, with gilt edges containing data about socially prominent persons in all parts of the country. All movements toward this city of these persons were carefully noted in the book. In another set of books, produced by the raiders, appeared a record of the profits and losses of the establishment, the largest gain being $15,000, and the largest loss being only $200.

Describing a tour through the premises, Kelly said the room which he regarded as Jones's "was a marvelously luxurious chamber." There were paintings on the walls which to Kelly's judicious eye must have been worth from one to ten thousand dollars. There also, said Kelly, were forty dress suits, and he had been puzzled by the wardrobe until he saw a sign in the hall. The sign, said Kelly, demanded that all appear in full dress "and to wear shoes with rubber heels." Kelly conjectured that guests who arrived informally were escorted to Jones's room and there properly equipped.

Another feature of the house which Kelly's searching eye did not overlook was the buffet. There, said Kelly to the Magistrate, was found liquor of various sorts, but all of the best quality and including champagne. Nearby were delicacies, besides, said Kelly.

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SEES GERMAN RUIN IN ARMISTICE TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

moval of economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions, saying that Germany would gladly accept it. But how does it look, the paper asks, in connection with the fullfillment of the future league and its economic relations.

The Zeitung declares that instead of a preliminary peace an armistice, which has absolutely ruined Germany economically, has been forced on her. It expects that Germany will find no grace from England and France, but says she must hope in America and Wilson.

Nevertheless, the article goes on, Mitchell Palmer continue his work of appropriating all enemy property in America with the argument that the armistice is not peace. Everything is liquidated and publicly sold, and public war bonds are purchased with the money. Enormous sums are at stake, the private property alone being valued at $2,000,000,000, to say nothing of the insurance companies and German branch establishments.

"The robbery of patents," continues the Zeitung, "goes hand in hand with the battle against German industry for the future. How does all this fit in with the principles of the league and the protection of private property? * * * Loud protests should be raised from all sides, especially from the Government, the Armistice Commission, and the Chambers of Commerce, as Germany's trade, commerce, and peace are menaced."

There is a very great effort to annex German Austria to Germany. The Neue Freie Presse publishes an article by Herr Hoetsch, who strongly advocates this annexation, saying that Austria would form a bridge to the east, and to the Slav world, and that the economic aspect must also be studied with great care.

The papers of the Right comment skeptically on the Weimar proceedings. The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette says that the atmosphere is by no means optimistic; that there is no feeling of greatness and no great speech or craft. Although Ebert spoke of freedom and new will power, it says, his speech was nothing more than phrases.

"We can, indeed, hardly reproach Scheidemann for continuing to read a newspaper while sitting next to Landsberg, Noske, and Wissel," the paper remarks. It deplores the "childish efforts" of the Government.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung considers the transfer of the Assembly to Weimar ridiculous, especially in view of the lack of accommodations and facilities of all kinds, including telegraph and telephone communication, and doubts if the Reichstag library can be transported so speedily. The paper alludes to the formation of new factions at the cost of the Democrats, and also affirms that the Spartacus League has a stronghold at Erfurt, having terrible designs on Weimar, even including an aerial attack.

DRANK TO KAISER'S RETURN.

German Officers in Switzerland Also Slurred Entente.

BERNE, Feb. 12.—German officers interned in Switzerland celebrated the birthday of the former Emperor at Lucerne; all of them drinking to his health, his early return to Germany and restoration to his former power.

They then drafted a telegram to Amerongen which is said to have been so insulting to the Entente nations that the telegraph office refused to accept it.

JELLICOE DEFENDS SEA WAR CAUTION

Reveals Defects in British Fleet Which Cause Him to Minimize Risks.

MENACE OF FOE TORPEDOES

Dangers Pointed Out Which Prevented a Night Engagement Off Jutland.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Admiral Jellicoe's book, "The Grand Fleet, 1914-16; Its Creation, Development, and Work," published today, throws a flood of new light on many aspects of the naval war.

One of the most interesting features is his discussion of the reasons why the Grand Fleet under his command did not inflict a more decisive defeat on the Germans in the battle of Jutland. Jellicoe has been strongly criticised for not closing with the enemy on that occasion.

His reply dwells partly on the advantages which a retreating fleet always has over its pursuers in a modern action on such a scale and also on the great number of special advantages which the German ships turned out to possess. Thus their searchlights were far more powerful than the Britsh and better connected with their system of fire control. They made most effective use of star shells, which the British had not until that time thought of using. It also appears that their range finding was better, their armor piercing projectiles were better, and their ships were better armored to meet a plunging fire.

Wary of Destroyers at Night.

Explaining at some length why he did not seek a night action, Admiral Jellicoe mentions the following principal arguments against that course:

"In the first place, a course must have inevitably led to our battle fleet being the object of attack by a very large destroyer force throughout the night. No senior officer would willingly court such an attack, even if our battleships were equipped with the best searchlights and the best arrangements for control of the searchlights and gunfire at night. It was, however, known to me that neither our searchlights nor their control arrangements were at this time of the best type.

"The fitting of direct firing gears for the guns of the secondary armament of our battleships (a very important factor for firing at night) had also only just been begun, although repeatedly applied for. The delay was due to manufacturing and labor difficulties. Without these adjuncts I knew well that the maximum effect of our fire at night could not be obtained and that we could place no dependence on beating off the destroyer attacks by gunfire.

"Therefore, if the destroyers got into touch with our heavy ships, we were bound to suffer serious losses, with no corresponding advantage. Our own destroyers were no effective antidote at night, since, if they were disposed with this sole object in view, they would certainly be taken for enemy destroyers, and be fired upon by our own ships. * * *

"The greater efficiency of the German searchlights at the time of the Jutland action, and the greater number of torpedo tubes fitted into the enemy ships, combined with their superiority in destroyers, would, I knew, give the Germans an opportunity of scoring heavily at the commencement of such an action."

Scant Reserve for Fleet.

Elsewhere in the book Admiral Jellicoe gives an estimate of the naval situation in May, 1916, on the eve of the Jutland battle. He writes:

"The Grand Fleet included almost the whole of our available capital ships. There was very little in the way of reserve behind it. The battleships not included in the Grand Fleet were all of them predreadnoughts, and therefore inferior fighting units.

"They consisted of seven ships of the King Edward VII. class, two ships of the Lord Nelson class, and four of the Queen class, all of these ships being in the Mediterranean except five of the King Edward VII. class. * * * Neither in October, 1914, nor in May, 1916, did our margin of superiority justify me in disregarding the enemy's torpedo fire or meeting it otherwise than by definite movements, deduced after most careful analysis of the problem at sea with the fleet and on the tactical board. The severely restricted forces behind the Grand Fleet were taken into account, and there was also a possibility that the Grand Fleet might later be called to confront a situation of much wider scope than that already existing."

The position gradually improved after 1916, until "in April, 1917, the culminating event was the entry of the United States into the war on the side of the Entente."

Referring to the loss of the Audacious, on Oct. 27, 1914, Admiral Jellicoe points out that the Grand Fleet was considerably weakened at that time. He says:

"The Ajax had developed condenser defects. The Iron Duke had similar troubles. The Orion had to be sent to Greenock for examination of her turbine supports, which appeared to be defective. The Conqueror was at Devonport refitting, and the New Zealand was in dock at Cromarty. The Erin and Agincourt, having been newly commissioned, could not yet be regarded as efficient, so that the dreadnought fleet only consisted of seventeen effective battleships and five battle cruisers.

"The German dreadnought fleet at the time comprised fifteen battleships and four battle cruisers, with the Blucher in addition. The margin of superiority was therefore unpleasantly small in view of the fact that the High Seas fleet possessed eighty-eight destroyers and the Grand Fleet only forty-two.

"If this country in the future decides to rely for safety against raids or invasion on the fleet alone it is essential that we should possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels than we did in August, 1914."

Some of Admiral Jellicoe's revelations seem to show that if the German naval command had been daring the sea history of the war might have been differently written. The enemy was at the outset far stronger in submarines than the British were and his vessels of that type were far better. He had, too, countless opportunities to effect landings on the British coasts up rivers which were either inadequately or not at all protected. At first Scapa Flow was not a safe anchorage.

"For my part," says Jellicoe, "I was always far more concerned for the safety of the fleet when it was at anchor in Scapa Flow during the exceedingly brief periods which were spent there coaling in the early days of the war than I was when the fleet was at sea, and this anxiety was reflected in the very short time that the fleet was kept in the harbor. It was also the cause of my taking the fleet to sea very hurriedly on more than one occasion, owing to the reported presence of submarines in the anchorage."

OCEAN FLIGHT IN SPRING.

Airship Will Cross as a Test, Says General Brancker.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Major Gen. Brancker of the Air Ministry, speaking at Newcastle today, said:

"Next Spring will see the Atlantic flown, but that will be only a freak, and not the business proposition."

An airship, he stated, would be used to cross the Atlantic in the immediate future, and the Government would do its best in the matter.

He added that the future would see the mails carried night and day by 600-mile stages to Capetown and Calcutta.

Gimbel Brothers
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A most exceptional offer of all patterns and all materials in our extensive stocks at a special price for one week only. This is a

Final Disposition of All Remaining Suitings

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For Suits That Are Regularly $35, $37.50, $45 to $60

Tailored to your liking. Choose your style from the great number at your disposal. Choose the new spring styles if you wish.

10% added for sizes 44 to 46
15% added for sizes 48 to 52

The Offer Ends Next Saturday P. M.

GIMBELS MEN'S TAILORING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Where The Girl With the Smile Wins

NOT JUST THE GIRL with the smile that lightens her *face*, though that, too, is an important business asset—but the girl with the smile that lightens her *voice* when she sends it out over the telephone wires and that leaves a pleasing impression with the person at the other end of the line!

TO SUCH YOUNG WOMEN of from 16 to 25, who display willingness and possess the necessary qualifications, telephone operating offers big opportunity for advancement.

IT OFFERS GOOD PAY at the start when the accepted applicant enters the Operators' Training Department for instruction. It offers increased pay as soon as she completes the training period and is assigned to a central office as near her home as the requirements of business permit. And from that time on, it offers advances in pay at frequent intervals and opportunities for promotion to many important supervisory positions.

THERE ARE OTHER FEATURES of telephone operating that you will want to know about, too—the rest rooms where the operators spend their rest periods, the dining-rooms where they may bring their lunches or, as in the larger central offices, purchase one at cost, the bonuses in the form of Anniversary Payments, and the Plan for Sickness, Disability Benefits and Insurance.

Why not call at the nearest Application Office and obtain full particulars?

TO ALL TELEPHONE USERS
You have a direct interest in the recruiting of telephone operators, for the availability of trained forces to meet the growing demands during the readjustment period is of great importance in providing satisfactory service for all.
Will you help by referring this to young women who might be interested?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

APPLICATION OFFICES:
58 West Houston Street, Manhattan.
1454 Broadway, Manhattan.
109 West 125th Street, Manhattan.
81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.
5110 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.
1030 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.
453 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx.
281 Washington Street, Newark.

Elsewhere—Just Call the Chief Operator.

KENOSHA NASH WISCONSIN

THAT the Nash Motors Company built more trucks for military uses during the period of the war than were built by any other maker, and that their performance was in every way as satisfactory as this government demand would indicate, seemed to be readily understood yesterday by those who visited our exhibit at the show when they noted the many superior mechanical features of Nash truck construction.

Nash Trucks
One Ton Chassis, $1640 Two-Ton Chassis, $2175
Nash Quad Chassis, $3250

KAUFMANN-STOWERS CO., INC.,
1776 Broadway at 57th St. Telephone Circle 5695
Bronx Branch: 2468 Grand Concourse, Fordham 5922
L. A. D. MOTORS CORPORATION, 1491 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
NEWTON-HUMPHREVILLE CO., 520 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION (Wholesale Only)
123 West 64th St., New York City. Columbus 3088

NASH MOTORS
VALUE CARS AT VOLUME PRICES

"All right if you'll let me select the dictating machine"

"If you really want me to get the best results, you'll put in the system that satisfies me—your stenographer."

THE GENUINE EDISON DICTATING MACHINE
The Ediphone
BUILT BY EDISON FOR BETTER LETTERS

"That's The Ediphone System—the one that Edison makes. It gives the dictator *everything* for his end. And it doesn't overlook the stenographer. It is so complete that I don't do a blessed thing but listen and typewrite. Everything's under my thumb. All right on my typewriter keyboard—electric control and everything. It makes transcribing practically automatic. I say The Ediphone System by all means."

How about it?

Edison makes only *one* Dictating Machine—The Ediphone

Send for our book "Better Letters." Or, better yet, get a demonstration. Telephone The Ediphone—Rector 3598.

Guaranteed Jointly by
Thomas A. Edison, Inc.
Edwin C. Barnes & Bros.
114 Liberty Street New York

LAST CALL

$3.40 GAL TAX
$6.40 GAL. TAX

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MAY BE PASSED

THIS WEEK

BUY NOW! HERE!

SAVE ½

L. M. Goldberg's Quality Guarantee Every purchase made here is guaranteed to satisfy or we cheerfully refund your money. 18 years of reputable business stands squarely behind every statement we make. Our goods were bought direct from the largest distillers and importers, and not at auction or bankrupt sales.

SALE

Of Standard and Rare

WINES & LIQUORS

AT LOWEST PRICES IN CITY

Special for This Week

Subject to change upon increase of taxes

WHISKEYS

	Bot.	Gal.
Taylor or Grand-Dad, qt.	$2.25	$8.50
Old Aster Rye, full qt.	1.75	7.00
Old Crow Whiskey, qt.	2.00	7.50
Gibson Rye, qt.	2.00	7.50
Green River	1.75	7.50
Private Stock, very old	2.00	7.50
Monogram	1.25	6.25
Stewart Reserve Rye, qt.	2.50	9.00
Monogram Sp. Reserve Rye, qt.	2.00	7.50
Golden Wedding Rye, qt.	2.00	7.50
Jordan, Bond, qt.	2.70	—
Pebbleford, Bond	2.10	—
Grand Dad, Bond	2.00	—
Overholt	2.65	—
Hermitage, qt., Bond	2.60	—
Hermitage	—	8.50
Old Crow, Bond	2.25	—
Old Taylor ......2.25 and	2.90	—
Hunter Rye	1.95	—
Penwick Rye, Bond, qt.	2.45	—
5s	1.95	—
Fleischmann Rye, Bd. qt.	2.40	—
Carstairs or Balti. Club	2.00	—
Duffy's Malt	1.55	—
Kirk's Old Crow	1.95	—
Canadian Club	3.00	—
Gooderham & Woertz	3.00	—
Perfection Scotch	2.65	—
Sanderson's	3.25	—
Johnny Walker	3.50	—
Dewar's White Label	3.25	—
Dewar's Special	2.85	—
Black and White	3.25	—
McCaullum Perfection	4.00	—
Haig & Haig, Pintsch	4.25	—
Usher's Green Stripe	3.25	—
Banff Scotch	**2.35**	—
Bushmill	2.60	—
John Jameson Irish	2.50	—
John Power's 3 Swallow Irish	2.75	—
Wise's Irish	2.25	—

COGNACS AND GINS

	Bot.	Gal.
Champagne Cognac, 20 yr. old	—	20.00
Joan of Arc Cognac, bot. in France, 11 yr. old	5.00	—
Martel*** or Hennessy***	3.25	—
Jules Robin***	3.00	—
E. Remy Martin	3.15	—
Pellison Pere***	2.50	—
California Brandy	2.00	8.00
Gordon Dry Gin	1.90	—
Imperial Dry Gin	1.50	7.00
Lane's Old Sloe Gin	2.00	7.50
Plymouth or Nicholson	3.00	—
De Kuyper Gin	2.50	—
Burnett's Tom or Dry	1.85	—
Humphrey Taylor Dry Gin	1.85	—
Holland Geneva Gin	1.75	—

CHAMPAGNES

	Pt.	Qt.	Case.
Du Barry	1.25	2.50	30
London Club	1.00	2.00	24

WINES

	Bot.	Gal.
Imperial Reserve Port, qt.	.60	$2.25
Graham Port	.80	3.00
Alhambra Sherry	.80	3.00
Golden Crown Sherry, qt.	.60	2.25
Barton & Guestier's Medoc	1.25	—
Barton & Guestier's Sauterne	1.25	—
Calvert Claret	1.25	—
Haut Sauterne, 1. 1.25,	1.50	—
Calif. Sauterne	.50	—
Pommard, 1.25 and 1.50 qt.		
Liebfraumilch	1.50	—
Imported Rhine Wine, 1.25,	1.50	2.00
Imported Malaga & Madeira	2.00	—
Duff Gordon Sherry. 1.00 &	1.25	—
Dow's Spanish Port	1.50	—
Salero's Spanish Sherry	1.50	—
Amontillado Sherry. 1.75 &	2.00	—
Virginia Dare	.80	—
St. Julien Type	.50	2.00
Claret Special	.40	1.75
Rhine Wine	.50	2.00

VERMOUTHS

Martin Rossi, Italian	1.15
Granier, French	1.25
Domestic, French or Italian, qt.	.85

MISCELLANEOUS

Kummel	$1.50 and $2.00
Manhattan, Bronx or Martini Cocktails, best grade	1.50 & 1.75
Old Peach and Apricot Brandy	1.50 & 1.75
London Humphrey Taylor's Cordials, Apricot Brandy, Creme de Cacao, Curacao, Kummel, Anisette, Cherry. All brands, bottle	2.50
Benedictine, pts.	3.00
Bacardi Rum	2.50
Red Heart Rum	2.50
St. Croix or Medford Rum	2.00
Imported Jamaica Rum, 2.25 and	2.50
Imported Jamaica Rum, 12 yr. old, gal.	13.00
Boonekamp Bitters, bottle	2.50
Grenadine Syrup, qt.	1.00
Creme de Menthe	1.50 and 2.00

Many Other Brands Not Listed.

We Ship Goods at Buyer's Risk. All Goods Packed Carefully.

Deposit required of 20c on gallon jugs, 15c on ½ gallon jugs

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On West Side of the Avenue.
Phone Columbus 2170-2171.
Convenient to Subway, L & Street Cars

HOUSE SENTIMENT FAVORS SMALL ARMY

Opposition on All Sides to Permanent Force in Excess of 175,000 Men.

STAFF PLAN IS REJECTED

Measure Providing for Temporary Force of 500,000 Men Subject to Prolonged Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—General opposition to a standing army in excess of 175,000 men, as authorized in the National Defense act, three years ago, was expressed in the House today during debate on the Army Appropriation bill with its provision for a military force of 536,000 officers and men, during the period of demobilization.

Chairman Dent of the Military Committee, was questioned closely as to the future army, with several members asking if the force provided in the bill was to be the permanent army strength. The Chairman explained that it was not, and there was general applause from both sides of the house when Representative McKenzie of Illinois, Republican, said the Military Committee favored a small army.

Mr. McKenzie said the proposal of the Army General Staff for a permanent peace time military establishment of 500,000 had been rejected by the committee, and Representative Kahn of California, Republican, interrupted to say that not a single member of the committee favored the proposal.

Discussion in the House continued throughout the day, with the leaders offering no prediction as to when a vote would be taken on the measure, which carries a total of $1,100,000,000 for the War Department during the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Praise for Pershing.

Debate was not confined to the bill itself. There was criticism of the War Department, praise for General Pershing, and various American units which fought in France. Discussion of Bolshevism and a protest against President Wilson's accepting a set of books as a birthday gift from King George of England.

A statement by Representative Dent that only 175,000 troops had been returned from France drew sharp attacks upon the Administration for not bringing the troops home more rapidly.

Much of the discussion concerns the National Guard. Representative McKenzie said that whatever the future military policy might be, the National Guard should be retained, and his declaration was vigorously applauded. Other members in urging retention of the guard after demobilization praised the work of the guard divisions during the war.

Representative London of New York directed discussion to Boleshvism, with the declaration that "every new thought, or new idea was called Bolshevism," which he declared was "but a passing stage of revolution common only to Russia." He urged repeal of the espionage law, declaring that Socialists had been unjustly imprisoned by its application to throttle free speech and free assemblage.

Representative Walsh of Massachusetts, Republican, declared Mr. London's interest in repeal of the espionage law might be with the view of "prejudging the case of one of his colleagues," Representative-elect Berger of Milwaukee, whose utterances, Mr. Walsh dclared, "were not toward uniting our people during the war or to aid its prosecution."

"We do not need the urging and teachings of Lenine and Trotzky or the New York Socialist and his associates in improving our Government," added Mr. Walsh.

Brings Up Casualty Lists.

Republican Leader Mann criticised the delay in casualties reports, saying that the Red Cross, although having information, was forbidden from giving it to soldiers' relatives unless the War Department had previously announced it.

Charged by Representative Hersey of Maine, Republican, that regular army officers were unduly favored in France, resulting in the demotion of many competent National Guard commanders, were answered by Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska, Democrat, who declared that "politics was out of the army." Mr. Shellenberger, in praise of General Pershing, declared "the United States was the only country in the war to pick an army head who stood the test," and added that Pershing was the first General to declare that the German Army could be beaten and that the Hindenburg line could be smashed.

Representative Ramseyer of Iowa, Republican, protested against the acceptance of a set of books by the President from King George, saying the action was unconstitutional because it had not been approved by Congress. Suggestions that a law permitting men of the army to receive gifts from heads of foreign States covered the case, because the President was Commander in Chief of the army, brought a statement from Representative Kahn that the law applied only to military decorations.

KNOX BOOM FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Acclaimed at Republican Club Banquet in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12.—Senator Philander C. Knox's Presidential boom was started on its way tonight at the annual Lincoln's Birthday banquet of the Americus Republican Club, when every member rose to his feet at the call of "who will be our next President?" the answer coming "Phil Knox."

William H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who was present, had been asked as to his attitude toward Senator Knox as a Presidential candidate, but refused to announce his choice, saying: "It is my business to elect the nominee, not to nominate."

HARDING BOOM LAUNCHED.

Senator Put Forward in Ohio as a Candidate for Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was formally put forward tonight as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1920. Official indorsement of his candidacy was given by members of the Republican State Central Committee and officials of the State Advisory Committee.

Senator Harding was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Lucas County Republicans in celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. In his speech he attacked the present Administration, and expressed the view that the President's efforts could be better improved if he were at home at this time.

"No matter what President Wilson may engage in while on his triumphal tour of Europe, any contracts he may take up will have to be ratified by the United States Senate," the Senator went on. "The people of the United States today want American policies for this country. They showed this in November of last year, and will finish it in November, 1920. The people have grown tired of our Chief Executive fixing policies for foreign countries while our own country is left to drift as it may."

BARNES BOOMS HANSON.

Suggests Him for the Presidency at Albany Republican Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—In a speech at the Albany County Republican dinner tonight, William Barnes, Republican leader of the county, suggested a boom for Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, for President.

Barnes attacked President Wilson caustically, contrasting what he termed the confusion in the President's utterances with the "liquid clarity" of Lincoln's.

Wisconsin Senate Passes Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—The State Senate today declared for unlimited woman suffrage, and the question now only rests with the Governor. It is thought that he will not veto the bill, despite his opposion to the ballot for women. The final action was taken today after a short, sharp debate in which the Senate by a vote of 28 to 4 passed the Assembly bill.

HAD NEW WAR ENGINES READY TO CRUSH FOE

Baker Says Losses for Another Year Would Have Equaled Those of the Four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—At a victory dinner held here tonight by several hundred women, Secretary of War Baker gave some statistics about the war and stated that had the war gone on for another year the losses, because of the perfection which had been reached in engines of destruction, would have totaled the losses of the four years.

During the war, Mr. Baker said, 7,300,000 men were killed in action or died of wounds, while deaths in camps brought the total dead to at least 9,000,000. The nations involved, he said, spent, exclusive of loans or the value of destroyed property, $193,000,000,000, and he added that the value of all property in the United States in 1912 was but $186,000,000,000.

Among the engines of destruction which had been prepared to let loose next Spring, Mr. Baker said, it was well known that there were wireless controlled aeroplanes for bombing purposes which would have caused tremendous casualties.

Mr. Baker also pleaded for the League of Nations. He declined to believe, he said, that the people or governments wanted the war to end in the old-fashioned way without reaping the fruits of the war.

"For my part," he said, referring to the League of Nations, "I don't care whether the conception is one of yesterday or one of Methuselah's favorite meditations, I'm for it."

Referring to the idea of a balance of power he said that it was "delicate enough to be a chemist's balance."

Reverting to the League of Nations, Mr. Baker said that if America remained aloof the nations of Europe might form a league of their own, and leave the United States out.

"I am not thinking of going in because the United States is afraid," he said. "But I am afraid of the moral position we would be in if we were left out."

ESTIMATES

An estimate is simply a forecast of what your building ought to cost, but the reputation of the contractor who makes it is a surer guide to what the cost is going to be.

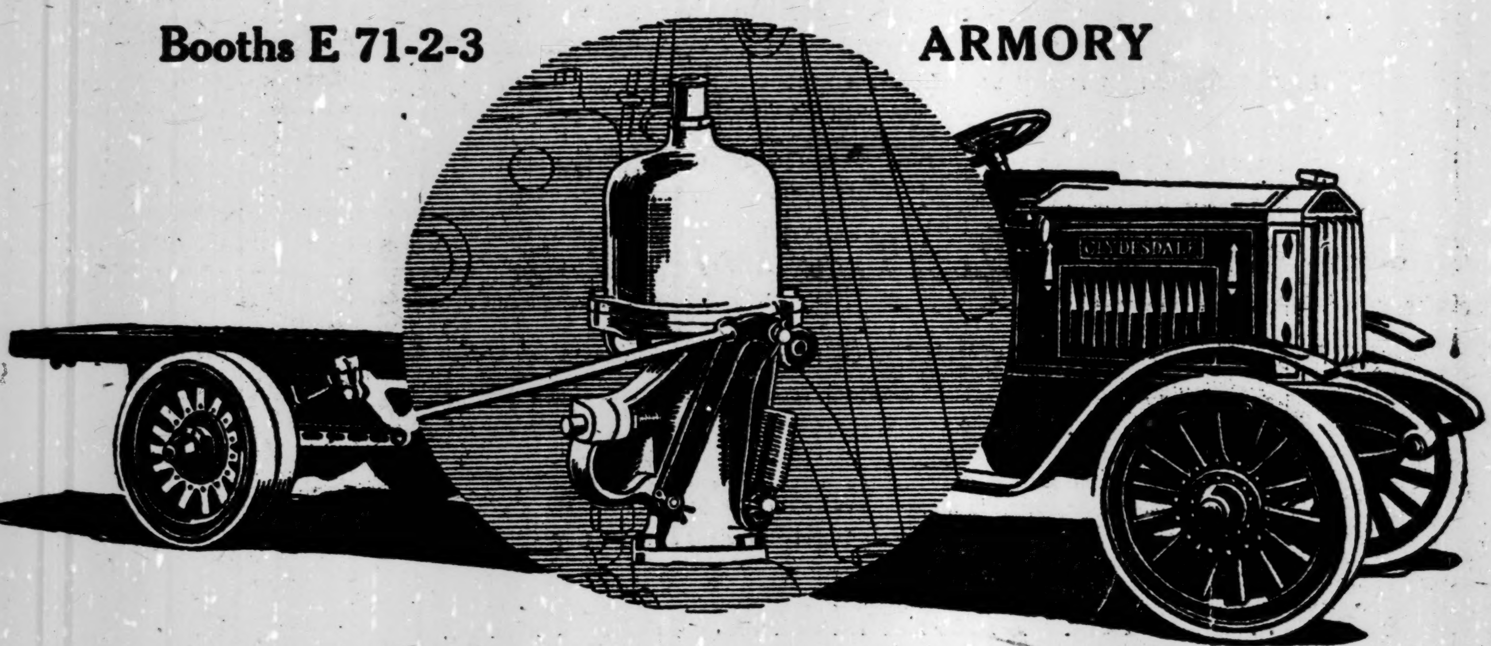
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

See The

"Driver Under the Hood"

At the Truck Show

Booths E 71-2-3 ARMORY



Clydesdale Chassis Showing Distinctive Construction and Clean Cut Characteristics. "The Driver Under the Hood" is in the Circle.

THE Clydesdale Automatic Controller usually called "The Driver Under the Hood," will be on exhibition on the Clydesdale Trucks at our show exhibit.

Motor truck experts call it the most important improvement that has been put on trucks within a decade. You will agree with them when you see it and know what it does.

"The Driver Under the Hood" practically eliminates all trouble with careless, inexperienced drivers and, as every motor truck owner knows, this is, perhaps, one of the greatest difficulties encountered in motor truck operation.

Come and see how "The Driver Under the Hood" automatically controls the truck—how it automatically speeds up the motor, when the truck strikes an up-grade or hard going, thus keeping the truck at the same steady rate of speed.

Come and see how it automatically throttles down the motor when the driver suddenly de-clutches and thus prevents useless racing and wear on the parts.

Let us show you how, with more than human intelligence, it accelerates the motor as the clutch is thrown in—just fast enough to make the truck pick up speed quickly, yet without damage to the motor and bearings which sudden acceleration by a careless driver often produces.

Truck owners everywhere are enthusiastic over it. It is literally saving them thousands of dollars in up-keep bills and depreciation.

You can't afford to go to the show without seeing it. And it is *found only on Clydesdale Trucks.*

And yet this is only one of a large number of outstanding features which distinguish Clydesdale Trucks.

The massive, seamless, copper tube radiator with its heavy guard bars is the first point to attract attention.

Those who are familiar with European truck construction will instantly recognize the similarity of the Clydesdale to the famous London General Omnibus Truck.

The Clydesdale is practically a duplicate of this world famed truck.

The manufacturers of the Clydesdale Truck brought over the same corps of engineers and designers who helped develop the London General Omnibus truck now used by the thousands on the streets of London in omnibus work.

Practically all American built trucks have been strongly influenced by the London General Omnibus design, but the Clydesdale is the only truck in which all of the experience of the L. G. O. Company in building trucks has been available.

Clydesdale Trucks are handled in New York by Arlington Motors Corporation, a concern whose principals have built up an enviable reputation in New York for rendering conscientious, faithful service to truck buyers.

The Clydesdale Truck, plus the Clydesdale Controller, plus A. E. Hoffman Service forms an unbeatable combination, as an increasing number of well-known New York houses will testify.

Let us show you how it works out in your business.

Our Service Pledge

We believe that our duty to our customers and our work with them only begins with the selling of the truck.

We believe that it is just as important for us to see to it that our customers' trucks are kept running continually, day after day, as it was for the Clydesdale Company to put good materials and workmanship into the trucks to begin with.

We hereby make the pledge to Clydesdale buyers to do everything humanly possible to see to it that their trucks are not kept out of service one moment during their life.

A. E. Hoffman,
President
Arlington Motors Corporation

ARLINGTON MOTORS CORPORATION
336 AVENUE B NEW YORK CITY

CLYDESDALE MOTOR TRUCKS

1 to 5 Tons Capacity Built in Clyde, Ohio

Parker TRUCKS

Six Cylinder Motor

Electric Self Starter

Creating a Sensation at the Truck Show

AFTER several months of diligent investigation and try-out of many makes of motor trucks, we finally decided upon the PARKER line, and our judgment has more than been confirmed at the Show.

For verily, the PARKER is creating a sensation!

And here are some reasons why: Six (6) Cylinders — Continental Motors — Worm Drive—Westinghouse Electric Starters and Generators — Electric Lights — Hydraulic Hoist—up-to-date fore door cabs and wind shields—every modern improvement and convenience.

The Truck With the "Six Cylinder Pull"

We have anticipated the next sweeping development in the industry. We choose to take the lead, and give the public what they should have had years ago—**Trucks powered with 6-cylinder motors.**

This continuous torque or 6-cylinder pull prolongs the life of the driving units of the chassis. It spares the gears, the worm and the worm-wheel, the axles, the tires and, most of all, the motor's internal self. It furnishes a smoothness and flexibility of power application heretofore unknown in motor trucks.

The Electric Starter a Time and Money Saver.

The Electric Starter adds 40% to the life of the motor—or, to put it another way, it saves 75 days useless motor wear yearly, because it cuts off at least 2 hours of motor idling per day.

It eliminates motor abuse, and prevents carbonizing. It will save $225 per year on gasoline alone. And it will save 300 hours of truck time per year—to say nothing of making it easier for the driver.

These are FACTS, and we are proving them to the satisfaction of our visitors at the Show—we would like to prove them to YOU.

The Economy Truck—Prove It Yourself.

In addition to the features mentioned, here are some others that spell ECONOMY—heavy radius rods—extremely long springs—Parker four-speed transmission—Parker full floating rear axles; they all mean economy of operation, and satisfaction to users.

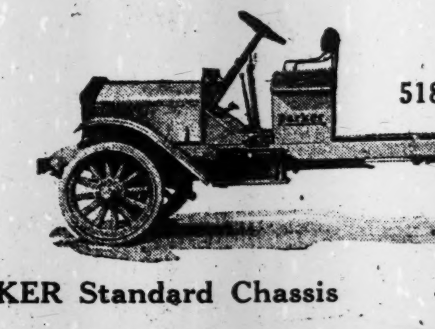
We would like to have you see the PARKER, and invite you to examine it at Madison Square Garden during the Truck Show—or any time later at our salesroom.

Motor truck buyers are seeking just what the PARKER truck, more than any other, represents—**the most continuous service under all conditions at the lowest operating costs.**

Don't fail to see it—a genuine sensation in the motor truck field!

Dealers: *Progressive dealers who are anxious to secure an agency for a complete line of trucks will do well to get in touch with us. The PARKER Agency will get you away from competition as no other agency can. Wire, write or call for particulars.*

STANDARD TRUCK CORP. OF N. Y.
Edwin D. Boldman, Pres. & Treas.
518-520 West 37th St. New York City



PARKER Standard Chassis - - - - 2, 3, 4 and 5 Ton Sizes

PLUTO WATER

America's Physic – and *more!*

YOU can get a *laxative* anywhere, but there is only *one* spot in America that will give you Nature's minerals, rich with the quality of radium, concentrated in spring water. That spot is French Lick, the historic home of PLUTO water

In the old stage coach days, French Lick was the gathering place of America's finest gentlemen. Merchant princes, statesmen, scions of fashion, came there to be rejuvenated through the miracle-working mineral waters.

As PLUTO did then, so it does now. It is *more* than a physic. Its minerals act as a tonic in your blood. Especially beneficial in treatment of kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

PLUTO
CONCENTRATED
SPRING WATER

Bottled at French Lick Springs and For Sale at All Drug Stores, Hotels, Clubs and on Trains. Prescribed by physicians everywhere.

Large Bottle 45c; Smaller Bottle 20c (157)

French Lick Springs Hotel Co. French Lick, Ind.

SAYS STRIKE IS SURE IF BEER IS BANNED

C. F. U. Secretary Says Million Union Men Would Be Thrown Out of Work.

LABOR'S FIGHT FOR THEM

To Act on Demonstration Feb. 21, Demanding Beer and Wine Be Exempt Under Dry Law.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, who has sent a letter to all labor organizations affiliated with the union urging them to declare for a general strike against prohibition on July 1, said yesterday that the the strike plans would be canceled if light wines and beer were held to be non-intoxicating and not within the scope of the amendment.

"This movement is not based solely on personal liberty or our right to have beer," said Mr. Bohm. "We are making the fight to prevent more than a million men being thrown out of work. This measure would affect every trade more or less, but particularly the brewers, who are strongly organized; glass makers, coopers, firemen, engineers, and even men in building trades.

"About a million men will fight this amendment, if it extends to light wine and beer, because they want to keep their jobs. The other men in the ranks of organized labor will strike to help them, and for principles of personal liberty. This is not a bluff. Common sense ought to make it plain that a measure which hits at so many union men will be fought seriously.

"The sentiment in organized labor is already very strong on the subject and is growing. The laboring man is beginning to get angry. Like nearly everybody else, he is just beginning to realize that this prohibition amendment is not exactly a joke. The Central Federated Union made a fight against the amendment and even sent a delegation to oppose it before the Senate committee. We were the only union to do so. Neither the brewery workers themselves, the union men generally, nor the general public considered the matter as serious. Now they do.

"Our action will be decided upon on Feb. 21, when the delegates from the different organizations affiliated with us meet here. I am confident that the vote will be for a general strike on July 1, or earlier.

"We understand that the amendment cannot be repealed except by the same process by which it was passed, but we think that Congress or the States can see to it that beer and light wines are exempted from it. If beer containing from 3 to 3½ per cent. alcohol and light wines are not prohibited, I believe that labor will be satisfied. No fight is being made for whisky or other spirits."

"Are you co-operating in your fight with the brewers, wine interests, and saloons?" was asked of Secretary Bohm.

"We are not," he replied. "We are acting independently as labor unions. There is not the slightest connection between the fight being made by the money interests involved and the laboring men."

NAME PORT STRIKE ARBITER.

V. Everit Macy Appointed Umpire by War Labor Board.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Upon receipt of a telegram of acceptance the War Labor Board today announced the appointment of V. Everit Macy as umpire of the New York Harbor strike.

Harbor transportation was paralyzed for three days on Jan. 9, 10 and 11 last because of a strike of 16,000 members of the Marine Affiliation to enforce their demand for a basic eight-hour day and a wage increase of 25 per cent. When President Wilson cabled, at the end of three days, to the National War Labor Board urging intervention, the strikers agreed to return to work while the controversy was being arbitrated. The War Labor Board came here and appointed a sub-committee to take evidence. The appointment of an umpire is to award a decision that will be acceptable to both the boat owners and the Marine Affiliation on the evidence taken by the sub-committee.

V. Everit Macy, who has been named as umpire, was appointed by President Wilson as Chairman of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board of the United States. He was formerly Superintendent of the Poor in Westchester County and later Commissioner of Charities of Westchester.

Connecticut Rejects Prohibition.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—The joint resolution to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment, which was rejected by the Connecticut Senate last week and adopted by the House yesterday, was in effect finally killed by the Senate today, when it voted 24 to 7 to adhere to its former rejection.

20,000 MORE INTEND TO GO ON STRIKE

Union Leader Predicts Extension of Labor Difficulties in the Garment Industry.

DISAGREE AT CONFERENCES

Strikers Plan a Picket Demonstration in the Dress and Waist District.

While the situation as regards the strike of dress and waist makers, now entering its fourth week, remains unchanged, with 20,000 workers still out, plans are being made for a strike early next week of some 20,000 additional workers engaged on white goods, muslin underwear, house dresses, kimonas, and children's dresses, according to a statement made last night by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Garment Workers' Union. All of these workers demand a forty-four-hour week, an increase in wages, and in case of the white goods and muslin underwear workers they also want union conditions.

A meeting was held last night at Cooper Union to perfect arrangements for the strike of the workers in the latter industry, 95 per cent. of whom are said to be women. Mr. Schlesinger said that several conferences had been held between a committee of the union and the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association in the last few weeks, but no agreement could be reached. The strike, which he said would be called within a few days, would involve 8,000 workers.

Officers of the International Union, Mr. Schlesinger said, conferred with the employers' association in the house dress and kimona industry in an effort to avert the strike, but no agreement could be reached. This strike, he said, was scheduled for early next week, and would involve 6,000 workers.

"Several thousand girls employed at making children's dresses will also be on strike next week," said Mr. Schlesinger. "The manufacturers' association in this trade granted the workers a forty-four-hour work week and an increase in wages. The strike will, therefore, be confined to the independent firms and open-shop manufacturers only."

Strike benefits were paid yesterday to the strikers at 16 West Twenty-first Street. Mr. Schlesinger said that a picket demonstration on an extraordinarily large scale was being arranged in the dress and waist district for next Monday morning. Congressman London would come from Washington, he said, to address the girl strikers.

The Merchants' Association has approved and sent to Acting Mayor Moran a letter received from one of its members, a manufacturing house in the Murray Hill district, asking for protection for its workers against interference by strikers.

"I write," the letter reads, "as a member of the Merchants' Association to ask why, if the Mayor of Seattle can, by virtue of the authority vested in him as Mayor, guarantee to all people of Seattle absolute and complete protection, the Mayor of New York cannot do the same for New Yorkers.

"There is a strike on of the waist workers, and some of the firms affected are in our building. We have nothing to do with it, but hereby quote a few of the happenings within the last week: Our bookkeeper was threatened with the remark, in our corridor, that 'We'll get you yet.' This morning I stood in front of our doorway with the idea of preventing girls employed by us from being mauled by these strikers and they told me they would do just as they pleased, and it is quite evident to me that they are doing it."

The writer of the letter said that he had seen more lawlessness in one week on Madison and Fifth Avenues, in the manufacturing districts, than all the years he lived in the Gas House district, where he was born. The firm of which the writer of the letter is a member, he said, spent $100 for a flag pole, and he said that in looking up at America's emblem the thought came to his mind:

"If members of my family and friends were willing and have died to make the world a decent place to live in, surely there is enough law left to make New York a decent place for gentle and fair-minded American girls to work in."

There was no change yesterday in the situation relative to the strike and lockout in the building trades, both of which are temporarily held up, and under the terms of an agreement reached Tuesday the carpenters will return to work this morning, while the unionists and employers, at a conference today, will endeavor to settle their differences. The truce expires at noon Saturday, but the indications are that a settlement will be reached before that time.

RIGHT TO STRIKE HELD INALIENABLE

Railroad Labor Would Retain It, Even Under Government Ownership, Says Garretson.

AGAINST A MINIMUM WAGE

Says Labor Is Entitled to a Greater Proportion of Its Production Than It Receives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—No matter whether the railroads are Government owned or private owned, labor will still demand the right to strike, according to A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, who today again appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

"The Government has no right to limit any privilege of citizenship enjoyed by labor, even though the Government itself is the employer," said the brotherhood leader.

Senator Cummins of Iowa made the point that in the past wages had been fixed by competition and collective bargaining, but if the railroads were owned by the Government one man might be empowered to fix wages. Mr. Garretson dissented from any such plan.

"Should they be decided by the right to strike?" asked the Senator.

"The right to strike must and will continue," was the reply.

Creating any law that would not be obeyed would be the "sum total of unwisdom," Mr. Garretson told the committee, because nothing but a contempt for the law would be resultant.

"Nothing," he said, "can create such contempt for law as to pass legislation of such a character. There is a point at which no power can force obedience, and where laboring men break away from their own leaders' control, as in the strike at Seattle. When men believe that a law on the books invades an inherent right, and delivers them bound hand and foot over to their oppressors that law will not be obeyed."

Discussing equal representation of employer and employe on arbitration boards, Mr. Garretson said:

"I am going to make an anti-Bolshevist statement, and that is that the tyranny of one class will never be less than the tyranny of another. Between the tyranny of serfs and overlords there must be a cushion of men representative of both extremes, but removed from the basic questions involved."

Exploitation of labor had "received careful attention by the predatory class" for a long time, the witness stated, and he added:

"This predatory class never made any effort to determine the equity of the wage earners. But whenever it comes to the point where this equity is really determined, then labor will get the same consideration as capital. Labor is entitled to a greater proportion of its production than it now receives. No less should be paid labor under the present system than is consistent with American standards of living. The laboring man must live comfortably, and he must be able to fit his children to be good citizens of the Republic."

Returning to the subject of wages, the Brotherhood chief said that as profit-sharing is an "equal division of profits between all in the enterprise," the wages should be determined by a tribunal equally balanced between all interests.

"Men have wrested from the corporations the right to a vote in fixing their wages, but labor should not be allowed alone to fix the sums," he said.

Mr. Garretson went on record against a minimum wage, which he declared was not a cure, but a palliative. He also said wage adjustment boards should be composed of representative officials from labor and capital, and not of "underlings" on either side.

The Brotherhood chiefs will meet with Director General Hines tomorrow and discuss, it is said, the wage advance which the Railroad Administration is expected to allow and which, it is predicted, will be nearly $100,000,000. It is also said the heads of the Brotherhoods will ask Mr. Hines to ask the President, when Mr. Wilson returns, to abolish the order forbidding certain political activities by the railway employes. The opposition of the employes to a five-year extension of Federal control is based upon this order, and Mr. Garretson has said upon the stand that if it were revoked the opposition would disappear.

Mr. Garretson will appear again as a witness tomorrow and will be followed by S. Davies Warfield and Luther M. Wallace, respectively President and counsel of the National Association of Security Holders.

New Hampshire Sticks to Dry Law.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12.—The State House of Representatives today, by a vote of 173 to 140, killed a bill to legalize the sale of beer and light wines. The prohibition law adopted by the Legislature two years ago made illegal the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, and the effect of the bill defeated today would have been to exempt beer and light wine from the provisions of the law.

WORK FOUND FOR 168,855.

Federal Employment Service Announces Record for Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Announcement was made tonight that during the week ended Jan. 25 the United States Employment Service received 136,940 applications for work. Of this number 126,177, or 91.4 per cent. were referred to openings, and 90.978, or 66.4 per cent., were placed in employment.

During the week ended Feb. 1, the service received 119,326 applications. Of this number 99,799, or 83.2 per cent., were referred to places, and return cards received to date show that 77,877, or 64.1 per cent., have been employed.

DAY-ELDER
(D-E WORM-DRIVE)
MOTOR TRUCKS

The weights given below on the left are the chassis carrying capacity of the various models, including weight of body.

The Most Attractive Line in the Show

Judging from the number of new dealers with whom we have already closed during the past week, practically every desirable territory east of Pittsburg will be gone before the exhibition closes.

It isn't the force of advertising that has brought DAY-ELDER trucks into the limelight—*but the weight of value.* The DAY-ELDER line is such a phenomenally successful one because it is the *greatest value-giving line in the United States*—bar none. That's what sells them—the superior quality that they represent at their prices. Other worm-drive trucks of the same quality and carrying capacity are priced hundreds of dollars more!

See this complete line in centre section, Madison Square Garden. It will impress you far more favorably than any other line on exhibition, 1 to 6 tons. Made in Newark within easy drive-away distance for the average Eastern dealer.

MODEL A 3500 Pounds $1775
MODEL B 4500 Pounds $2075
MODEL D 6000 Pounds $2450
MODEL C 7000 Pounds $2750
MODEL F 9000 Pounds $3450
MODEL E 14000 Pounds $4500

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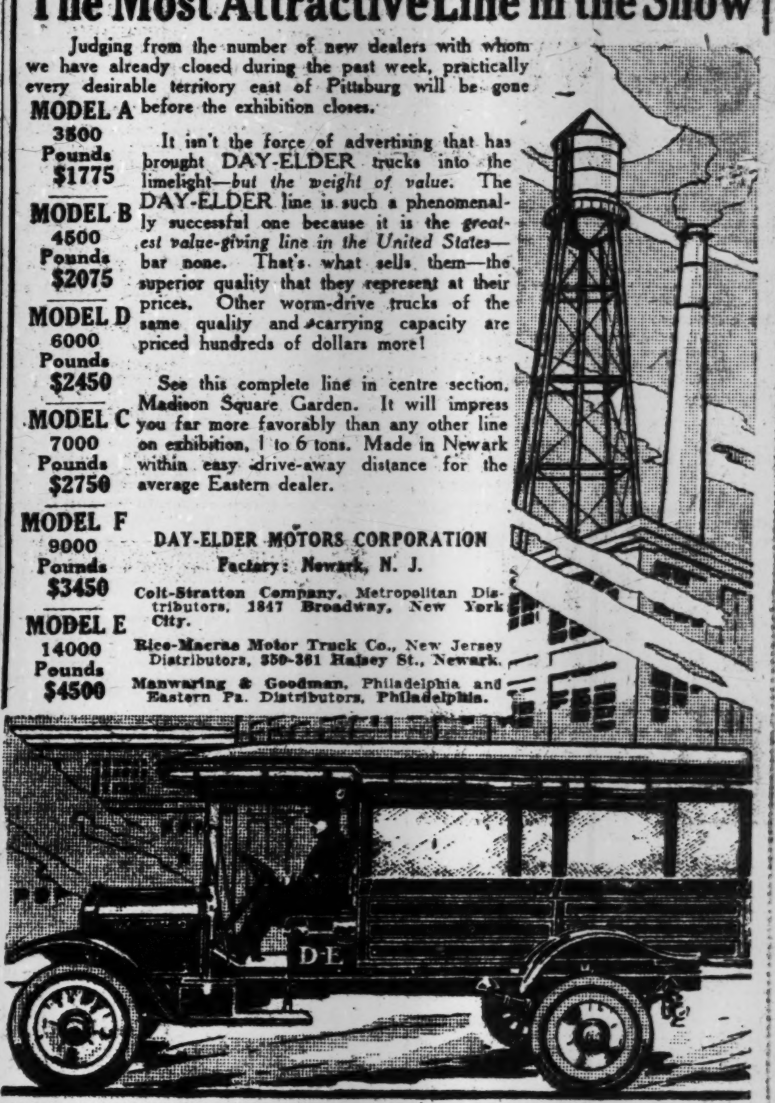
Colt-Stratton Company, Metropolitan Distributors, 1847 Broadway, New York City.

Rice-Macrae Motor Truck Co., New Jersey Distributors, 350-361 Halsey St., Newark.

Manwaring & Goodman, Philadelphia and Eastern Pa. Distributors, Philadelphia.



Striking Reduction in Package Delivery Cost Wins $500 Prize for Truck Driver

FIRST PRIZE in Class C of the Packard National Truck Efficiency Test goes to a truck driver in Chicago. Working his truck on modern business methods taught by the Packard Freight Transportation Department, this driver handled in August 6,873 packages, and reduced his carrying cost 1 cent per package—a saving of $68.73 per month, or $825 for the year.

Wholesale grocery business, delivering boxed, barreled and bagged goods to a route of retail stores.

Frequent stops and starts with short runs. Starting with full load and returning empty or practically so.

In August alone he *saved enough* to pay the owner at the rate of 15 per cent a year on the cost of the truck.

* * *

Many a truck owner does not realize the difference between the two classes of truck load—

The solid capacity load, hauled in its entirety from origin to destination—

And the load made up of a number of smaller shipments to be dropped off here and there along the route.

In the second case he should have a smaller truck.

Here is a distinction which may make a difference of $700 per truck on his fleet investment, and as much as $200 to $250 a year per truck in his operating costs.

It is a matter of buying the truck to *fit the job.*

Guessing at the size of truck needed is one cause of much of the excess cost in motor trucking.

* * *

Motor trucking, its service, its costs and economies, is one of the livest issues of the day.

The business man needs first of all to get the *facts*—the experience of people competent to speak.

That is the function of the Freight-Transportation Department of your local Packard Branch or Packard Dealer.

It is a Department not of Sales but of *Service.*

Its place and purpose are to tell you, the truck owner and driver, how modern business methods, applied to your present make of trucks, will effect transportation economies in your business.

Its services are without charge. Make use of them freely.

Some Results of Packard 100% War Work

Figures released for publication at the close of hostilities show that the Packard Trucks on the fighting fronts numbered 1000 more than the trucks of any other make.

* * *

Over four and a half million pounds of freight and express for the Packard Company were carried by Packard trucks during the past year. Exactly 3,699 Packard vehicles were sent to consignees under their own power which, with the freight and express transportation noted, released at least 2,000 freight cars to haul the mountains of war materials so desperately needed abroad. This is a very substantial realization of the slogan "Save a Freight Car for Uncle Sam," by those who originated it.

The truck transportation included work for the government as well as for the Packard Company, and frequently trucks were used in transporting material on urgent calls to points as much as 400 miles distant. Over 3,000 of the trucks sent overland were for army use, and many of them carried three tons of merchandise to the port of debarkation.

The value of this relief to the railroads by this freight movement over the highways cannot be comprehended in ton miles, for a large measure of it was achieved at the very time when weather conditions last winter practically blockaded the great munition carrying lines. It was just a year ago December 14th that the first train of 30 Packards set out overland for Baltimore. They left in 2-below-zero weather and contended with snow-filled roads all the way to the sea.

* * *

A cut of 50% in gasoline consumption, as a result of accurate cost-keeping, is reported by one express company employing a fleet of twelve Packard Trucks.

The saving covers the three months of the Packard Truck Efficiency Test, and all costs were recorded on the National Standard Truck Cost System, as perfected by the Truck Owners' Conference.

The National Standard Truck Cost System is the cost-accounting method adopted from the combined experience of several of the largest makers of trucks.

It is complete, exact, impartial—applicable to any truck and any business.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*
Packard Motor Car Company of New York
1861 Broadway

New London: 391 William Street
Brooklyn: Flatbush and 8th Avenues
Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Plainfield: 214 Park Avenue
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park
New Haven: 204 York Street
Springfield: 832-34 State Street
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Pittsfield: 121 West Street
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.

Packard Trucks Will Be Found at the Truck Show at Madison Square Garden in Space M-2

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Only Ice Skating Show in New York
featuring the
WORLD'S GREATEST ICE SKATERS and ICE BALLET
The 1919 Edition of the
VICTORY REVUE
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GOLDEN GLADES
4th Floor

TWICE NIGHTLY
Dinner Show 7:30
Supper Show 11:30

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Broadway and 66th St.
Tel. Columbus 9900

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BEFORE AND AFTER THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway
The Buyers' Rendezvous
At Luncheon, Dinner & Supper.
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINER $1.50
Served in The NEW GRILL—Prompt Service
Wonderful Southern Chicken Dinner—Jazz Band
TONIGHT—DOMINO NIGHT—DON'T MISS IT
and a new FEATURE each following Night. Exhibition Dancing.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS, and Dancing from 7:30 to Closing.

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DINNER DE LUXE
No Admission Charge.
B'way at 47th Street.
5:30 to 9 P. M. 1.50 Per Cover.
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
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Parlor, Bedroom, Bath $5 to $8 Per Day.

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A House with a Distinctive Atmosphere.
Central Park West
74th-75th Streets
Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Appealingly attractive to transient and residential patronage.
Ownership Management,
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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single. $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double. $2.00 to $6.00 a day.
Phone 2024 Riverside.

CASUALTIES OF THE ARMY AND MARINE CORPS TOTAL 248,753

2,284 Names on New Army Lists; 34 Added to the Marines' Total

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Four army casualty lists were issued by the War Department today, containing 2,284 names, bringing the total for the army up to 243,067. One Marine Corps casualty list was issued which contained thirty-four names, making the total for that arm 5,686, after an official recheck of totals under each classification. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 248,753.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 15 killed in action, 15 died of wounds, 4 died of accident, 39 died of disease, 273 severely wounded, 799 wounded to a degree undetermined, 1,129 slightly wounded, and 10 missing.

The Marine Corps list contained the names of 17 killed in action, 11 died of wounds, 1 died of disease, 4 wounded severely, and 1 wounded to a degree undetermined.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Feb. 12.	Total.
Killed in action	30,841	15	30,856
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	12,998	15	13,013
Died of accident	2,769	4	2,773
Died of disease	19,114	39	19,153
Total	66,454	73	66,527
Wounded	163,139	2,201	165,340
Missing	11,190	10	11,200
Total	240,783	2,284	243,067

Summary of Marine Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	94	2,119
Wounded	121	3,073
In hands of enemy	..	25
Missing	..	254
Total	215	5,471
Total		5,686

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALBANESE, R., 159 Troy Av., Bklyn..(WL)
ALBERT, H. B., 218 West 70th St.—Wagn. ....(WL)
ALBRECHT, C. W., 1,131 Hancock St., Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WL)
ALLEN, C., 284 Bedford Av., Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WS)
ALTSCHULE, B., 227 East 113th St..(WL)
ANDERSON, A. M., 256 West 69th St..(WL)
BOCHICHIO, P., 2,425 Belmont Av....(WL)
BONANNO, D., 71 Atlantic Av., Bklyn..(WL)
BOND, J. A., 420 40th St., Bklyn.....(WU)
BONIEL, L. B., 2,042 Bedford Av., Brooklyn ....(WL)
BONK, J., 93 North 4th St., Bklyn....(WU)
BRADY, J. E., Jr., 1,145 39th St., Brooklyn—Lt. ....(WL)
BRANDT, F., 2,523 Woodbine St., Brooklyn ....(WU)
BRILLER, H., 594 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn ....(WS)
BROOKS, J. R., 293 Taffee Place, Brooklyn ....(WL)
BRONTE, E., 4,716 New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn ....(WS)
BROWN, T., 122 West 135th St.......(WL)
BUDDENHAGEN, W. H., 530 West 150th St.—Corp. ....(WL)
BUTLER, E. A., 383 East 195th St.—Sgt. ....(WU)
CARBONE, W., 55 Taaffe Pl., Bklyn..(WL)
CHIAPPISI, P., 58 West 64th St.......(WL)
CLAAR, [illegible], 59 West 118th St........(WS)
CLA[illegible], F. M., 967 E. 10th St., Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WL)
CLARKIN, J. J., 251 W. 68th St.—Corp. ....(WU)
CLAUSEN, H., 99 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WL)
COCHONES, N., 328 W. 28th St.—Corp.(WL)
CORIGLIANO, F., 225 E. 105th St...(WU)
COUF, M., 312 E. 8th St.........(WL)
DALTON, R., 378 Degraw St., B'klyn..(KA)
DELANEY, T. F., 433 W. 134th St....(WL)
DREHER, J. F., 41 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn ....(WL)
DREYER, S., 79 Columbia St........(WL)
EVERHARD, E. S., 38 Midwood St., Brooklyn ....(WU)
FABSHAK, J., 534 W. 50th St........(WL)
FASULLO, P., 497 Marcy Av., Brooklyn ....(WL)
FEARON, S., 1,878 3d Av...........(WL)
FENIMORE, J., 110 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn ....(WL)
FERGUSON, H. J., 76 W. 101st St..(WU)
FISHER, S., 1,001 Kelly St.........(WU)
FLANAGAN, F., 459 W. 19th St.......(WL)
FRECIENTESE, L., 407 E. 108th St..(WL)
FRIEDRICH, A., 635 Park Av., B'klyn.(WL)
GARRITY, J., 417 Throop Av., B'klyn.(WL)
GARVEY, R. H., 406A Classon Av., Brooklyn ....(WL)
GARVIN, JOSEPH J., 830 Park Av....(WU)
GAUL, FRANCIS J., 423 Avenue P, Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WL)
GERVIN, E. J., 101 Christopher St....(WU)
GIAMBELLUCA, G., 1,085 E. 180th St.(WL)
GIBBONS, C. G., 135 Prospect Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. ....(WL)
GLOCK, G. W., 350 E. 89th St.......(WL)
GLYNN, J. M., 505 W. 134th St—Corp.(WL)
GNESHIN, JACOB, 221 Clinton St.....(WL)
GOULD, E. S., 30 Chestnut St., Flushing ....(WS)
GRAY, J. V., 81 6th St., L. I. City....(WU)
GRIFFIN, J. P., 343 Jackson Av., L. I. City ....(WU)
GROSS, L., 102 Ellery St., B'klyn....(WU)
GUILFOYLE, M. V., 1,473 Crotona Pl..(WL)
HAASE, H. W., 270 Nassau Av., B'klyn.(WL)
HAIRE, GEORGE, 600 E. 137th St.....(WL)
HAZEL, H. F., 271 Hudson St.—Corp..(WU)
HENNESSY, P. A., 207 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WU)
HERZ, ISIDORE, 1,584 1st Av.—Sgt...(WL)
HIGGINS, W. M., 222 E. 57th St—Corp.(WL)
HILDERBRANDT, PAUL, 271 Park Av., Corona ....(WL)
HOLM, C. J. M., 228 W. 104th St....(WL)
HOLMES, C. M., 219 W. 40th St.—Bgl.(WL)
HOLMES, G. H., 690 Quincy St., Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WU)
HOPKINS, JOHN, 2,922 8th Av.......(WL)
HORN, ALEX., 568 Atlantic Av., Bkln.(WU)
HOTALING, ARNOLD, 79 Haven Av.—Corp. ....(WL)
HUNT, M., 231 E. 70th St.—Corp....(WL)
JACKSON, WM., 240 Benziger Av., New Brighton, S. I. ....(WL)
JOHNSON, J. R., 321 W. 41st St.....(WU)
JUNIOR, L. K., 854 Woodward Av., Brooklyn—Wagn. ....(WU)
KAVANAGH, M., 259 W. 45th St......(WL)
KEAN, J., 4,616 5th Av., Brooklyn.(WL)
KELLER, J. H., 1,134 Bryant Av.....(WL)
KEELY, J. S., 153 W. 98th St.......(WL)
KELLY, PATRICK, 501 Canal St.......(WL)
KELLY, PATRICK, 362 Bleecker St....(WL)
KENNEDY, J. A., 371 W. 117th St.—Sgt. ....(WU)
KING, J. J., 319 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.(WL)
KLECAR, R., 1,004 Avenue A—Corp...(WL)
KLEINBERG, S., 414 W. 50th St......(WU)
KLOSOWSKI, JOHN, 346 E. 9th St....(WS)
KOBERLIEN, E. J., 457 W. 18th St...(WU)
KRAMER, W. J., 2,204 Amhurst Av..(WL)
KRASZEWSKI, V., 628 Humboldt St., Brooklyn ....(WU)
KRAUER, J. T., 450 E. 165th St......(WU)
KRENITZ, E., 112 W. 114th St.—Corp.(WL)
LARSEN, C. I., 100 Roosevelt Av., Corona L. I. ....(WU)
LARSEN, O. C., 148 Hendricks St., New Brighton ....(WS)
LASALA, I., 217 Elizabeth St.......(WS)
LAWENS, A., 92 Greenpoint Av., L. I. City ....(WU)
LEE, G., 954 E. 12th St., Brooklyn...(WU)
LEE, JOSEPH E., 249 W. 101st St.....(WU)
LESH, HARRY, 122 W. 114th St.......(WL)
LOMAN, F. E. R., 233 8th Av........(WS)
LOUGHRAN, J., 280 W. 19th St.—Sgt..(WL)
LYNCH, I. W., 1,642 E. 8th St., Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WL)
LYNK, H. E., 178 Taffee Place, Brooklyn—Sgt. ....(WL)
McALLISTER, G. E., 967 Sherman Av.—Corp. ....(DA)
McCARTY, D., 1,832 1st Av.—Corp....(WL)
McCOURDY, A. E., 5,716 12th Av., Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WU)
McENTEE, T. E., 461 W. 49th St.—Sgt.(WL)
McERLAIN, H. J., 263 Kingsland Av., Brooklyn ....(WL)
MARKERT, J., 577 Eagle Av.........(WS)
MARRON, P. J., 90th St. and Av. A..(W
MARRON, THOMAS, 219 East 78th St..(WS)
MECHIOMNA, JOHN R., 1,757 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn ....(WU)
MENCKE, WALTER BURTELS, 1,758 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn ....(WL)
MENDIZOLA, SALVATORE, 15 1st St..(WL)
MILLER, HENRY A., 2,426 Palmetto St., Brooklyn ....(WS)
MIRABELLE, CARMINA, 130 Park Av..(WS)
MISELSON, AARON, 214 Henry St.....(WL)
MOORE, ARTHUR C., 438 W. 52d St...(WS)
NELSON, I., 231 E. 99th St.—Corp...(WU)
OAKES, C. E., 1,249 Webster Av.—Corp..(WL)
OPPENHEIMER, ROBERT, 521 Jersey Av., Brooklyn—Corp ....(WL)
ORESKY, SAMUEL, 102 W. 92d St.....(WU)
PARKS, JAS. J., 235 Hoyt St., Bkln..(WU)
PARSONS, GEORGE J., 155 Kearny St., Perth Amboy—Corp. ....(WU)
POWER, L., Lafayette St.—Corp......(WL)
REDMOND, R. J., 2,155 Crotona Av...(WS)
REGAN, J. J., 89 Greenpoint Av., Bkln.(WU)
REHM, M., 688 Flushing Av., Bkln....(WL)
RICHARDSON, GEORGE P., 5 W. 135th St.—Corp ....(WL)
ROSTRON, WILLIAM F., 3,851 Syosset St., Woodhaven ....(WL)
SCHEUING, F.P., 49 Shepard Av., Bkln.—(MA)
SCOTT, WILLIAM, 19 E. 134th St.....(WS)
SNYDER, A. A., 36 Hudson St........(WS)
SPALLINA, J., 1,854 Wallace Av.—Corp..(WL)
STERLING, D.A., 25 Convent Av.—Corp..(WL)
TIRELLI, VITO, 400 E. 183d St......(MA)
VON ESSEN, A., 501 Onderdonk Av., Brooklyn ....(WL)
VONO, GIUSEPPE, 237 Elizabeth St....(WL)
VOUGHT, J. T., 14 Wall St.—Corp....(WU)
WATERS, J. J., 803 9th Av..........(WU)
WATKINS, T. H., 87 Morton St., Brooklyn—Corp. ....(WL)
WILLIAMS, C.E., 366 Lenox Av.—Corp..(WU)
WILLIAMS, E., 244 W. 63d St.—Corp..(WU)
WINOKOR, LOUIS, 92 Rivington St....(WL)
WOLF, JACK, 178 Herzl St., Brooklyn.(WL)
WOLFF, I., 125 W. 112th St.—Corp...(WL)
YOUNG, J. J., 304 Jefferson St., Brooklyn—Wagn. ....(WL)
ZIEGLER, RUDOLPH, 13 Cornell Place, Stapleton, S. I. ....(WU)
ZINK, W., 736 Bushwick Av., Bklyn..(WL)
ZUCKERMAN, J., 233 Penn St., Bklyn.(KA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

ALAIMO, FRANCESCO, Mount Morris.(WL)
ALDRICH, D. F., Palmyra—Lt.........(WL)
ARAHILL, WILLIAM D., Binghamton.(WS)
BARNES, ALLEN, Buffalo.............(WL)
BARNES, CURTIS B., Clyde—Capt....(WL)
BEACH, ROBERT V., Port Byron......(WL)
BEAMISH, H., Ogdensburg—Corp.....(WL)
BINGHAM, JAMES, Utica.............(WU)
BONAFEDE, SALVATORE, Buffalo.....(WU)
BOWEN, VICTOR M., Ellicottville.....(WU)
BRAUNBACH, W., Buffalo—Wagn.....(WL)
BROOKINS, R. G., Newark Valley—Corp. ....(WU)
BREEN, LOTT R., Watertown—Capt..(WL)
BRZIZINSKI, JOHN, Buffalo..........(WU)
BUMPUS, F. H., Pulaski—Mus........(WL)
BURDICK, NELSON, Watertown.......(WS)
BUTLER, HARRY P., Carmel..........(WL)
BUTLER, JOHN J., Lackawanna.......(WL)
CAREY, FREDERICK C., Oswego......(WL)
CAREY, WILLIAM, Albany—Corp......(WL)
CARLIN, W. A., Staten Island........(WL)
CHICHESTER, SETH E., Kortright....(WL)
COHAN, JERRY J., Palmer...........(WU)
COOPER, FRANK O., Hudson Falls...(WL)
CORRELLI, LOUIS, Peekskill.........(WS)
CUMMINGS, C. W., Ogdensburg.......(WL)
DEITRICH, C. O., Port Richmond.....(WL)
DE LANCY, T. O., Napanock.........(WU)
DENNISON, F., Freeport.............(WS)
DICOLA, P., Lyons..................(WL)
DICUREIA, J., Medina...............(WL)
DOWER, J. T., Far Rockaway.........(WL)
DUANE, W. E., Utica.................(WL)
DUBOIS, E., Oswego..................(WS)
DUBREUIL, J. B., Yonkers............(WL)
ERTMAN, J., Buffalo.................(WU)
ESPOSITO, L., Woodside..............(WL)
ESPOSITO, M., Inwood................(WL)
FERAZZOLI, G., Rochester............(WU)
FARMER, G. H., Brownsville..........(WL)
FERGUSON, H., Sidney...............(WL)
FLANNAGAN, O., Ticonderoga—Corp..(WU)
FRIEDMAN, E. D., Suffern...........(WU)
FULLER, R. L., Keesville—Corp......(WL)
GARNACHE, W. J., Rochester—Capt..(WL)
GATTO, A., Dunkirk..................(WL)
GATTO, F., Frankfort.................(WU)
GAU, A. F., Tonawanda—Sgt.........(WL)
GAWRYSZEWSKI, S. G., Buffalo......(WU)
GESL, EDWARD E., Buffalo...........(WL)
GIBSON, MELVIN M., Malone.........(WL)
GNAGI, JOHN, Webster—Corp.........(WU)
GRAY, EDWARD, Auburn—Mch........(WU)
HAUCK, THOMAS J., Rochester.......(WS)
HAWKINS, A. E., Buffalo—Corp......(WU)
HAZLETON, H. L., Fort Edward......(WU)
HICKEY, WILLIAM, Hampton..........(WL)
HIGGINS, W. H., Lockport—Sgt.......(WL)
HOFFMAN, LEO J., East Syracuse....(WL)
HOLDEN, ERNEST A., Candor.........(WL)
HOLMES, EARL G., Elmira............(WU)
HOPKINS, J. W., East Rochester.....(WL)
HOPKINS, R. M., East Rochester.....(WL)
JOHNSON, EARL, Auburn..............(WL)
JOHNSON, LEWIS E., Middleburg......(WL)
JOHNSTON, E. F., Baldwinsville......(WL)
JOLLEY, R. M., Slingerlands—Corp....(WL)
KATOLIK, WALDESLAW, Buffalo.......(WL)
KAUFMAN, WILIAM H., Buffalo.......(WL)
KAWA, PAUL, Buffalo.................(WL)
KEENAN, THOMAS F., Plattsburg.....(WU)
KELLY, JOSEPH E., Stamford.........(WU)
KELLY, MACARIUS V., Charlotte......(WL)
KING, JOSEPH A., Yonkers...........(WL)
KLEMAK, PAUL, Rochester............(WU)
KLEM, PETER G., Union Hill.........(WL)
KLINKO, PAUL S., Ithaca—Sgt........(WU)
KOWALAK, JOHN, Buffalo.............(WL)
KRAUSE, W. H., Syracuse—Sgt........(WL)
KUBITZ, EDWARD A., Rochester.......(WS)
KURUCZ, JULIUS, Yonkers............(WL)
KUSMIK, DANIEL, Long Beach.........(WL)
LA FORTUNE, E. L., Green Island....(WU)
LANDY, JOHN J., Yonkers............(WL)
LANE, WILLIAM, Middletown..........(WL)
LANNI, JOSEPH A., Syracuse—Bgl....(WL)
LANINIK, LIO, Buffalo...............(WL)
LANSING, PAUL R., Albany...........(WL)
LESKO, JOSEPH, Binghamton.........(WL)
LEUER, LEON JOSEPH, Buffalo....((WU)
McBRIDE, JOHN A., Pittsford.........(WS)
McCARTY, CLAUDE, Fulton—Corp....(WL)
MacDONALD, C. D., Dayton—Corp....(WU)
MENDOLA, P., Niagara Falls.........(WU)
MESSINA, D., New Rochelle..........(DD)
MILLINGTON, J. E., Central Valley..(WL)
MINNICKI, A. F., Amsterdam.........(WU)
MOORE, BRUCE J., Liberty—Corp....(WU)
O'DELL, JOHN J., Troy...............(WS)
PARR, ROBIN L., Rochester..........(WL)
PERRAULT, CLARENCE P., Albany....(WS)
PETERSON, ARTHUR J., Hall.........(WS)
REGER, JOSEPH, Buffalo.............(WL)
ROBB, LYLE S., Norwich.............(WU)
ROCHE, HAROLD J., Java Centre.....(WL)
ROMAINE, K. I., Pleasantville—Sgt...(WL)
ROOF, GORDON—Corp................(WL)
RYAN, ROY G., Syracuse—Lt.........(WL)
SCHERMERHORN, M. J. Troy—Corp..(WL)
SILVERI, DOMENICO, Lackawanna....(WU)
SOLOMONOFF, I., Huntington—Corp..(KA)
SPENCER, ERIC W., Yonkers—Sgt...(WS)
TAYLOR, HAROLD H., Buffalo........(WL)
TEUFEL, GEORGE J., Akron—Corp...(WL)
TIBBETTS, EARL H., Wellsville—Corp(WU)
TIERNEY, E., Alder Brook—Corp.....(WL)
TIFFANY, H. D., Rochester—Corp...(WU)
WALKER, J. F., Astoria—Corp........(WL)
WALSH, JOHN, Armonk...............(WU)
WHITE, K. C., Buffalo—Corp.........(WU)
WILKINS, L. J., Schenectady.........(WL)
WOLFF, LESTER, Kingston—Cook.....(WL)
WOWEREIT, C. H., Evergreen.........(WL)
YORDON, W. S., Syracuse—Corp......(WU)
ZAZZARA, P., Rochester—Corp.......(WU)
ZIEHL, L. A., Martinsville—Corp.....(WU)

COLORADO.

VOORHEES, L. R., Colorado Springs—Sgt. ....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BENNETT, F. H., Hartford...........(WL)
BON TEMPO, J., New Haven..........(WU)
BRADLEY, J. E., South Norwalk......(WL)
BROCHAMER, H., West Haven........(WL)
CLARK, IRVING C., Higgamun........(WL)
CLAY, E. F., Stonington—Corp.......(WL)
CONNOLLY, HAROLD N., Hartford....(WU)
CUDDY, CORNELIUS, Stamford.......(WL)
DELGREGO, M., Highwood—Wagn.....(WU)
DELOUGHERY, J., New Haven—Corp.(WU)
GRIFFIN, M., New Haven—Corp......(WL)
HART, THOMAS H., New Britain......(WL)
HART, W. H., Jr., New Britain—Corp.(WL)
HIGGINS, JOHN J., New Britain......(WL)
HIGGINS, WILLIAM J., Stonington....(WL)
HOLLORAN, R. H., New Haven—Corp..(WU)
JANCZWESKI, JOSEPH, Shelton.......(WS)
KERR, JAMES H., New Haven.........(WL)
KHOURY, CHARLES A., Torrington..(WU)
MARCO, JOSEPH, Hartford............(WS)
MARSHALL, FRANK, Seymour..........(WL)
NELSON, KNUT, Bridgeport...........(WU)
PECK, EDWARD C., New Haven.......(WU)
REICH, MORRIS, Bridgeport—Corp....(WL)
SEGERGREN, J. P., Stamford—Corp..(WL)
SHORTELL, A. W., Stratford—Mch..(WL)
VON DER LIETH, J. H., Shelton......(WL)
WILSON, H., South Manchester........(WL)
ZACHARICH, ANTON, Uncasville......(WL)

DELAWARE.

COFFIN, F. M., Stockley.............(DD)
DESTEFANO, ENRICE, Wilmington...(DD)

GEORGIA.

BELL, RALPH, Brunswick—Civilian...(DD)
GREER, W. H., Moultrie.............(KA)

IDAHO.

STROUD, ELMER, Lemhi..............(DW)

ILLINOIS.

BOWER, H., Jr., Lincoln.............(DD)
EMERY, C. W., Marea................(DD)
MACK, P. F., Ottawa.................(DW)
SCHLEE, JACOB, Chicago.............(DD)
SCHNITZMEYER, AUGUST, Hoffman.(DD)
WILLING, H. S., Moline—Secretary Y. M. C. A. ....(DD)

INDIANA.

SMITH, G. E., Young American—Wagn.(DD)

IOWA.

ENFIELD, RAY, Lewis................(DD)
HINSCH, FRED C., George............(DD)
KENNEBECK, K. C., Carroll—Nurse..(DD)
PARKER, ALLEN R., Dubuque.........(DD)

KENTUCKY.

BUSKLES, ROBERT, Glendale—Corp..(KA)
CHENAULT, DAN, White Hall.........(DD)
GUY, JACOB J. D., Middlesboro......(DW)
OWENS, ANDREW H., Waco..........(DD)

MARYLAND.

MYERS, CHARLES T., Baltimore......(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

LAVENTURE, LOUIS H., Beverly....(DD)
MARTIN, WILLIAM F., Boston......(DW)

MICHIGAN

CLOUSE, ELLIS L, Cadillac..........(DD)
DAHLEEN, CARL W., Grand Rapids..(DD)
McKENZIE, PAUL H., Cold Water....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

CLARK, RAULIN H., Duluth..........(DD)
DUERRWAECHTER, Plainview—Sgt...(DD)
FOSS, HARRY A., Spring Grove.......(KA)

MISSISSIPPI.

CUNNINGHAM, EPHRAIM, Mispath..(DD)

MISSOURI.

DILL, ROLAND, Cardwell............(DD)
FRIEBERGER, FRANK E., Fulton...(DD)
KREHMEIER, JOHN, Monett..........(DD)
LEHMAN, EDWARD H., Concordia....(KA)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PRAUMAN, CHARLES F., Manchester.(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

AMLING, G. B., Weehawken—Corp....(WU)
ANDERSON, J. A., Jersey City.......(WU)
BORUCH, STANLEY, Bayonne.........(WS)
BOTWICK, HARRY, Paterson..........(WU)
BRADLEY, JOHN J., Union Hill.......(WU)
BRESKE, EDWARD, Newark...........(WU)
BROWER, LLOYD M., Hackensack.....(WU)
BUFF, WILLIAM, Camden.............(WL)
BURNETT, ALONZO P., West Summit.(WU)
BUSH, THOMAS H., Jersey City......(WL)
BUTCHER, JOSEPH R., Heislerville..(WS)
COHEN, LOUIS, Paterson............(WU)
COPPULA, GIACOMO, Jersey City....(WL)
CERNIGLIA, ANTHONY, Newark—Bgl.(WU)
DICK, SAMUEL, Camden—Mch........(WU)
EDGAR, HORACE B., Long Branch....(WU)
ESTELL, LAWRENCE, Stockholm......(WU)
EVANSKY, IRVING, Passaic—Corp....(WL)
EVANS, WILLIAM H., Hammonton.....(WL)
FARLEY, ELMER J., Atlantic City....(WL)
FISHER, CHARLES H., Elizabeth.....(WU)
FITZPATRICK, E. J., Glen Ridge—Corp. ....(WL)
FLAIG, GUS, Union Hill—Wagn.......(WU)
FLANAGAN, EDWARD C., Millville..(WU)
FLATT, RAYMOND B., Newark—Corp.(WL)
FRITSCH, ALBERT, Jersey City......(WU)
FULLEM, THOMAS L., Jersey City...(WU)
GARROW, MICHAEL, Paterson.......(WU)
GETSINGER, E. L., Bridgeton—Sgt..(WL)
GETTER, ABRAHAM, Parkway........(WU)
GIANFORTUNE, G., Riverside—Corp..(WL)
GUMBRECHT, JOHN, Jersey City.....(WL)
HAAG, HARRY W., Jersey City......(WU)
HART, MICHAEL, Jersey City........(WL)
HOFFMAN, CHARLES E., Trenton....(WL)
HOGAN, JOHN P., Englewood........(WL)
HOGAN, THOMAS J., Jersey City....(WL)
HOLM, H. G., Perth Amboy—Sgt.....(WL)
HORROWITZ, ABE, Newark...........(WU)
HOROWITZ, BEN, Newark............(WU)
HORNER, CLINTON, Bridgeton.......(WU)
JOHNSON, RAYMOND H., Newark....(WS)
KARADOMOGLOUS, NICK, Newark...(WL)
KAVITZ, JOSEPH B., Merchantville..(WL)
KAY, JAMES KING, Roselle Park....(WU)
KEARTON, J., West Hoboken—Corp..(WU)
KELLY, JOSEPH J., Elizabeth.......(WU)
KLINE, WILLIAM J., Bayonne—Corp..(WL)
KOCH, HENRY A., Carlstadt—Corp..(WU)
KRUPINSKI, LEONARD, Newark.....(WL)
KROUZA, LOUIS, Carteret............(WU)
KURTZ, GEORGE E., Elizabeth—Corp.(WU)
LAWDER, W. V., Middletown—Corp..(WU)
MASI, JOSEPH P., Newark...........(WU)
MENDELL, THOMAS H., Plainfield...(WL)
MENDOKER, S., South River—Corp..(WU)
MIGLINAS, WLADOS, Kearney........(WL)
MILLINGTON, JOHN J., Wortendyke.(WL)
MURRAY, JOHN L., Allendale—Wagn.(DD)
NELSON, H. S., Point Pleasant—Corp.(WL)
OSBORNE, HARRY, Elizabeth—Corp..(WU)
POWERS, L. P., Plainfield..........(WL)
REGAN, JOHN B., Jersey City.......(WU)
REID, THOMAS J., Bayonne..........(WL)
ROMOND, J. A., Woodbridge—Corp....(WU)
SERVISS, RICHARD A., South River..(WS)
SKIK, PAUL, Newark................(WS)
SMITH, LEWIS C., Delair—Corp......(WU)
TAYLOR, R. H., Irvington—Corp......(WL)
THOMAS, A. E., W. New York—Corp.(WL)
WATKINS, W. J., Jr., Point Pleasant.(WU)
WHEELER, A. F., Newark—Corp......(WL)
WILLIAMS, ELIHU G., Avon..........(WU)
WOLFF, PAUL R., Clifton............(WL)
WORTLEY, H. G., Trenton—Corp.....(WL)
VOSSLER, G. F., Closter—Corp......(WU)
ZELLMAR, ROBERT, Elizabeth........(WS)
ZWIPF, CHARLES H., Irvington.......(WL)

NORTH CAROLINA.

DANIEL, NATHANIEL D., Oxford....(DD)
MESS, CHARLIE, Durham............(DA)

OHIO.

BURNS, ROBERT J., Cincinnati.......(DD)
CARR, JAMES, Columbus—Mch.......(DD)
CLINE, HARPER M., Lakeville........(KA)
FEISZLI, GEORGE H., Vermilion.....(DW)
GARY, J. W., Kenton...............(DD)
HELMLINGER, J. H., Jackson Centre.(DW)

OREGON.

ROGERS, CARL R., Albany...........(DD)
SVENDSEN, N. P., Scapoose—Sgt....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONSTANCE, JOSEPH, Webster.......(DW)
FLEIG, JOSEPH E., Mountain Top...(DW)
HARVEY, THOMAS, Jermyn—Corp....(KA)
LICHTENWALLNER, W. L., Allentown ....(KA)
MITCHELL, F. E., Cambridge Springs.(DW)
PATERNEE, A., Glen Lyon...........(DD)
PRICE, ROBERT J., Newburg.........(DW)
YORK, JOHN R., Oil City—Mus.......(DD)

TENNESSEE.

BECKMAN, C. V., Manchester.........(KA)

TEXAS.

LEIFESTE, J. F., Mason.............(DW)
TITTLE, MORRIS B., Lampasas.......(KA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

BAILEY, HARPER, Miletus...........(DD)
CAVENDER, T. W., Charleston.......(DW)
DOBIAS, JOHN, Benwood............(KA)

WISCONSIN.

DELESKI, S. A., East Ashland.......(KA)
DRBAL, JOHN, Jr., Milwaukee........(DA)
GAFFREI, GEORGE, Milwaukee........(DD)
KROSHESKY, JOSEPH, Milwaukee....(KA)

DENMARK.

HANSEN, MARINUS, Copenhagen.....(DA)

ITALY.

DEGENZO, ROCCO, Calliano..........(DW)
DEMARDO, CARL, St. Giovanni, Inflor Province, Cosenza ....(DW)

NEW YORK CITY.

BERNARD, H., 741 43d St., Bkn. (WL) ((MA)
CRANDELL, S., 161 Maugir St., Brooklyn ....(WU) (MA)
DACEY, WM. T., 462 W. 18th St. (WL) (MA)
GASH, G. W., 614 W. 113th St. (RD) (KA)
KING, N., 1,011 Bedford Av., Box 23, Brooklyn ....(WS) (KA)
KOTHE, J., 750 E. 115th St....(WL) (MA)
KRINSKY, S. E., 1,156 Union St., Brooklyn—Lt. ....(D) (MA)
LA VIGNE, H., 300 W. 17th St. (WU) (MA)
LUDWIG, O., 1,057 Bedford Av., Brooklyn ....(WU) (MA)
McGOVERN, J. W., 522 W. 147th St. ....(RD) (MA)
MASKOWITZ, M., 146 S. 2d St., Brooklyn ....(RD) (MA)
MAUCERI, F., 774 Hart St....(WU) (KA)
MOSER, A. T., 999 E. 98th St., Brooklyn ....(WL) (MA)
PETERSON, C. H., E. 54th St..(RD) (MA)
POCKELS, A. W. F., 174 N. 24th St., Flushing ....(WU) (MA)
RINALDO, G., 140 George St., Bkn. (RD) (MA)
RIVARA, L., 24 Walcott Av., Rockaway Beach ....(RD) (MA)
SPIESS, A. J., 1,624 Purdy St..(MA) (WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

CIMAGLIA, A. C., Mt. Vernon.(WU) (MA)
HOLIC, J. M., Binghamton.....(WU) (MA)
LUTZ, EDWARD, Buffalo.......(WU) (MA)
McSWEENEY, B., Yonkers—Corp.(WU) (MA)
PUTMAN, W., Buffalo—Corp....(WU) (MA)
RADLOFF, E. C., Niagara Falls.(MA) (WS)
STEVENSON, C. A., Sterling...(RD) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

BAILEY, H. L., North Abington, Mass. ....(Erroneously) (DD)
BARKSDALE, E. M., Petersburg, Va. ....(KA) (MA)
BURGES, A. H., Burlington, Iowa—Sgt. ....(DD) (KA)
BRUCH, L. M., Chicago, Ill.—Lt.(KA) (MA)
CAGLE, JONAH, Belmont, N. C.(WU) (DD)
CARMICHAEL, C. H., Akron, O.(D) (MA)
COSTELLO, J. J., Pittsburgh, Penn. ....(DW) (KA)
GORMAN, JOHN, Cleveland, O..(KA) (MA)
GUMM, L. M., Kelso, Wash.....(KA) (MA)
HANES, V., Kalamazoo, Mich..(DW) (KA)
HASTY, J. K., Jefferson, Texas—Corp. ....(WU) (KA)
HERBER, O. J., New Tripoli, Pe.(KA) (WU)
JODA, J. J., Fairbury, Ill......(KA) (MA)
JOHNSON, A. E., Republic, Mich.(KA) (MA)
JONES, E. B., Chicago—Lt.....(KA) (MA)
KINCAID, A. R., South Monroe, Wash. ....(DA) (MA)
LEWIS, F., Philadelphia, Pa...(KA) (MA)
LLOYD, H. M., Philadelphia, Pa.—Sgt. ....(KA) (MA)
LYNCH, J. R., Rockdale, Texas.(WU) (KA)
MATHEWS, R. P., Chicago—Lt.(KA) (DD)
MILLER, JACOB, Jersey City..(RD) (DD)
MOSOVICH, B., Trenton, N. J..(WU) (MA)
PETRILLO, D., Hartford, Conn.(WU) (MA)
PRESSMAN, J. C., Orange City, Iowa ....(DW) (MA)
PRITCHARD, M., Fowler, Kan..(KA) (MA)
PYLE, P. P., Scurry, Texas....(WU) (KA)
RITCHEY, J. L., Springfield, Ill.(WU) (KA)
SKINNER, O. C., Beaufort, N.C.(WU) (KA)
STEPHENSON, MacC., Indianapolis, Ind.—Lt. ....(KA) (MA)

Marine Corps Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

DEGMAN, JAMES F., 906 2d Av.—Corp.(KA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

TIBBITTS, JESSUP J., Albany.......(DW)

ALABAMA.

POE, WM. H., Chatchee..............(KA)

ILLINOIS.

BENSON, JOHN B., Ava..............(DW)
GUSTAFSON, LORNE N., Chicago....(KA)
JOHNSON, RALPH W., Chicago......(DW)
MUSGRAVE, CARL, Yale.............(DW)

INDIANA.

HENDRICKS, JOHN, Morresville......(DW)
JAMES, CHAS. H., Richmond—Corp...(DD)

IOWA.

GALLAND, ERNEST A., Salix.........(KA)

KENTUCKY.

PANGBURN, W. B., Mount Sterling...(KA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BASSANI, JOHN A., Haverhill........(DW)
MOWRY, ERNEST B., So. Weymouth..(KA)
SULLIVAN, J. J., Jamaica Plain—Corp. ....(DW)

MICHIGAN.

DEPUE, DAVID, Whitehall............(KA)

MONTANA.

EPLIN, FRANK L., Larchwood.......(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

HILL, RALPH S., Haddonfield........(WS)

NORTH DAKOTA.

BULLIS, WARD E., Lidgerwood......(KA)
VESTRA, WILLARD E., Drayton....(KA)

OHIO.

BRADLEY, FRED, Cleveland..........(KA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

MARKS, JEROME, Philadelphia........(KA)

TENNESSEE.

RING, HENRY G., Nashville..........(DW)

TEXAS.

ROGERS, BEN H., Edna..............(KA)

WISCONSIN.

BUSSE, HARRY F., Waukesha—Corp..(KA)
DAY, CLARENCE E., Milwaukee......(KA)

Revised Marine Corps List.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
McCARTHY, JAMES, 173 Campbell Av., W. New Brighton, S.I.	(RD)	(MA)
THOMAS, O., 528 W. 30th St..	(Hosp.)	(MA)
WALTER, J., 104 34th St.—Sgt.	(Sick)	(KA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

COLE, J. J., Deer Park, L. I...	(RD)	(MA)
DIXON, C. A., King Ferry	(RD)	(MA)
FLETCHER, J. F., Troy	(RD)	(MA)
FLYNN, E. J., Albany	(RD)	(MA)
JACOBS, D. H., Norwich	(Hosp.)	(MA)
POPLE, C. S., Syracuse	(Hosp.)	(MA)
SPENO, G. E., No. Tarrytown—Corp.	(RUS)	(MA)
WARREN, J. P., Dunkirk	(Hosp.)	(MA)

OTHER STATES.

BIEL, J. B., Detroit, Mich	(RD)	(KA)
HEDRICK, O. L., Kentland, Ind.	(KA)	(MA)
NICHOLS, RALPH, Chestnut Hill, Tenn.—Corp.	(Sick)	(KA)
RICHARDSON, G., Goreville, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
SKOBBA, L. C., South Minneapolis, Minn.	(DW)	(P)
SULLIVAN, JOHN J., Roxbury Mass.	(RD)	(DW)
VAN DYKE, T. J., Waitsburg, Wash.	(DW)	(MA)
WEBSTER, M. E., Wollaston, Mass.	(KA)	(MA)

57 OFFICERS AND MEN GET SERVICE CROSSES

Lieut. Decoppet, Lieut. Campbell, and Sergt. Launcelot Among New Yorkers Honored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The names of fifty-seven officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Force who have received the Distinguished Service Cross from General Pershing for extraordinary heroism in action were made public today by the War Department. Seven of the men honored are from this city or nearby places. Their names and the specific acts for which they have been decorated follow:

First Lieut. Andre Decoppet, aide de camp, 77th Division. For extraordinary heroism in action near Merval, France, Sept. 14, 1918. In preparation for an attack by units of his division, Lieutenant Decoppet helped establish an observation post. Learning a wounded officer was in front, Lieutenant Decoppet made his way twice through intense fire from artillery and small arms to where the wounded officer lay, and assisted in carrying him back to safety. Home address, 314 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York City.

Second Lieut. John A. Campbell, 9th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, Oct. 3, 1918. While in an advanced position flanked by machine guns and under heavy artillery fire, Lieutenant Campbell carried a message to regimental headquarters by the shortest and most direct route, woods occupied by the enemy. Home address, Mrs. Florence Campbell, wife, 1,721 Glenwood Road, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. William Jackson, 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry, A. S. No. 38,425. For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, Oct. 3-9, 1918. While acting as battalion runner, Sergt. Jackson, regardless of personal danger, many times volunteered and carried messages under the most intense shellfire, thereby greatly assisting in maintaining liason with other units. Home address, Mrs. William Jackson, mother, 143 South Carolina Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Sergt. Marc V. Launcelot, 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry, A S. No. 28,292. For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Ferme, France, Oct. 3, 1918. During the absence of his platoon commander, Sergt. Launcelot took command of the platoon, led an attack and captured seven machine guns in strong position. He was later seriously wounded. Home address, Mrs. Anna MacNeil, friend, 559 West 149th Street, New York.

Bugler Thomas Schlokda, Machine Gun Company, 9th Infantry, A. S. No. 41,432. For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Ferme, France, Oct. 7, 1918. After having received a wound in his knee by a machine-gun bullet and a shell wound in the face, Bugler Schokda continued his duties as runner until ordered evacuated by his company commander. Home address, Philip Peltin, brother, 2,867 West Twenty-fourth Street, Coney Island, N. Y.

Corporal Harry Osborne, Co. F, 9th Infantry, A. S. No. 39,424. For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Ferme, France, Oct. 3, 1918. Corporal Osborne, together with four other men, charged a machine-gun nest containing three heavy machine guns, capturing the three guns and twenty prisoners. Home address, Mrs. Agnes Osborne, mother, 1,177 Washington Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Private (First Class) Frank J. Bart, Co. C, 9th Infantry, A. S. No. 38,512. For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Ferme, France, Oct. 3, 1918. While on duty as company runner Private Bart, seeing that our line was being held up by fire from an enemy machine-gun nest, picked up an automatic rifle, loaded it, and, running out ahead of the line, wiped out the nest, killing the enemy gunners. Shortly after he repeated the same performance at another nest. Home address, Michael Land, friend, 428 Plane Street, Newark, N. J.

The other names made public by the War Department are as follows:

Lieut. Col. Creswell Garlington, Washington, D. C.; Major Hanna, Kansas City, Mo.; Major Robert L. Denig, Philadelphia; Captain Hanford McNider, Mason City, Iowa; Captain Aaron A. Plettner, Ellis City, Kan.; Captain Marvin Cappell, Bunkie, La.; Captain William C. Burdette, Macon, Ga.; Lieutenant Howard T. Fleeson, Sterling, Kan.; Lieutenant James C. Dozier, Rock Hill, S. C.; Lieutenant John H. Morrian, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lieutenant Elac F. Srygley, Nashville, Tenn.; Lieutenant Edwin B. Ives, Salina, Kan.; Lieutenant H. H. Helliwell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lieutenant Joseph W. Starkey, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lieutenant George E. Parker, Baltimore, Md.; Sergeant Herman Macarovsky, St. Paul, Minn.; Sergeant George C. Steiner, Port Washington, Wis.; Sergeant Richmonds S. Hilton, Westville, S. C.; Sergeant John H. Gardner, Hartsville, S. C.; Sergeant Marold J. Dupree, Syracuse, N. Y.; Sergeant Gordon A. Hambrick, Georgetown, Ky., and Corporal William J. Earle, St. Louis, Mo.

Corporal Rollo Janssen, Ashley, Ill.; Corporal Elmer Zeiler, Castle Shannon, Penn.; Corporal William Curlee, Charlotte, N. C.; Corporal John W. Morgan, Latonia, Ky.; Corporal Frank K. Raymond, Krat City, Mich.; Corporal James C. Jones, Knoxville, Tenn.; Corporal Bert L. Stewart, Idaville, Ind.; Mechanic Myron F. Funderburk, Pageville, S. C.; Private Albert R. Neitzel, St. Francis, Kan.; Private Albert S. Krzykwa, Alto, Mich.; Private Charles L. Beck, Westphalia, Ind.; Private William A. Edsall, Muskegon, Mich.; Private Victor Andrykowski, Saginaw, Mich.; Private Mack Williams, Wiggans, Miss.; Private August J. Massicotte, Franklyn, N. H.; Private Frank M. Harwood, Arlington, Mass.; Private Andy Toblini, Malcasine, Italy; Private William Y. Allen, Atlanta, Ga.; Private Frank C. Williams, Furnessville, Ind.; Private Edward G. Hanna, Angels Camp, Cal.; Private Charles Hunt, River Junction, Vt.; Private Frank Minelga, Westfield, Mass.; Private E. W. Seastrand, Greeley, Col.; Private Harry Mates, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Private Pit Sikivica, Budapest, Hungary; Private John A. Parker, Greenville, Texas; Private Hubbard J. Walker, Fruitville, Tenn.; Private Willie Cross, Jefferson City, Tenn.

WELCOME PLEASED DANIELS

Complimented Hylan's Secretary on Naval Reception Here.

Grover Whalen, secretary to Mayor Hylan, received a letter yesterday from Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, complimenting him upon the way in which he arranged for the welcoming of the fleet recently. In his letter Secretary Daniels said:

"The review of the ships afloat and of the parade on shore was carried out without a hitch, and the reception as a whole which was offered to the officers and men of the fleet was characteristic of the cordial hospitality of New York, and was an evidence of the gratitude of the country to the men who have taken such a part in winning the war for democracy."

A SUPERB, THRILLING, SPECTACULAR NOVEL SURPASSING ANYTHING IN MODERN FICTION.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

By IBANEZ—The Greatest Novelist in Europe

Cloth, $1.90 (postage extra).
At all bookstores or may be ordered direct from

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

BUY W. S. S.

The disease germ is more dangerous than the mad dog

If a foaming-mouthed, wild-eyed maniac of a mad dog charged at a crowd of children, you know what you would do.

Every ounce of chivalry in your being would be in the quick spring that would land you between the children and danger.

But how about the unseen menace—more threatening—more fatal—more cruel—than a million mad dogs—the disease germ.

The danger spots in the home—places where germs positively will breed unless these places are regularly disinfected, are garbage cans, cuspidors, toilets, sinks, drains, dark, sunless corners and wherever flies gather or breed.

You can make the danger-places in your home completely germ-proof by the regular use of

Lysol Disinfectant

for no germ can live in its presence.

Lysol is invaluable for Personal Hygiene.

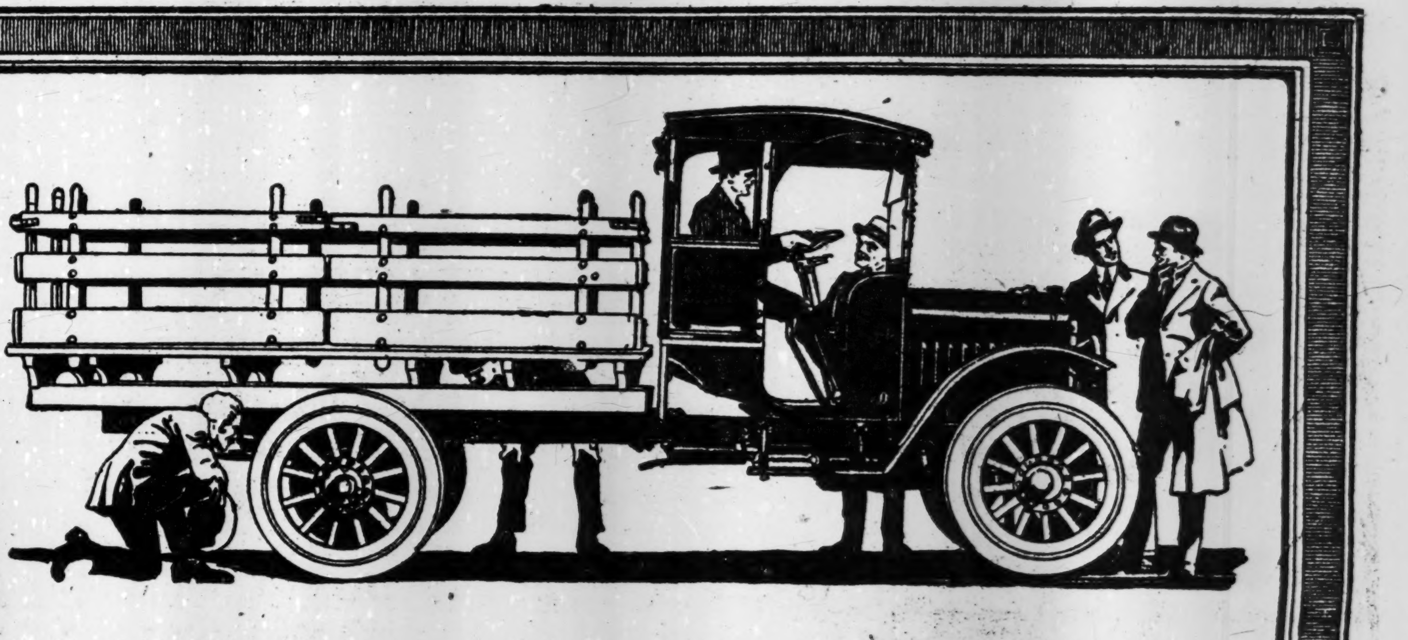
Lysol is economical; a 50c bottle makes 5 gallons of powerful disinfectant, enough to last for months; a 25c bottle makes 2 gallons. Get a bottle today—use it regularly—you will then make a better fight against disease than disease can make against you.

Remember, there is but one true Lysol—the product made, bottled, signed and sealed by Lehn & Fink.

Lysol Toilet Soap
Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream
Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND
Lehn & Fink



Note the number of engineers that gather around the Maxwell at the truck show

IT is like spilled sugar in June time to see how the engineers gather around the Maxwell at the Truck Show.

They come from near and far; some sent by corporations that use large fleets, others sent by firms that are about to give up horses all together; others that have to date only 1 or 2 trucks; and still others who design trucks for a livelihood.

They seem to center their attention on two points of the Maxwell—one on the simple engine; the other on the sturdy worm-drive rear axle.

In other respects they will tell you nearly all trucks are like the Maxwell.

"How they can put an engine and an axle like that in a chassis and sell it for $1085 is remarkable", is a comment frequently heard.

Whereupon notes are taken, ignition looked over, brakes observed, clutch operated, and equipment noted.

"How many of these have you built?" asks an engineer.

"Over 10,000 to date," comes the reply.

"How long has the Maxwell Company been at work on this truck?"

"About four years—two in design and experimental work; two in manufacturing."

"What lines of trade are they used for the most part?"

"The Maxwell is everyman's truck. Used in practically any line that has a ton or a ton-and-a-half load."

"Mostly in this section of the country?"

"No, sir. All over the country, and in almost every latitude and longitude of the world."

"How can the Maxwell Company build a chassis like this and sell it for $1085?"

"It has been building trucks in large quantity, on a single chassis model, has 8 large plants, properties that run up into many, many millions of dollars, a rapid turnover on account of the low price, and a very small selling expense."

Maxwell

Visit the Maxwell exhibit at the Motor Truck Show, see for yourself, and listen to the complimentary things said about the Maxwell. Ten minutes there may save you thousands of dollars.

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MAZOLA

MAZOLA, the pure oil from Golden Corn, makes the lightest and daintiest pastries, the most delicious fried foods and the smoothest of salad dressings. Ask your grocer for Cook Book.

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PRINCIPAL

Application now considered, vacancy to be filled next season; a girls' private day school—primary through college preparatory; school location Southern city; only such candidates need apply as feel certain that their education, experience, and natural ability qualify them to conduct a school of the highest standards.

Z 303 TIMES ANNEX.

Safe Milk
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Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form
For infants, invalids and growing children.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.
More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc.
Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

WAR REVENUE BILL AGAIN GOES OVER

Senate Adjourns After Three-Hour Denunciation by Penrose of 'Extravagance and Waste.'

SMOOT PREDICTS UPHEAVAL

Lewis and Thomas Retort That Republicans Themselves Approved of Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Final action on the conference report on the $6,000,000,000 War Revenue Bill was deferred today by an early adjournment of the Senate in observance of the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. This unexpected move came after Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, senior Republican of the Senate conferees, had precipitated a general debate with a three hours' attack on what he termed extravagance and waste in appropriations since the war began.

Senators Lewis of Illinois and Thomas of Colorado replied to Senator Penrose's charges and declared that if there had been extravagance in appropriations the Republicans were subject to the same criticism as the Democrats, as united support had been given for war expenditures. Senator Thomas read several bills, introduced by Republican members, which he said were as open to criticism as those cited by Senator Penrose. "There is no real demand from the people for economy," he added. "The people's appetite for public money is as universal as our habit for giving it to them." He advocated the adoption of a budget system.

Senator Penrose in his speech asserted that pending bills in both houses reached "the staggering aggregate" of $10,000,000,000. He characterized most of them as "useless legislation," saying that the Democrats, and some Republicans, appeared to have gone upon a "debauch" to see how much money might be weaned from the public treasury, and that the American people would be amazed when they realized how deep their legislators had planned to dip into the Government exchequer.

Railroad Blundering Charged.

The "blunders" of the Administration in handling the railroads, in putting steamship lines out of business, and in smothering other enterprises, he said, had entailed a loss "equal to the cost of the war," adding: "I say in all candor, I think the Bolshevist Government in Petrograd could have run the railroads better than the representatives of the American people have run them in the last eighteen months."

The Government, Senator Penrose said, had created 274,000 new offices during the war, involving a salary list of $150,296,695. Of the new men put at work, only 30 or 40 per cent. were found to be capable of doing the tasks assigned to them, the others being carried along as dead weight by the Government. "I say deliberately and I have been corroborated by members of these boards down here—dollar-a-year men—that maybe 60 or 70 per cent. of these offices were needless, the result of inefficiency and improvidence," he added.

He referred to the fund of $1,860,000,000 spent by the Shipping Board, which money he said was largely waste. "The policy of the Government should have been," he continued, "to have these ships built in existing yards and to have held contractors rigidly responsible for results, instead of building enormous plants like the Hog Island shipyard under a wasteful cost-plus contract, demoralizing the labor market, hiring men, clerks, and mechanics at soaring and fanciful wages."

Senator Penrose said that hundreds of millions of dollars had been spent on housing of war needs, and that the houses are now almost entirely a dead loss to the Government.

Senator Smoot of Utah, amplifying the figures quoted by Mr. Penrose as to probable expenditures this year, said that if all the appropriation bills pending were put through, the aggregate expenditures would be $20,000,000,000.

"And where is the money coming from?" demanded Mr. Smoot.

"I want to express my regret and concern that this bill has been the vehicle for irrevelant legislation," said Senator Penrose. "If that practise is to continue, a revenue bill will become a menace and a danger while it is passing through this body. Certainly the power of taxation is not meant as a method to regulate the methods and habits of this nation. It is mad enough to have 100 per cent. tax on brass knuckles because some people do not think brass knuckles ought to be discouraged. I shall not argue the merits of the so-called bone dry amendment, but certainly a revenue measure ought not to be made an agency for legislation affecting the matters of police and the sobriety of the community.

"Instead of the bill carrying $8,000,000,000, the Finance Committee of the Senate was able to reduce it to $6,000,000,000. A large part of that reduction is more apparent than real, because there must be made up the loss of revenues from intoxicating beverages.

Alarm in the Country.

"But the average sentiment was that the bill should pass, until throughout the country men began to wake up to the wasteful expenditures of Congress for every kind of chimerical bill imaginable. People began to say—and I have reference to the sentiments expressed in thousands of letters received by me—'What is the use in raising revenue if it is to be poured like water out of a bucket into the gutter?—what nation, however wealthy, can stand expenditures like these?'

"Only the other day the Senate passed a $100,000,000 appropriation for the so-called famine sufferers in Europe. Nearly half the Republicans voted against the bill. Many who voted for it did so with the greatest reluctance. There was no information before the Senate, only a vague telegram from the President; no definite information as to how the money would be spent.

"Money has been poured out in a kind of debauch by those who seem to have lost all idea of what $1,000,000,000 means. I wish merely to allude to the most casual survey I have made of propositions floating around in this chamber and in the House of Representatives, all of which have the purpose of extracting money from the public Treasury without any authority of a budget system, apparently without any consultation with anybody else, to gratify the whim, the caprice, or the fad of some theorist without any basis of investigated fact; and yet many of these have passed this body notwithstanding the protest of a few of us."

Secretary Lane's bill to reclaim swamp and logged-off lands for discharged soldiers, at a cost of $4,000,000,000, he characterized as "chimerical." Criticising the Kenyon bill for $400,000,000 to be spent in public works to check unemployment, he said Senators advocated a pet project, and that the unemployment question had been greatly exaggerated. The bill for $1,000,000,000 to maintain guaranteed wheat prices was referred to by the Pennsylvanian as a measure "to make good the folly of Hoover" in fixing prices. He urged an accounting of President Wilson's special war fund, saying any balance now remaining should be turned in.

Senator Jones of Washington suggested that the new navy program involved the expenditure of almost $1,000,000,000. He wanted to know how the Government was going to meet this and other largely increased expenditures.

Senator Smoot suggested that even not considering the bills mentioned by Senator Penrose there would be vast appropriation bills that must come before this session of Congress aggregating over $10,000,000,000. If these became a law, he said, the country instead of having to meet a $10,000,000,000 expenditure next year would be forced to meet one of $20,000,000,000.

"The country cannot do it," concluded Senator Smoot. "If Congress appropriates money for all these bills which have been referred to today the country will rise in its might and power and drive from public life every man who would approve of such appropriations, and I hope that they will do it if anything like that happens."

Senator Lewis observed that $7,000,000,000 was due the American nation from foreign nations, and suggested that they could issue bonds which could be turned over to the United States Government to be used through the Federal Reserve system and that taxes could be lessened to that extent.

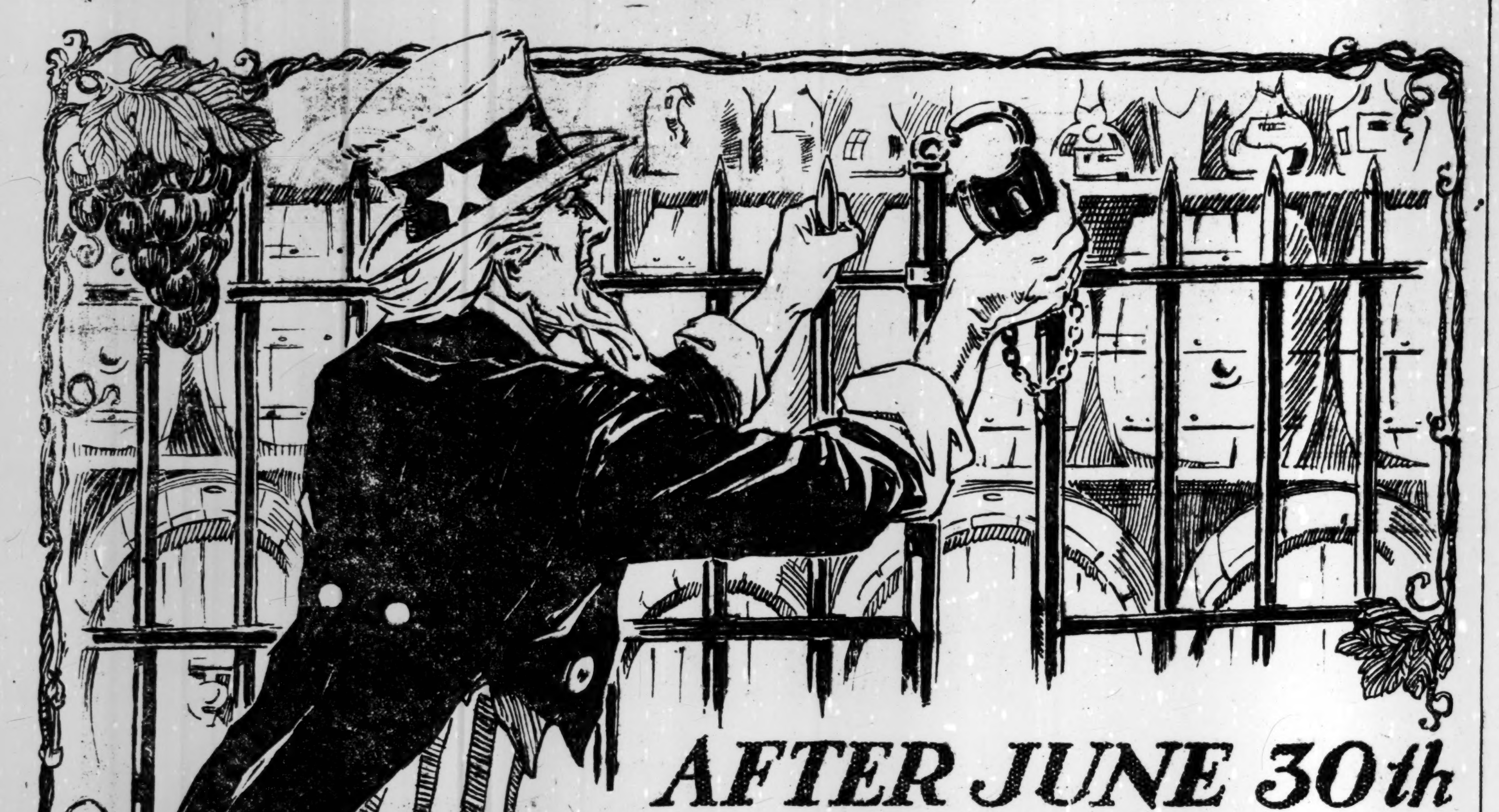
Senator Smoot said he was preparing a bill somewhat along that line, to meet expenditures caused by the war, to provide that the foreign Governments meet their obligations through the issuance of notes or bonds.

SELLS WHEAT TO SWEDEN.

Australian Government Gets $1.37 a Bushel, F. O. B. Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 12.—The sale of 12,000 tons of wheat from the Government pool to Sweden at $1.37 a bushel, free on board Melbourne, has recently been consummated.

This makes a total of 112,000 tons of wheat sold by the Commonwealth of Australia for export since the beginning of the year.



AFTER JUNE 30th
PROHIBITION!

The President will without doubt sign the new Tax Bill upon his return from abroad, which will immediately increase the prices on wines and liquors about fifty per cent. If you wish to stock your wine cellars—BUY NOW.

WE offer all of our Vintage Champagnes, such as Pol Roger 1906 and 1909, Lanson 1906, and Krug 1909; a fine assortment of Clarets, Sauternes, Rhine and Moselle Wines, Cordials, etc., for immediate sale. Also our great reserve stocks carried in BULK (5-gallon kegs or more) of the finest

DRY GIN, PORTS,
SHERRIES, BRANDIES,
SCOTCH WHISKIES,
AMERICAN WHISKIES,
(Rye and Bourbon)

All stocks throughout the country are rapidly being exhausted. This House has been supplying the most exclusive clubs, restaurants and hotels for the past decade, and consequently has vast stocks which must be disposed of at once, before the drastic restrictions are enforced.

We invite your inspection of our stocks, or telephone "Greeley 3218" for representative or price list at once.

HENRY HOLLANDER
Importers of Wines and Whiskies for the Connoisseur
Established 1877
149-151 West 36th Street (Just West of B'way.)

NOTE:—For those lacking present facilities we will make special arrangements for storage.

Half the truck tonnage of America is carried on Firestone Tires

Firestone
Giant Cord
Truck Tire

BALTIMORE CLUB'S SUIT AGAINST ORGANIZED BASEBALL UNDER ANTI-TRUST LAW IS REVIVED

BASEBALL SUIT UP FOR TRIAL MARCH 10

Baltimore Federal League Club Asks $900,000 Damages in Anti-Trust Action.

BAN JOHNSON IN TOWN

Holds Conference with Col. Jacob Ruppert on Chairmanship of National Commission.

The $900,000 damage suit which was brought against organized baseball several seasons ago by the Baltimore Federal League Club has again bobbed up, and President John A. Heydler of the National League, who returned from Washington yesterday, announced that the case would be heard on March 10. The action is brought under the Sherman anti-trust law.

This case, which has been in litigation for some time, was heard in Philadelphia a few years ago; but after one day's testimony had been taken the Baltimore Club voluntarily withdrew the case and it was transferred to Washington. The case has been on the court calendar since that time. The suit was the outcome of the settlement of the Federal League war. In the adjustment of the controversy the Baltimore Club owners of the Federal League held that they had been overlooked in the settlement.

Not only the major leagues are defendants in the action, but also the Wards of Brooklyn, Harry F. Sinclair, who owned the Newark Club in the outlaw league, and Edward W. Gwinner of Pittsburgh. In the settlement of the baseball war these three club owners were compensated, while Phil Ball, then a Federal Leaguer, became owner of the St. Louis Browns, and Charles F. Weeghman and his Chicago associates bought the Chicago Clubs. All these men are also defendants in the action.

Mr. Heydler said that Benjamin Minor of the Washington Club would represent the defendants in the preliminaries of the case.

President Ban Johnson of the American League was in this city yesterday and talked over the suit with President Heydler. Mr. Johnson's trip had a twofold significance because he was also in conference with Colonel Ruppert, owner of the Yankees. Colonel Ruppert is a member of the committee which is to choose a Chairman of the National Commission to succeed August Herrmann of Cincinnati, and Ruppert and Johnson talked over this matter yesterday.

Besides Ruppert, Frank J. Navin of Detroit is also on the committee representing the American League, while the National League representatives are William F. Baker of Philadelphia and William Veech of Chicago. As far as is known, this committee has not been able to agree on a candidate yet, although several names are under consideration. Herrmann is still Chairman and will hold the position until the major leagues take some joint action. It is believed that a change in the chairmanship will be made before the opening of the coming season.

The failure of Herrmann to withdraw voluntarily from the chairmanship was a matter of disappointment to his fellow club owners, and they are anxious for a change as soon as possible. It would not be surprising if there was some important action by the committee in a short time.

The Telegraph Committee of the National League, made up of Barney Dreyfus of Pittsburgh, William F. Baker of Philadelphia, and Charles Ebbets of Brooklyn, held a confab at the Waldorf yesterday, but they talked of other matters, more important than the wire accommodations at the baseball parks.

Brooklyn is looking for another catcher, and Baker is also in the field for a trade. He has an iron in the fire with the Boston Braves, but nothing has materialized yet. Dreyfus has some players whom he wants to trade, but if these three club owners made any deals last night they kept the news to themselves.

A meeting will be held at the office of the National League this afternoon to form an Eddie Grant Memorial Association. Manager McGraw is one of the moving spirits of the organization, and its aim is to establish some sort of a permanent memorial for the former baseball player of the Giants who was killed in the Argonne Forest.

For the first time in five years the Yale baseball team will open the exhibition baseball season with the Giants at the Polo Grounds, and the Elis will meet McGraw's men on April 22. The Giants have also booked two more exhibition games with Washington in Norfolk, Va., for April 16 and 17.

FORDHAM SQUAD OUTDOORS.

Coach Arthur Devlin Gives Players Workout on Diamond.

Arthur Devlin, the Fordham baseball coach, took advantage of the mild weather yesterday afternoon and brought his charges outdoors for a long workout. The squad, which now numbers about twenty-five players, has been practicing in the university gymnasium for the last week.

During the batting practice Martin, Halloran, and Capain Finn, the three veteran twirlers, and MacNamara, a youngster from Milford, Mass., each took a turn on the mound. The infield for most of the afternoon consisted of McLoughlin at first base, Howe at second, Lefevre at third, and McCarthy at short. In the outfield were Keough, Eustace, Ferguson, and Rooney.

BOYD VICTOR AT BILLIARDS.

Concedes 20 Points to Blaisdell and Defeats Him, 150 to 126.

Frank Boyd overcame a twenty-point handicap last night in defeating James F. Blaisdell in the Victory Handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. The score was 150 to 126 in forty-five innings.

A consistent display of form in the forty-third inning, when he gathered in 37 points, placed Boyd in the lead, and he quickly completed his string in the succeeding two innings.

The victor had an average of 3 15-45. Blaisdell had a high run of 14, with an average of 2 36-45.

CANNEFAX CLEVER WITH CUE

St. Louis Player Defeats Frisch in Handicap Match at Lawler's.

Robert Cannefax of St. Louis, former champion, played brilliantly yesterday in his two three-cushion carom billiard matches at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn. In the evening Cannefax defeated Harry Frisch in a handicap match by 40 to 27 in forty-four innings. Frisch was playing for 30 points.

Cannefax's success brought his total up to 85 for the three blocks decided, while Frisch has 87 points. Cannefax made two runs of four and an unfinished cluster of six. In the afternoon the former champion defeated James Lawler by a count of 40 to 19 in forty-one innings. Cannefax had runs of seven and five.

Red Sox May Go to Cuba.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Boston American League Club received an invitation today from a group of business men of Havana to play a series of games in Cuba during the Spring training tour. Manager Edward Barrow said the proposition might be accepted, as the club could get to Havana from Tampa, its training quarters, without difficulty.

LA GROS AND KEYES BEATEN

McAllister and Cunningham in Semi-Finals at Seventh Regiment.

The indoor tennis courts at the 7th Regiment Armory were alive with players yesterday afternoon, several of the junior and boy players practicing for the Middle States indoor tournament, which is to be played in Philadelphia on Saturday. Vincent Richards, Abraham Bassford, 3d; Harold Taylor, the two Donaldson brothers, and several others took part in spirited practice matches.

In the 7th Regiment tournament doubles Samuel R. McAllister and C. D. Cunningham defeated Teddy La Gros and John Keyes, 6—4, 8—6, in a hard-fought match. McAllister and Cunningham were hard pressed in the second set and won only after a stiff struggle.

Jay Anderson and Harry Follett, who will play in the finals on Saturday, were also practicing for their match yesterday.

EPSTEIN TENNIS MANAGER.

Three Veterans for Net Team Left at City College.

The election of Shirley Epstein, 1919, as manager of the City College tennis team for the coming season was announced yesterday. The Executive Board of the Athletic Association of the College of the City of New York met officially yesterday for the first time since the advent of the Students' Army Training Corps.

The newly elected tennis manager announced that practice for the racket-wielders would begin within a week or two at the most. The lavender netmen will have a hard time of it the coming season because very few veterans are back in college. Only three of last year's players will don the flannel for the Heights institution. They are Algase, Schapiro, and Rabinowitz, who will probably be chosen captain of the lavender forces for the ensuing season.

SCHOOLBOYS PLAY CHESS.

Boys' High Players Lead in Championship Tournament.

Thirty-eight players, representing ten high schools—Boys' High of Brooklyn, Commercial, Curtis, De Witt Clinton, Erasmus, Evander Childs, Manual Training, Richmond Hill, Stuyvesant, and Townsend Harris Hall—entered the annual high school individual championship tournament and contested the four preliminary rounds at Marshall's Chess Club yesterday.

Six of these qualified for places in the final round for the medals, which will be played off on Washington's Birthday. The sextet included Morris Schapiro, Samuel Katz, and Joseph Weiner, all of Boys' High; Joseph Kalb of Stuyvesant, Loyd Campbell of Erasmus, and Samuel Avin of Curtis. Schapiro, Katz, and Kalb made clean scores of 4-0 each, Weiner and Campbell each had 3½-½ to their credit, while Avin, the Staten Island player, was one of ten with totals of 3-1, but was lucky enough to be chosen by lot in order to make an even number of players in the final round.

Boys' High and De Witt Clinton led in the number of entries, having nine each in line, Commercial being next with four, and Erasmus and Manual Training with three each. Frank J. Marshall, the United States champion, acted as referee and adjudicated all of the unfinished games at the close of each round.

Marquand Beats Boys' High in Tank

In a fast and interesting meet, held at the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, the Marquand School swimmers beat the Boys' High natators last night before a large crowd by the score of 30 points to 22. B. H. S. was handicapped by the illness of the Captain, Sid Patton, who nevertheless put up a plucky fight and was barely nosed out in the 50-yard swim. Using all his pluck and strength he won the 100-yard swim. Schaap of Boys' High won the plunge by one-half foot, plunging 52½ feet and beating Kirston of Marquand.

Levinsky Defeats Jim Coffey.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Battling Levinsky was awarded the referee's decision over Jim Coffey in a twelve-round bout here tonight.

Rally Gives Montclair Victory.

Montclair Academy's basket ball team scored a well-earned victory over the Pawling School five on the former's court yesterday. The score was 25 to 16.

MRS. DE MEO'S POMS MOW RIVALS DOWN

Pall Mall Wee Goldspeck and Mlle. Rosellina Get Chief Honors at Show.

Mrs. V. S. De Meo of the Bronx, owner of the Pall Mall Kennels, monopolized the major laurels yesterday at the ninth annual specialty show of the American Pomeranian Club, held in the Park Avenue Hotel. To Mrs. De Meo, who was formerly Mrs. Henry Hill, went the distinction of owning the best dog of the show and the best of opposite sex. Pall Mall Wee Goldspeck, a beautiful flaming orange, carried off the best crown, while Pall Mall Mademoiselle Rosellina, formerly Pall Mall Rosellina, was adjudged the best of the weaker sex. This is the first time in the history of the fixture that the leading prizes have fallen to the same exhibitor.

Pall Mall Wee Goldspeck's success gives this attractive little Pomeranian another triumph in a remarkable career. Best of show honors have been awarded this dog in four previous shows—at Greenwich, Conn.; Spring Lake, N. J.; Bala, Penn., and New Rochelle. The success of Pall Mall Mademoiselle Rosellina was one of the features of the show. This female is but eleven months old. In all of the classes in which she was entered Mademoiselle Rosellina got chief laurels.

Mrs. De Meo's two best prizes topped a comprehensive day of successes. Not once was her exhibit defeated. In addition to the chief prizes Mrs. De Meo received awards for the best dog, best bitch, best American bred, best puppy, best brace and best team. Pall Mall His Majesty scored brilliantly for Mrs. De Meo, going from the puppy class to the prize for best American-bred dog. His Majesty received the prize for the best novice of any color, and was one of the successful brace and team.

The show was among the most successful ever held. Officials admitted the biggest "gate" in the history of the organization and the judging was accepted without unfavorable comment. A total of 105 Pomeranians were entered, and there were few absentees. Another feature which made the show a record-breaker was that there were more prizes to be won outright this year than ever before. American-bred dogs scored convincingly over imported rivals.

SCHAEFFLER TAKES MEDAL.

Defeats Adversaries in Duelling Swords Competition at Turn Verein.

J. C. Schaeffler of the New York A. C. won first place last night in the junior duelling swords competition at the New York Turn Verein, winning three victories in bouts against four rivals. The prize was the gold medal of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. While the league officials do not term the tournament a championship affair, it is accepted as of title significance among the junior fencers.

S. B. O'Connor and Ray W. Dutcher of the New York A. C. and Ernest Riebe of the New York Turn Verein tied for second prize, a silver medal, each with two victories. On the fence-off, Dutcher won two bouts and Riebe one, so that the New York A. C. fencer received the silver medal and Riebe the bronze token. J. C. Piene of the New York A. C. was the other participant.

C. C. N. Y. Cancels Yale Meet.

The City College swimming team will again be forced to postpone the opening of its season. The scheduled meet with Yale at New Haven tomorrow night has been called off by the local college because of lack of practice due to repairs being made in the pool.

FIRST DEFEAT FOR OWLS.

Polo Trio Goes Down Before Eagles in Durland's Tourney.

The White Owls polo trio suffered its first defeat of the indoor season last night at the hands of the Eagles in the Phillips Cup tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 10 to 7. The contest resulted in one of the fastest and most interesting played complete surprise.

In offensive strength the teams were evenly matched, but defensively the White Owls were found wanting at critical stages of the game. Otis Coleman played back for the vanquished trio. His efforts were mediocre when compared with the play he has furnished in previous games.

The first half ended with the teams, both of which were playing on even terms, tied at 4 to 4. In the second period Archie Kinney led a victorious attack, in which he accounted for five goals.

The lineup:

EAGLES, (10.)	WHITE OWLS, (7.)
No. 1—G. Sherman.	No. 1—M. Wilder.
No. 2—A. Kinney.	No. 2—H. Winn.
Back—G. Maynard.	Back—O. Coleman.

Goals—First period: Sherman, (2,) Kinney, Maynard, Wilder, Winn, (2,) Coleman; second period: Sherman, Kinney, (5,) Wilder, Winn, (2.) Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—A. Bartel.

FEITNER LOSES ON LINKS.

South Shore Golfer Eliminated in Palm Beach Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12.—The second round of match play in the South Florida golf championship today eliminated J. N. Van Buren, Sherwood, who was tied for the low medal score with W. J. Baxter, Oakland. There was a twenty-hole match in which Quintin Feitner of the South Shore Field Club was eliminated after being dormie at the fourteenth.

J. B. Elwell, Apawamis, though in the third flight, led the entire field with a medal score of 32 at the turn and won, 5 and 3, from H. L. Hankinson with a card of 57 for the fifteen holes.

The summaries:

First Flight.—C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Montclair, defeated J. N. Van Buren, Sherwood, 2 and 1; H. C. Clarke, Myopia, defeated Quintin Feitner, South Shore Field, 1 up, (20 holes;) Andrew Carnegie 2d, Myopia, defeated A. H. Poehler, Minneapolis, 1 up; W. J. Baxter, Oakland, defeated W. R. Simon, New York, 2 up.

LOW SCORE FOR MRS. HURD.

Wins Medal Round in Women's Tournament at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd won the medal in the qualifying round of the St. Valentine Tournament for women, played on the No. 1 course at Pinehurst today.

Mrs. Hurd finished in 48, 45—93, three strokes ahead of Mrs. Francis Talfourd Keating of the Agawam Hunt Club, and Miss Eleanor T. Chandler of Philadelphia, each of whom covered the course in 49, 47—96. Three-eights qualified for match play.

The summaries:

First Division.—Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Westmoreland, 48, 45—93; Miss Eleanor T. Chandler, Philadelphia, 49, 47—96; Mrs. F. Talfourd Keating, Agawam Hunt, 49, 47—96; Miss Kate Bomann, Plainfield, 50, 57—107; Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 55, 53—108; Mrs. H. D. Saxton, Brookline, 55, 55—110; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, 59, 54—113; Mrs. J. H. Wright, Gedney Farms, 60, 54—114.

ENGLISH SOCCER TEAM WINS

Defeats Sweden in International Cup Tie Match, 3 to 2.

After a hard-fought match, in which both sides played throughout at top speed, England won the verdict against Sweden in the first round of the annual international soccer cup tie, winning by the score of 3 goals to 2.

L. F. CURTIS IN LEAD AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Gunner, with Total of 167 Targets, Takes Holiday Shoot at Travers Island.

For the first time in its trap shooting history, the New York Athletic Club was completely swamped with gunners yesterday. Not that the number was exceptional, as there were only seventy-six numrods on the firing line, and there have been times when more than two hundred gunners have shot over the Travers Island traps of the organization. However, the field was entirely too large to handle on four traps and as a result about two and one-half squads were unable to finish the full program of 200 targets.

When it became so dark that it was absolutely impossible to see the flying blue rocks, Chairman George J. Corbett ordered the shoot stopped and ruled that as all the gunners had completed their string of 175 targets, the prizes for the day go to the leading gunners at the 175 mark. Several protested the decision of the Chairman of the Shooting Committee, stating that they might be among the prize winners at 200 targets, while they were out of the running among the 175 scores.

So that there would be no complaint, Chairman Corbett stated that, in addition to the prizes given for the winners at 175 mark, the New York Athletic Club also would give prizes to any gunners who might have beaten out the 175 target winners in the final string. The decision met with the approval of all hands. The Shooting Committee then went into executive session and started to do some figuring. Finally, the committee made the following statement:

"In the shoot for the prizes at 175 targets, in which the regular handicap was cut to ⅞, the winner of the high scratch prize was L. F. Curtis with 167. Then came A. L. Burns with 162. Tracy H. Lewis and Dr. Culver were tied with 161 targets each. Then came J. P. Donovan, H. D. Knight, A. P. Bennett, and G. H. Martin with 159 targets.

"In the shoot for the handicap prizes under the same conditions the winner was E. H. Morse, with 17½. Then came W. G. Allen and F. A. Baker, tied with 173½ targets each. F. J. Ham and H. G. Vogel, with 172¾ targets each. The shoot-off will be held next Saturday. No attempt was made to figure the 200 strings."

VOORHIES FAMILY IN VAN.

H. W. Is High Gun, and J. K. and E. W. Get Other Prizes.

The opening of a new series of shoots brought a record field of twenty-nine gunners to the Jamaica Bay traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. Four special prizes have been offered by club members for shoots during February, March, April, May, and June. All who had full scores of twenty-five targets on any of the strings yesterday scored legs on the prizes.

In addition, there was the usual high-scratch prize and five high handicap prizes. The trophies were largely divided by the Voorhies family. H. W. Voorhies won the high-scratch prize with a card of 94 out of a possible 100 targets. J. K. Voorhies won the high handicap prize. The second handicap prize went to W. A. Royce. Then came D. K. Morrell. E. W. Voorhies took the next trophy, and the last was won by F. E. Hewens.

St. Paul Wins from Montclair.

St. Paul School's basket ball quintet defeated the Montclair High School five in a fast game yesterday on the former's court at Garden City, L. I., by a score of 26 to 18.

MONTCLAIR WINS IN POOL.

Taylor's Speedy Swimming Helps Largely to Beat St. Paul's.

William Taylor of Montclair High School led his team to victory in a dual swimming meet yesterday with the St. Paul's School swimmers, in the latter's pool at Garden City, L. I. The final score was 38½ to 14½. Taylor, swimming in excellent form, accounted for two victories. He touched off in the lead in the 50 yard swim, in which his time was 0:26 3-5, and in the fancy diving contest he corraled the commanding total of 29 points.

Taylor also gained second place in the 100-yard swim, and was a member of the victorious Montclair relay team.

STUYVESANT IS DEFEATED.

High School Swimmers Yield to Montclair Academy in Tank.

Montclair Academy's swimming team scored an easy victory over the Stuyvesant H. S. natators in the former's pool at Montclair, N. J., yesterday, by the score of 43½ to 9½. In five of the six events contest Montclair Academy victories were recorded. The only exception to the rule came in the fifty yards swim, when Lybecker of Stuyvesant splashed to a close victory over Van Vleck.

ANOTHER GAME FOR TAFTS.

Watertown School Hockey Team Beats Canterbury by 6 to 0 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Conn., Feb. 12.—By defeating Canterbury School of Milford, here this afternoon, the Taft School hockey seven scored its sixth consecutive victory of the season. The score was 6 to 0.

The local skaters outclassed and outplayed their rivals from start to finish, easily breaking through the Canterbury defense, while the offensive efforts of the latter team were successfully beaten off. At the end of the first half the score favored Taft by 3 to 0, Captain Valentine Ely, J. Stevenson, and Chapin accounting for the goals.

Porin Takes Pinehurst Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 12.—Nat Hurd's Porin, with Diamond up, won the nine furlongs flat race at today's race meeting of the Pinehurst Jockey Club. Marshall Hall's Ray o' Light finished a close second. Hayden Preston's Abden, who has carried off many purses at Pinehurst this season, had a bad fall near the end of the long race and was injured so badly that the racer had to be shot.

OPIE'S SKILL GIVES PRINCETON VICTORY

Tiger Basket Ball Player Big Factor in Defeat of Columbia Five.

Princeton sent Columbia down to its fourth straight defeat in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League series last night when it won a hard fought game in the Morningside Heights gymnasium by a score of 16 to 11.

Through the first half the teams battled on virtually even terms, with Columbia, which drew first blood on a basket by Johnson, holding a slight advantage until within a minute of the end of the period, when Opie made the tally 7 to 7 by getting a neat basket from midfloor.

Princeton opened with a rush in the second half, and successive goals by Opie and Wood in rapid-fire order gave it a four-point margin, which it was able to hold by strong defensive tactics that throttled more than one Columbia rally.

Opie was the most brilliant individual player on the floor. He was a wizard at covering ground, and the Columbia guards could not hold him in check. His shooting was no less remarkable than his floor work, for he made four baskets in addition to netting one point on a try from the foul line.

Johnson, Columbia's negro player, and Davis, the opposing centres, had a bitter tussle all through the game, and in the end held each other to a stand-off, each making two baskets.

The game was one of the cleanest that has ever been played on the Columbia floor. All told less than ten fouls were called, and only three were converted into points. Both on attack and defense the teams were well matched, but Princeton's shooting was a trifle more accurate all the way through. Columbia wasted many shots by not taking enough time.

The lineup and summary follow:

Princeton, (16.)	Position.	Columbia, (11.)
Opie	L.F.	Tynon
Wood	R.F.	Farrell
Gray	C.	Johnson
Margetts	L.G.	Kiendl
Davis	R.G.	Weinstein

Goals from field—Opie, (4,) Gray, (2,) Wood, Johnson, (2,) Tynan, Farrell, Kiendl. Goals from foul—Opie, Gray, Johnson. Referee—J. H. Deering, Manhattan. Umpire—A. Koch, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Horace Mann Midgets Win.

The Horace Mann School midget basket ball team defeated the Collegiate School midgets yesterday on the Horace Mann court, by a score of 23 to 13

MILE RECORD BY DE PALMA.

Auto Driver Covers Distance in 24.02 Seconds at Daytona Beach.

DAYTONA, Fla., Feb. 12.—Ralph De Palma broke the world's automobile record for both a mile and a kilometer in straight-away dashes today on Daytona Beach.

The time for the mile, as announced by officials of the Automobile Association of America, was 24.02 seconds, against Bob Burman's record of 25.40 seconds made in 1911. De Palma's kilometer time was 15.86 seconds, or two seconds below the record.

HAVANA GETS CHESS MATCH

Capablanca and Kostich Will Meet in Cuban City.

Through the interest taken by General M. G. Menocal, President of Cuba, in the proposed international chess match between José R. Capablanca of Havana, the Pan American champion, and Boris Kostich, the Serbian champion, the contest is practically certain to be staged in Havana in the near future, according to Capablanca, who returned yesterday from his tour, which took him as far as New Orleans.

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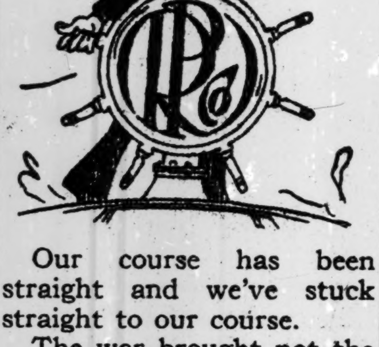

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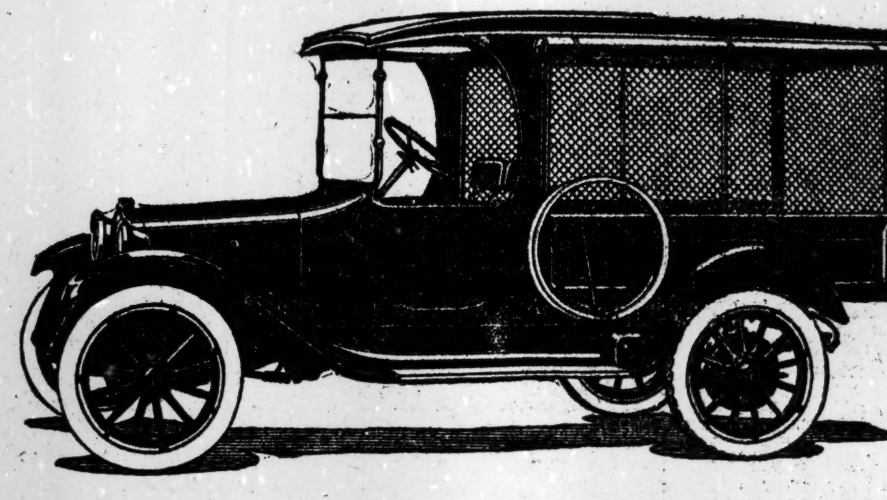

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SOME WHISTLERS.
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COSTIGAN MAY GET JOHN DOE INQUIRY

An Application May Be Made for It to Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

THINK MORAN HAD ORDERS

Citizens Union to Take Up His Reply to Request for Investigation on Monday.

The possibility of a John Doe investigation before Chief Magistrate McAdoo to clear up the circumstances surrounding the demotion of Daniel E. Costigan from Inspector to Captain, was reported yesterday. Chief Magistrate McAdoo said last night that no application had been made to him to begin such a proceeding, either by a citizen or by District Attorney Swann.

He explained that a John Doe investigation may be begun either through the application of a citizen or through the District Attorney. Before it can be started, he said, the complainant must state that to his best belief or knowledge the law has been broken by an unknown person or persons, since it is similar to a Grand Jury investigation and cannot be begun without the allegation of a specific crime.

It was thought yesterday among members of the Citizens Union that the promptness of the reply of Acting Mayor Moran to the union's request for an impartial inquiry into the Costigan case indicated that the Mayor had left definite instructions as to the course of action to be followed in such an event. It was pointed out that the Mayor had a long conference with Mr. Moran last Saturday before he left for Palm Beach. The reply will be taken up on Monday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union.

Goff Authorized No Denial.

An effort was made yesterday to obtain from John W. Goff, Jr., who recently resigned as Third Deputy Police Commissioner, a statement of the circumstances surrounding his talk with Police Commissioner Enright which caused the Commissioner's secretary to issue an unsigned statement on Tuesday alleging that Mr. Goff denied criticising the Police Commissioner or conditions in the Police Department because of Costigan's demotion. At Mr. Goff's home in Bronxville it was said he was away motoring with friends. He had not returned at a late hour last night.

Before leaving, however, Mr. Goff talked over the telephone with The Tribune reporter who obtained the original interview, and, according to the reporter, declared that not only had he not been misquoted in the interview, but that when he spoke to Commissioner Enright on the telephone "for about half a minute," he merely said he had no comment to make on his interview. Mr. Goff also said, according to the reporter, that he did not authorize "Commissioner Enright or anybody else" to issue the denial.

"There was a rumor at headquarters that they were going to try to force a repudiation from you," Mr. Goff was told.

"Well, I didn't see anybody. That answers that."

Enright Reversed in Jones Case.

Another case which caused considerable comment in police circles yesterday was that of Lieutenant William A. Jones, who recently applied to Commissioner Enright for retirement on the ground of physical disability, after more than twenty-five years of service. Commissioner Enright denied the application. As in the Costigan case, he explained his action in a letter to Mayor Hylan, and, as in that case, received a reply from the Mayor, who commended him and approved his course, although two Boards of Police Surgeons had pronounced Jones physically unfit to perform his duties.

Jones obtained a writ of mandamus from Supreme Court Justice Cropsey and last Saturday this was sustained by the Appellate Court in Brooklyn. At the time Commissioner Enright refused to retire Jones he gave out a statement in which he said that "political influence" had been brought to bear in the case. Later it was learned that Jones was an enrolled Republican. The court ruled there was nothing political in the application, but that it was a question as to facts.

In trying to trace the possible causes that brought about Costigan's demotion it was discovered yesterday that he made many enemies among a large group of patrolmen two years ago when he was active in tracing a "leak" of examination questions prior to an examination of patrolmen for promotion to the grade of Sergeant.

Rumors of the "leak" reached Mayor Mitchel and he referred the matter to Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. Costigan was assigned by Police Commissioner Woods to aid in the investigation, and by reason of the evidence he unearthed the examination was canceled. There was no doubt in the minds of the investigators at the time that some of those who had planned to take the first examination had paid well for a copy of the questions in advance.

Magistrate Short, an appointee of Mayor Hylan and a nephew of former Police Captain Martin Short, sitting in the Bridge Plaza Court, Brooklyn, told reporters there yesterday that Enright was the most efficient Police Commissioner that New York had ever had. "The people must be patient with him," he continued, "for he is going to give them the best police protection they ever enjoyed. Because he made some changes in the Police Department he should not be criticised. These changes he made for the good of the department. The crime wave that now exists is only a temporary one. People should not become panicky over this. It got a start on Commissioner Enright, but he is fast catching up with it and will soon wipe the crime wave out. The Commissioner knows his business."

The police were also praised yesterday by the Very Rev. J. H. Healy, O. P., Superior of the Dominican Missionary Band, in a sermon delivered at the annual solemn high requiem mass for dead members of the Police Department, held in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Nearly 500 members of the Police Department, including several Deputy Commissioners, members of the Police Veterans' Association, widows of the dead policemen, and wives and relatives of the uniformed men, attended the service.

Mayo Wadler Plays New Music.

Mayo Wadler gave a violin recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, with the distinguished help of Leo Ornstein at the piano, in new music of interest at a time when European novelties are few, a sonata by Guy Ropartz and a concerto by Tor Aulin, both announced "for the first time in America." The concerto especially favored the violin, and Mr. Wadler played with intelligence and taste, qualities that as yet outstrip his skill as a performer, though not his youthful zeal. Richard Hageman assisted in later pieces by Cecil Burleigh, as well as Marion Bauer's "Up the Ocklawaha" and Rachmaninoff's "Hungarian Airs." The audience was large.

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Plot Thickens at Winter Garden.

MONTE CRISTO, JR., a musical extravaganza in two acts and eighteen scenes. Dialogue and lyrics by Harold Atteridge; music by Sigmund Romberg and Jean Schwartz. At the Winter Garden.

PRINCIPALS—Charles Purcell, Ralph Herz, Chic Sale, Adelaide and Hughes, William and Gordon Dooley, Tom Lewis, Sam Ash, Watson Sisters, Audrey Maple, Virginia Essinger, Sydney Jarvis, James Daley, Esther Walker, Muriel Tindal, Anthony Hughes, Anthony Jochim, Flore Revalles, John Kearns, Roger Little, Arthur Cardinal, Mart Fuller-Gordon, Helen Patterson, Grace Keeshon, Fawn Conway, Jack Manning, Katherine Van Pelt.

The music show is redeeming its plotless past with a vengeance. Nowadays no classic is safe from its ravages. Last night the Winter Garden made a Sabine Woman of "The Count of Monte Cristo." The result, be it said with all possible emphasis, was fortunate. Fortunate, that is, from the point of view of the Winter Garden. Lovers of Dumas may have mental reservations.

In the matter of gorgeous scenes, gay gowns, and tumultuous dances, certainly the local management surpassed itself—or it seemed to do so, which, after all, is the most one can expect. The harbor of Marseilles, the prison cell, the cave of jewels, the carnival at Rome, and the ballroom in the house of Mercedes provided the setting for multitudinous, gorgeous throngs of singers and dancers, while the wildly raging sea, with its surges dashing over the haven rock, afforded its moment of exciting adventure.

Charles Purcell was the Count, and a romantic figure he made, with a variety of splendid costumes that must have made a considerable draft upon his celebrated treasure. And he sang with rare taste and a quite considerable voice. Ralph Herz was Jameson, and used one of the purest comedy talents on our stage to excellent effect. Flora Revalles was an agile Haydee and Audrey Maple a charming Mercedes.

Gordon and William Dooley were the low comedians, and they stumbled and tumbled, straddled the great throne and slid down the banisters with obvious effect. Adelaide and Hughes shone in a series of grotesque character dances, especially in a novel variation of the familiar toy dance. Chic Sale was momentarily amusing as a village wit and hayseed cut-up. The Watson Sisters did a series of heavyweight turns which the house seemed to take as good avoirdupois measure.

Avoirdupois is probably the word for the show as a whole. There is no short weight at the Winter Garden.

GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPHS.

Sings "Home, Sweet Home" as Encore in "Barber of Seville."

Holiday opera-goers made perhaps a record, yesterday, when 11,000 New Yorkers paid their $30,000 and over to hear the three greatest favorites among singing stars. Place aux dames!

Galli-Curci, at the Lexington last night, returned to what many found her best rôle last season, as it had been Malibran's ninety-odd years ago, for the gay old "Barber of Seville" is near its centenary here. After introducing Benedict's gold-embroidered "Carnival of Venice" variations in the lesson scene, she encored it twice over with Patti's own "Home, Sweet Home."

There was again the strange, spiritual, floating voice of one's boyhood dreams in that old song. A house packed to suffocation recognized it with breathless silence, refusing to allow an interrupting "brava" till the last faint note faded to a memory, then some seconds of no sound at all, before the thunders broke and the singer had to give the second stanza.

"The Barber" was better supported than last year, Stracciari was Figaro, Fernando Carpi as the Count, and Campanini at the baton adding to an artistic ensemble. The veterans, Arimondi and Trevisan, reappeared, and others were Claessens, Correnti, Oliviero, Defrere.

In the intimate theatre, a fine delicacy was possible in Rossini's rare lacework of songs and chatter. The stage settings and costumes were bright and new, and the whole work had a freshness and bloom that echoed the voice of its leading star.

CARUSO SINGS IN "AIDA."

Cuts Capers at Holiday Matinee—Geraldine Farrar in "Faust."

Caruso, in rare form, appeared in the Metropolitan's special matinée of "Aida" yesterday before an audience among the largest seen this year, and large houses are the daily rule now. The tenor was received with acclamation, as his singing deserved. He entered into the holiday mood by cutting capers on recall before the golden damask curtains till the big theatre rang with shouts of amused delight.

The performance of Verdi's masterpiece was notable in the return of Clarence Whitehill, the American baritone, as Amonasro, hoarse at first, but at his best in the Nile scene. Muzio was Aida, Julia Claussen the Amneris, and Mardones the King. Vera Curtis sang the bidden Priestess's air, Queenie Smith led the ballet, and Moranzoni conducted.

Geraldine Farrar in "Faust" completed a day of old favorites in the "Faustspielhaus," with a subscription audience reinforced by more holiday crowds. Mme. Farrar looked a charming Marguerite in the early tableaux. Martinelli again sang Faust, and Rothier was Mephisto. There were also Chalmers, Delaunois, Howard, Ananian; the classic ballet, with Galli and Bonfiglio, and Monteux in command.

Winifred Christie in Novel Program.

Winifred Christie offered "A British Tribute to America" at her Lincoln's Birthday matinée yesterday in Aeolian Hall. She is a pianiste well known here. Her program was novel, beginning and ending with MacDowell, whose "Sonata Tragica" fitted well with the day. There were French pieces also, one a transcription by Leonard Borwick of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and in a closing group Charles T. Griffes's "Fountain of the Acqua Paola" and "Nightfall."

MAYOR HYLAN SEES MERIT IN ALDERMEN

Many Are Not College Graduates, He Declares, but They Represent the People.

ASSAILS CITIZENS UNION

"One of the Biggest Four-Flushing Fakes," He Asserts in Palm Beach Interview

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12.—What Mayor Hylan thinks of the New York Board of Aldermen, as at present constituted, and also what he thinks of the Citizens Union, which has been criticising that body, was readily ascertained when the newspapers reached him today. The newspapers said that the union had assailed the Aldermanic body as ignorant, lazy, superficial, incompetent, of low standard, and given to passing measures the purpose of which had been to allow heads of city departments to buy supplies without public letting.

In his comments today, Mayor Hylan said that the Citizens Union was largely in the hands of two men and its expressed opinions therefore were personal and subject to association with the "interests." The Aldermen, if not college graduates, he said, were at least honest, and as far as he was concerned he cared more for the approbation of the poor, whom his administration represented, than for the opinions of certain experts who, the Mayor said, "in their attempts to discredit me are merely representing wealthy interests of New York."

"There are a lot more poor men than there are rich ones," said the Mayor, "and I don't care what traps the rich ones try to set for me, I am sticking by the poor ones. I am in my prime and in good health, and when I get through this job I am not afraid but that I can make a living. That is my entire attitude. Sufficient unto the day is the trouble thereof, and we won't worry yet a while about what might happen in the sweet by and by."

The Mayor then said:

"The people of the city pay no attention to the Citizens Union, as it is one of the biggest four-flushing fakes, so-called reform organizations, that we have, and it is practically composed of only two men. People who know much about it know that.

"The Citizens Union represents the class of reformers who put across the $20,000,000 Court House deal under a reform administration. The Aldermen represent the people of the city. That is the real reasons this fake organization is opposed to them.

"I have found the Aldermen, with few exceptions, working in the people's interests. It is true many of them are poor men whose parents were unable to give them a college education, but nevertheless they are honest, and it is better for New York City to have these men in her service than to have there those highly educated representatives we can remember whose chief concern has always been for what we call 'the interests.'"

The Mayor was asked what comment he had to make concerning the Citizens Union assertion that Aldermen had passed measures providing for the purchase of supplies without bids. "The reason for doing so," Mayor Hylan said, "is to save money for the city. These provisions have a tendency to break up the contractors' trust. It is enlightening to note how many of the reformers are interested directly or indirectly in the contractors' trust. They all get together and put up the prices. Almost every day we have had the opportunity of saving the city $3,000, $5,000, and $10,000 at a time just because of these measures about which the so-called Citizens Union is complaining."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

E. Lyall Swete has been engaged for the leading role in the new Maeterlinck play, "The Burgomaster of Belgium."

The cast of "The Royal Vagabond," which will be seen at the Cohan & Harris Theatre next Monday night, will be headed by Dorothy Dickson, Carl Hyson, Tessa Kosta, Robinson Newbold, Frederick Santley, and Frances Demarest.

Lola Fisher will play the principal role in George Middleton's new comedy, which Cohan & Harris will produce.

The Provincetown Players will offer the fourth bill of the season in their theatre at 133 MacDougal Street tomorrow night. The plays will be "The Baby Carriage," by Bosworth Crocker; "The Squealer," by Mary F. Barber, and "Not Smart." They will be presented nightly for a week.

Percy Marmont is out of the cast of "The Invisible Foe" because of illness. The part is being played by Frank Stevens.

Members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Drama League, the Theatre Club, and Le Lycee des Femmes de France will attend various performances of Percy MacKaye's "Washington" at the French Theatre next week.

The 300th performance of "Everything" will be given at the Hippodrome this afternoon.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Clef Club, with Charles Waters, Deacon Johnson, and others, will give a concert of American negro songs and "jazz" in Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening.

Dorothy South, Eleanore Desmond, John Finnegan, Vernon Stiles, Edward McNamara and Earle Tuckerman will sing Irish songs on Saturday evening in Aeolian Hall.

Carrie Bridewell, Lieutenant Gitz Rice, and a dozen more will entertain at the Musicians' Club on Saturday for men from Debarkation Hospital No. 3.

LECTURE LECTURE LECTURE

Russia and Reconstruction

An Authoritative Presentation of the Salient Facts in Regard to the Vital Problem of Russia in a

Course of Ten Lectures

under the auspices of the College of the City of New York and the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, at the Bush Terminal Sales Building, 132 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

Commencing To-night at Eight o'Clock.

FEBRUARY 13.
Russia & Reconstruction
Frederick M. Corse, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.
FEBRUARY 20.
Russia's Present Needs and Requirements
Dr. W. C. Huntington, Commercial Attache to the American Embassy in Petrograd.
FEBRUARY 27.
Russia's Historical Development
Professor Samuel N. Harper, Chicago University.
MARCH 6.
Russia's Economic Development
Dr. Joseph M. Goldstein, Professor of Political Economy at the Moscow High Institute of Commerce and Industry and of the Moscow University.
MARCH 13.
The Spirit of Russia's Literature
Louis K. Anspacher.
MARCH 20.
The Story of the Russian Revolution
A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau.
MARCH 27.
Russia's Economic Resources
R. C. Martens, R. Martens & Co.
APRIL 3.
Russia's Railroads and Her Railroad Requirements
A. A. Boublikoff, Former Member of the Russian Duma.
APRIL 10.
Russia's Merchandising and Banking Methods
Lecturer to be announced later.
APRIL 17.
The Russian People and their Institutions
Jerome Landfield, formerly of the University of California, Specialist in Russian History, Literature and Language.

Registration can be made at the Commerce Division, College of the City of New York, 23d St. and Lexington Ave.; at the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, 872 Woolworth Building, or at the Bush Terminal Sales Building, 132 West 42nd St., at the opening lecture, Thursday evening, February 13th.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA TICKETS Seats tonight, Boris. Sat. Mat., Caruso in Lodoletta; Pagliacci. Sat. Eve. Farrar in Tosca. All operas. Subscriptions bought, sold. 1438 B'way (40-41 St.) Phones Bryant 7877-7878.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 WERNER & AMOROS TRIO, Elsie White, Arthur Pickens & Co., Tilyou & Ward, others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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CASINO THEATRE, Tomorrow at 2:30, Special Request Matinee. FEB. 14
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
Capt. Carpenter, V.C.
OF H. M. S. "VINDICTIVE" at ZEEBRUGGE IN HIS THRILLING LECTURE SENSATION
The Raid on Zeebrugge
The Story of the War's Greatest Naval Exploit, Told by the Officer in Command.
Major Ian Hay Beith, Chairman.
Tickets 50c. to $2.50. Excellent seats at $1.00 & 50c. Box Office & Agencies.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Evening, FEB. 20 at 8:30
FIRST AMERICAN APPEARANCE OF
PHILIP GIBBS
Correspondent for N. Y. TIMES and London CHRONICLE
The Greatest of All War Correspondents
The Soul of the War
Philip Gibbs has made the war human; he has made it real to most of us. He comes to tell as he wrote of the great things he saw in it.
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Aeolian—Tomorrow Afternoon, at 3.
HELEN JEFFREY
—Second Violin Recital—
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Feb. 19, at 3.
—GUIOMAR— NOVAES
Piano Recital Postponed from Jan. 4. Benefit Professors' Ass'n Paris Conservatoire. Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Feb. 18, at 3. Piano Recital by MARGARET Tilly
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY....Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
Tonight at 8:30 & Tom'w (Fri.) Aft., 2:30
Soloist LOUISE HOMER
Next Saturday Afternoon at 3
SPECIAL MATINEE
TCHAIKOVSKY WAGNER
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Feb. 16, at 3
ALL AMERICAN PROGRAM
JOHN POWELL, Soloist
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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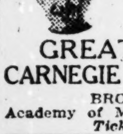

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CARNEGIE HALL Tomorrow Evening 8:30.
BROOKLYN LECTURE
Academy of Music, Saturday Evening 8:30.
Tickets at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Eve., 8:20.
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Seats $2, $1.50 & $1.00 at Box Office
Management: Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 20, 3.
RECITAL BY ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN
POLISH PIANIST (Debut)
Mgt. R. E. Johnston, 1451 B'way. Seats now on sale at Box Office. Steinway Piano.

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CONCERT OF MUSIC FOR PIANOFORTE.
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Mgt. Jules Daiber. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, CLEF CLUB Arabian Nights 60 Bon Bon Buddies Seats Now, 50c to $1.50
Saturday Night 8:30 Welcome Concert in Honor of Col. Hayward and 171 Heroes of "Old 15th" Lieut. James Europe and Soldier Jass Band

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Madison Square Garden and 69th Regiment Armory
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Tonight, 8, Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Mardones, Bada. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Hackett, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2, Double Bill: Lodoletta. Easton; Caruso, Chalmers, Malatesta, Didur. Cond., Moranzoni. Petruschka. Galli; Bolm, Bonfiglio. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), Tosca. Farrar; Lazaro, Scotti, Rossi, Ananian. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $2.. Zimbalist, Violinist. Muzio, Braslau; Chalmers. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Romaine; Crimi, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Wed., 8:15, Pagliacci. Easton; Caruso, Montesanto, Werrenrath (debut.) Cond., Moranzoni. Petruschka.
Thurs. at 8. Double Bill: Cav. Rusticana, Muzio; Lazaro, Chalmers. Cd., Moranzoni. Coq d'Or. Barrientos; Diaz, Didur—Galli, Bolm. Cond., Monteux.
Fri., Feb. 21, Spec'l Mat. at 2, ($1 to $5.) Carmen. Farrar, Romaine; Martinelli, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux. Seats Now.
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To-night at 8, "Loreley" (First time in N. Y.) Fitziu, Dolci, Macbeth, Rimini, V. Lazzari, Tell. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., "Jongleur de Notre Dame." Garden, Bouilliez, Huberdeau, with divertissements by Pavley, Oukrainsky and ballet. Conds., Charlier and Spadoni.
Sat. Mat., "La Traviata." Galli-Curci, Dolci, Stracciari, Tell. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Night, "Faust," (Popular Prices.) Gall, O'Sullivan, Journet, Pavloska, Defrere, Berat. Cond., Hasselmans.
SUNDAY NIGHT, CAMPANINI CONCERT, N. Y. HIPPODROME
Mon., "Crispino e la Comare." Galli-Curci, Stracciari, Trevisan, Arimondi. Cond., Campanini.
Tues., "Trovatore." Peralta, Dolci, Van Gordon, Rimini. Cond., Polacco.
Wed., "Thais." Garden, O'Sullivan, Baklanoff, Huberdeau. Cond., Campanini.
Thurs., "Dinorah." Galli-Curci, Carolina Lazzari, Dua, Rimini. Cond. Campanini.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL PROGRAMME.
Prelude, Chorale & Fugue..Cesar Franck
Symphony No. 5..............Beethoven
Allegretto from String Quartet,
Spinning Song...........Mendelssohn
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes"...Liszt
AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Feb. 16, 3.
Soloist EMILIO DE GOGORZA
Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony
Massenet, Roger-Ducasse, Berlioz.
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Feb. 28, at 11.
OWING TO CHANGE IN OPERA SCHEDULE DATE CHANGED TO FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 28.
GALLI-CURCI
and Assisting Artists.
Seats at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. (By arrangement with Charles L. Wagner and D. F. McSweeney.)
Tickets bought for Feb. 21 good for Feb. 28.

Carnegie Hall Tues. Evg., Feb. 18. Wed. Aft., Feb. 19.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY of New York.
MODEST ALTSCHULER.......Conductor
SOLOIST JOHN POWELL American Composer-Pianist
Tschaikowsky Symphony No. 5 Piano Concerto Nutcracker
Seats 50c. to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Stieff Piano.

Friends of Music
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb'y 15, at 3.
FLONZALEY QUARTET
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New Quartet by LOEFFLER (First Time)
Songs by CARPENTER & LOEFFLER.
Boxes $12; Tickets $2 to 50c. (war tax extra.) at Box Office and of Miss Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

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"THE WICKED DARLING"
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"Ascent of Matterhorn" ETHEL CLAYTON in "Maggie Pepper." RIALTO ORCHESTRA

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Geraldine FARRAR in "SHADOWS." Soloists, Comedy. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

PLAZA Madison Av., 59th St.
MITCHELL LEWIS in "CODE OF THE YUKON." BENJAMIN CHAPIN in "THE SLAVE MARKET."

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
NAZIMOVA in "OUT OF THE FOG."

81st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
FRED STONE in "UNDER THE TOP"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

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FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Winter Garden's Mid-Winter Extravaganza Monte Cristo, Jr.
Sunday Night Concert
BIG ALL-STAR BILL

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Broadhurst Thea., 44th St. W. of Bwy. Evs. 8:15.
RIOTOUS MUSICAL COMEDY
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CENTURY GROVE—Roof of Century Theatre
NEW CENTURY MIDNIGHT WHIRL
—AT 11:30— A SENSATION! Phone Col. 8800.

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BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
A. H. WOODS Presents
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

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FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

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Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

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The Big Musical Hit
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
With George Hassell | Mollie King | Charles King | 80 Others
"The sentence on 'Good Morning, Judge' is that it be confined to the Shubert Theatre for several months at hard laughter."—N. Y. Herald.

KALICH Fulton W. 46 St. Ev 8:30. Mts. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
EXTRA MAT. TOMORROW
A. E. Anson, Chrystal Herne, Lee Baker, Albert Bruning. "Riddle: Woman"

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COURTENAY AND WISE
IN THE BIG FUN HIT CAPPY RICKS

LONGACRE WEST 48th ST. Eves. 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:30.
MARIE CAHILL in the new comedy, "TRIUMPH."—Sun
JUST AROUND THE CORNER
Next Monday Night—Seats Now
THREE FACES EAST

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A Musical Play—Different.
SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART

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TEA for 3 The Comedy Hit
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Wed., 2:30

PRINCESS Mats. Wed. and Saturday 2:15. Evenings at 8:20.
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WHITESIDE 4TH MONTH
in THE LITTLE BROTHER with TYRONE POWER.

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier
65 W. 35. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Today & Sat., 2:15
THIS WEEK Pelleas et Melisande
Seats 50c. to $2. Sat. Night Pop. Prices.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee Sat., 2:30. | Last 4 Times
Sleeping Partners with Irene Bordoni
Beginning MONDAY, FEB. 17 Seats Today
A New Farce Comedy, A SLEEPLESS NIGHT
With Peggy Hopkins, Ernest Glendinning, Wm. Morris, Lucile Watson, Donald Gallaher.

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48th ST. THEATRE, Just East of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
MATINEE TO-DAY
THE BIG PUNCH IS THERE.—Globe.
A play of love, laughs and thrills
THE NET
"GRIPPING."—Journal.
"ABSORBING."—Eve. Sun.
"ROMANTIC."—Herald.
"POWERFUL."—Bkln. Citizen.
"NOTABLE CAST."—Tribune.
"GENUINE ENTERTAINMENT."—Times.
A WHALE OF A HIT!

Little Theatre 44th, W. of Broadway. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
A Hilarious Farce of Honeymoon Happenings that "Reaped its harvest of laughter," says John Corbin in the Times.
"Please Get Married"
with ERNEST TRUEX and EDITH TALIAFERRO

THE TIMES SAYS:
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A LOVE STORY OF THE SOUTH with NORMAN TREVOR
GEORGE MARION, DORIS RANKIN, etc.
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Comedy Thea., 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.

44TH ST. THEATRE, just west of Broadway. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
AL JOLSON
And Incomparable Company of 150 in
45th Week in New York SINBAD 45th Week in New York

CENTURY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Saturday, 2:30.
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THE BETROTHAL
By Maeterlinck, Author Blue Bird.
Economic Prices. Pop. Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50

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Last 12 Times MARJORIE RAMBEAU
In Her Favorite Role EYES OF YOUTH
25c. to $1.50. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.
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"A Little Journey"
at the Vanderbilt Theatre last Tuesday night and in a public speech delivered before the audience said:
"I enjoyed this play immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my sides are aching."
Roaring Comedy of Exquisite Contrasts.
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Extra Matinee Friday, Feb. 21st

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JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.
SPECIAL: EVERY THURSDAY IN FEBRUARY.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET
"Easily the unique event of the dramatic year."—Louis V. De Foe, World.
Tom'w Aft., 2:30 P. M., Sat., Feb. 15, 10:30 A.M.
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With Elsie Mackay, Rosalind; Leonard Willey, Orlando; Henry Herbert, Touchstone; Howard Kyle, Jacques.

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THE SEASON'S HIT | With RICHARD BENNETT | 6TH BIG MONTH
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers
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Original Monologues
BEATRICE HERFORD
MONDAY MATINEES at BOOTH Theatre
1st Matinee Feb. 17 at 3:30

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A New Comedy with FAY BAINTER.

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Mon., Feb. 17. Seats Today
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DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
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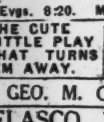

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MATINEE TODAY at 2:20
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."
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Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
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INDUSTRIAL PRUSSIANISM.

Domination by any class in any nation is as obnoxious as domination by any nation. Just as all nations united against Germany, so will all classes in any nation unite against any class which puts other classes under duress for selfish gain. The brief success of Bolshevism in Russia is the exception which proves the rule, and soon will come under the rule, for permanent terrorism is unthinkable. Germany, which rejected autocracy too late for its own good, sees that democracy is the safe and sane midway stopping-place on the way down toward anarchy through autocracy at the other end of the scale. The words of the British King and Premier published yesterday show that England has once more put its back against the wall, this time against an enemy within, a class which threatens social revolution unless the nation ransoms itself by concession of demands upon all the nation by a minority of it. The same demands are made here by the same class, which should get the same answer as that given in Parliament in words both temperate and resolute. King George and Lloyd George declared that national resources would be strained to make life easier for the needy, industrious, and deserving, but also that all national resources would be used to repress those who threatened the national life. Certainly public sentiment here is no less sympathetic toward those distressed by the high cost of living, nor should it be less resolute toward those whose threats are as plain as those made in England.

Speaking to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Mr. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, said on Friday that any attempt to reduce wages would bring the nation to the edge of a powder mine, and that a careless spark might start a conflagration of which the end was difficult to foretell. Mr. Garretson seems to think that his powder mine is dangerous only to others, and that he can explode it with profit to his order. These further demands and threats come from a class which already has received an increase of nearly a billion dollars in wages. That increase is more than double all dividends paid by all railways. It is more than all railway dividends and interest together. Everybody contributed something to that increase, and everybody suffers from the embarrassment that payment causes to the country's railways. Such considerations concern others more than Mr. Garretson's order, but his warning and threat concern everybody, including all wage earners.

There is now in this neighborhood a wage demand by carpenters, who threaten to stop building throughout the country unless they receive more than was awarded them by a Government board. These carpenters have been on strike for several months, although they were on army work during the war, although their grievances had been considered and settled fairly, and although they were pledged against striking. Now other classes of labor, without grievance of their own, are threatening to strike in sympathy with this unfair strike, and plainly without sympathy for the general good.

This threat of the class against the community was peculiarly obnoxious in Seattle. There the strike was declared the beginning of the "iron march of labor," which organized under the pretence of alleviating the distress which it planned to cause. It proposed to police the disorders due to others taking the work which the strikers refused. That was the strike which gave Mayor Hanson, himself a labor sympathizer, cause to say "the calling off of the general strike will not replace union labor in the high position it held in Seattle. Union labor must clean house. * * * Labor unions must now cleanse themselves of their anarchistic element or labor unions must fail." This was the first general strike in the United States, and is an example of syndicalism. Too few know what syndicalism means, and too many think it is one way to end poverty. Seattle illustrates its meaning, which is revolution. Thanks to Mayor Hanson this first case on record, in his picturesque words, "never got to first base." It failed because it was met in its own manner, the manner hinted in England as an alternative when agitators get beyond sympathy and reason. Threats and force are a double-edged weapon, liable to wound those who begin its use when turned against them. The new international which is uniting against all the world is uniting all the world against "industrial Prussianism" as surely as all the world united against German domination by similar methods. Labor deceives itself if it thinks itself superior to the forces of law and order, never more benevolent toward labor.

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD.

It is discouraging to see the missionary army of world reformers halting at the frontier, hesitant, preparing only to defend their own domains against the cohorts of sin. Yet they seem to be doing this very thing, while just across the Atlantic, in the perverted isle of Albion, there rises a Macedonian cry for salvation from the cigarette. The British Y. W. C. A. now allows women to smoke in its houses, and Newnham College, Cambridge, has lately made the same concession to ladies in pursuit of learning. The beginning of all this seems to lie in the spread of smoking among women war workers, who found that it afforded considerable relief in the strain of hospital, munitions, or supply work. Having found it useful in war, they continue it in peace, and the British Y. W. C. A. recognizes a condition.

But of course arguments of expediency, of the comforts of tobacco, have no standing against a great, immutable moral principle. The Irish Y. W. C. A. holds out for the ancient faith, and in consequence is getting numerous accessions from the British conservatives. What sort of a moral principle is it that holds good in Ireland and not in England? And where are our reformers who so bravely started out a week or two ago to convert the nation to the Nineteenth Amendment abolishing the "filthy weed"? They falter at the brink of the Rubicon.

One of the originators of the new crusade has suddenly discovered that tobacco is useful as an insecticide. A leader of our Y. W. C. A. solemnly affirms that never, never shall it open its doors to the cigarette—a defensive position regrettable in itself at a time when Britain is crying for salvation, but doubly regrettable since the lady admits that one reason they don't want the girls to smoke is because it means increased expense. What has expense to do with it? Sin is sin, whether expensive or cheap. America is in grave danger of losing her moral pre-eminence; she can retain it only if the forces represented by Mr. Anderson and Dr. Pease go boldly forth to conquer, and present an ultimatum demanding the abolition of tobacco as an integral part of the treaty of peace.

JAPAN AMONG THE NATIONS.

Some years ago an eminent California reformer, visiting the East to marshal the forces of moral reform against the Japanese aspirations in that State, said, with a charming naïveté, "the Japanese are altogether too clever. That is our real objection to them." As the earth's diameter or zone is more narrowly embraced, as the relations and counter-relations of the peoples of the world are more intimately apprehended, the Japanese point of view, not exclusively Japanese, but that of many cultivated nations or aristocratic parts of nations, brought up on the traditions of correctness, becomes especially interesting. Not that the Japanese diplomatic outlook on foreign affairs is not of the most modern and contemporary; but the "attitude" is that which Mr. Balfour, for example, or, substituting for a great philosophic Conservative the flower of the Whigs of old days, say Lord Granville or Lord Clarendon, would have appreciated.

The great services of Japan to the Entente, her special relations under her alliance with Great Britain, her agreements with the United States, her geographical position, her commercial and marine advantages, and, above all, the spirit of an old cultivated people enjoying the most modern advantages, give to Japan a great authority and potentiality, which are not decreased by the intelligent reserve, the wise habitual reticence, and the large previsions of its leaders, among whom no accident of mortality seems to diminish the number of those called the Elder Statesmen.

In its desire to injure the Germans it happened to Japan to secure control of the Marshall and Caroline Islands before the British, seeking the same common end. The future of those islands will doubtless be determined at the Peace Conference, where Japan plays so great and strong a part. Under a League of Nations the far-reaching influence and the actual power of Japan will be, perhaps, greater than most of the nations, looking mainly to Europe and its Asian extensions or to the African colonies, with their possibilities of immediate or distant economic value, have yet had time fully to understand.

There remains, to China itself, to Japan, to the United States and the other Governments pledged, like Japan, to the policy of the "open door," the cardinal matter of China. The resources of China are practically infinite. Japan and the United States have agreed, by the interchange of notes on Nov. 2, 1917, that Japan "has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her special possessions are contiguous," which is saying a good deal. The independence, the territorial integrity of China, the equal opportunity to the commerce and industry of China, are specifically promised by this agreement.

Certain old treaties or "demands," belonging to the outworn period of diplomacy which we know too well in Europe, have been made, have not been made, are or are not in the twilight of the Powers between 1914 and the hour not yet definitely declared even in Europe, when weakness is not to be exploited and strong interests of neighborhood not too violently to be asserted. If in the East an assertive and a coercive view of international exigencies and bankruptcies made itself felt in treaties now exposed to a more enlightened conception of international relations, certainly the West has no ground, has perhaps considerably less ground, for a pretense of superior virtue.

Mr. Shidehara, Vice Foreign Minister for Japan, speaking of these obsolete or tentative treaties or concessions on the part of China to Japan, says that "Japan has no intention to interfere with any demands or contentions which the Chinese prefer to present to the Peace Conference." Exactly; and here still we see the "correct" position of Japan. Everybody puts his claims into the common stock. The greatest and the smallest make a general assignment. That a singularly acute nation like Japan stands to lose something is possible. That, in the general settlement, the compromises arrived at will not be hampering to a nation of such old cultivation and modern genius cannot have escaped the leaders of a nation eminently and constantly well led.

LABOR AND BEER.

In its contemplated resistance to the enforcement of the organic law in respect to the manufacture and sale of beer and other "intoxicating beverages," the Central Federated Union has overlooked many things, notably that other provision of the Constitution of the United States in the First Amendment which declares that Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Mr. Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, in his letter to affiliated unions and organized labor generally, declares that the adoption of the prohibition amendment by what he describes as a minority dictating the mode of life of Americans "is a dangerous procedure and if accepted without drastic protest may lead to even more damaging curtailment of American personal rights." Therefore, the members of the unions are to vote upon the proposal that "if the bone-dry law is really enforced on July 1, 1919, to then cease work until this law is annulled." Against the enforcement of laws unacceptable to the people, we have and have frequently used in this country a form of "protest" that is all-sufficiently drastic. The American way in such matters is to procure the repeal of the law, not by strikes and violence, but through the orderly process of legislation by the people's representatives in the State or National Legislature. Mr. Bohm and his associates throughout the Union will be entirely within their rights if they begin forthwith a political agitation to convince the people that the prohibition amendment is wrong and should be repealed. When the people are convinced, their representatives in Congress from the various States will not be slow to obey their will.

A strike against prohibition, the adoption of the proposal to cease work if the law is not annulled, the attempt to nullify it by raising the banner of "no beer, no work," would be far more dangerous to liberty, to the rights of the people, than the enforcement of the amendment even if it be true, as Mr. Bohm assumes, that it was forced upon the country by a minority. Wherever the republican form of government has failed, it has failed because of habitual and organized resistance to law. Respect for authority and obedience to law are the foundation stones of our institutions. It is only through law and under law that we can enjoy liberty. Resistance to law is lawlessness, and a lawless country is doomed.

Mr. Bohm is quite too positive in his assertion that "it is a minority" that has dictated the prohibition amendment. That is possibly true in a few of the States, notably in this State, where the surprising result of the November election should have warned the Legislature that the people did not desire the amendment to be ratified. But it may well be doubted whether the Legislatures of so many States could have or would have ratified the amendment if majority sentiment had not supported the ratification. However much opinions may differ on that point, it is a fact that the amendment has been ratified in the manner prescribed by law, it is law, the statute prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor after July 1 is law, and no American citizen worthy of his privileges will attempt forcible resistance to the enforcement of one or the other.

Organized labor is asking much in these days. It is at present the desire and purpose of employers to grant every reasonable request of labor, to do the utmost that can be done even at the sacrifice of much of their own profits, to establish and maintain for wage earners conditions of living which it is for the interest of the body politic that they should enjoy. Good wages and reasonable hours are more important to labor, we suppose, than beer. Certainly, the unions will not be so foolish as to impair their good standing and forfeit their chances of success in the endeavor to secure for themselves this greater good by engaging in a rebellion against the laws of the land. The unions could adopt no course of action more surely fatal to themselves and to the interests of their members.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Upon his return to this country after an intimate study of the international shipping situation, Chairman Hurley says that the United States can compete with the rest of the world successfully; but, except to remark that the wages our Government is paying seamen are only three dollars more a month than the British rate, which is $72, and that France, Holland, and Sweden are all paying high wages, Mr. Hurley does not discuss the matter. He "points with pride," however, to the fact that "today we have 2,072 seagoing vessels of 6,470,396 gross tons under the American flag, as against 1,329 vessels of 6,634,926 gross tons of foreign shipping trading with the United States." That is highly satisfactory to everybody who desires to see American ships carrying American goods, but it throws no light on the problem of maintaining a merchant marine adequate to our growing needs, a merchant marine that shall never go into a decline. Once we had the ships and feared no rivalry; but there came a day when the American flag was a curiosity in foreign ports.

Congress must decide whether the American merchant marine is to have a future. The problem is complicated. Up to the time of the armistice the Emergency Fleet Corporation was constructing ships, with unavoidable disregard of expense, to win the war. Models and interior structure left something to be desired, but speed in launching the ships was the prime consideration. Recently the Shipping Board appointed a committee to go over the plans and see that mistakes were corrected, that better work would be done in future. For one thing, more attention had been paid to accommodations for the crews than was perhaps necessary, in the sense that too much space was provided for them, with the result that cargo requirements suffered. This, however, was a good fault, and there is no intention of returning to the old cramped and unsanitary quarters; the sailors of the American merchant ships are to be not only well paid but comfortable. But the bill for the ships built during the war and for those to be turned out after the war will be heavy. The cost makes the solution of the problem more difficult. At the same time, it must be remembered that Great Britain also incurred high construction costs during the war. The question to be faced now is what shall be done with our large and growing fleet, and how shall it be operated after paying the price, which was worth while, since the enemy was beaten and rendered impotent.

It is inconceivable, of course, that the United States will sell its ships to the highest bidder and scuttle out of its declared policy of maintaining a merchant marine to carry at least two-thirds of American goods, also to provide a reserve for war purposes; that is to say, an auxiliary to the navy. What is the Government going to do? Will it operate the ships, or allow private enterprise to do it? Government ownership has become so unpopular as a solution of the railroad problem that there would be very little support for a system of Government ownership and operation of American cargo-carriers. But if the decision is in favor of substituting private enterprise for the Government in conducting the merchant marine, what arrangements shall be made for taking over the fleet and operating it on a basis sufficiently profitable to the owners? It is evident that they cannot pay as much for the ships as the ships cost the Government; it is more than doubtful whether they could operate the ships without new legislation to protect the interests they had acquired. First of all, the Government would have to write off a considerable part of the original cost and charge it to the war account. It has been suggested that the Government lease the ships, retaining title, but this plan would be modified Government ownership. The country, judging from sentiment sounded in the West as well as in the East, does not look with favor upon any kind of Government ownership of transportation.

The question of amending the Seamen's act will have to be threshed out. One thing is certain. Unless private enterprise is permitted to take over the ships on reasonable terms the alternative is Government ownership, with the prospect that it will increase the burden of taxation intolerably, and in the end fail, because of inefficient methods, to hold the seas against competition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Those Who Defend the Bolsheviki.

Whatever of uncertainty as to the nature of Russian Bolshevism and the character of Russian Bolsheviki now exists or is pretended in certain circles here is due to the fact that a few Americans have returned to this country after visits to Petrograd—usually very short visits—with announcements that Lenine and his followers are not such a bad lot as their critics declare them to be. They have made mistakes, of course, these defenders declare, but their aspirations are not to be scorned and most of the charges against them and their rule are either false or wild exaggerations.

Some of the people who say these things are so open to the suspicion of being paid propagandists that their testimony is valueless, while most of the others either are of the "parlor Socialist" type, unwilling and, therefore unable to believe that their pretty theories could possibly work out ill in practical application, or else they have special reasons, usually of a commercial nature and not unconnected with concessions, for speaking well of the the Russian powers that be. They seek, for the most part, to palliate rather than to excuse, and they are particularly fond of using the argument that not alone in Russia have evil things been done, and that even the countries of the Allies are not inhabited exclusively by saintly folk who never give a thought to self-interest and get no enjoyment out of the exercise of power.

This argument always appeals strongly to those who by resort to the notion that wrong-doing is pretty fairly divided among all nations can free themselves from the irksome duty to take action in any given case of criminality. Nevertheless, it is a most poor argument. These witnesses attempting the defense of Bolshevism are few in number, while against them is a whole army testifying to the contrary with an enormous mass of evidence to present, all of it in harmony with the known and admitted facts—which none of the opposite evidence is.

Testimony Based on Knowledge.

Among the men notably well qualified to tell the much-desired "truth about Russia" is Dr. William Chapin Huntington, who was called to the stand this week by the Senate committee now looking into Bolshevism as it exists in the United States. Naturally the Senators wanted to know about it in the land, not of its origin—that was Germany—but of its first practical application and triumph. Dr. Huntington's official position as Commercial Attaché to the American Embassy in Petrograd brought him into relation with all social classes. He was there while the old régime was in power and through the first and second revolutions, and he visited many parts of the great country. Unlike most of the foreigners in Russia, he spoke the language with facility, and he also spoke both German and French, so that he never was obliged to trust to interpreters for information, always a somewhat dubious source.

He has no imaginable motive either for exaggerating or for minimizing the sins of the Bolsheviki, and it cannot be charged that he went to Russia lacking in sympathy for liberalism, or that he did not share the joy felt by the vast majority of Americans when Czarism fell. And, according to Dr. Huntington, the crimes of Bolshevism have not been in the slightest degree exaggerated, even by those who made the most appalling reports about them. His testimony confirmed rather than added to that already received, except in the respect that it was based in part on official documents as well as on personal observation.

The Bolshevism he described before the committee is considerably less Socialism than it is organized murder and theft, and—well, if that pleases the "parlor Socialists" of America they are easily pleased.

A Word of Many Meanings.

Readers of the recent dispatches from Germany have been puzzled by the frequent appearance in them of the words "empire" and "imperial," applied to the country and its government by the men now in power. As Germany is not now an empire and only a single group of Germans—one without any known influence on the progress of events—wants it to become again an empire, the apparent clinging to the old terms has excited much questioning.

The explanation of the mystery is not far to seek. The confusion arises from the fact that while in other days the word "Reich," when heard by a German, meant for him the German Empire, it did not mean that really, or at least not primarily, but the State, which happened to be an empire. The Germans, after their familiar fashion, have always put the word "Reich" to many uses besides the one they considered most important, and that it could mean to them other things than the German Empire is shown, among many other ways, by its employment by them as a part of their name for France. It is not unnatural, therefore, that at Weimar there continues to be talk of a "Reich" by men who are about as far as possible from being imperialists.

It is the foreign correspondents who have tripped in translating the old word in the old way. This the delegates to the convention have realized, and, feeling that the mistake is hurting them in the judgment of the outside world, they are already demanding that some word less ambiguous be substituted for "Reich" in the daily discussions and the documents drawn up.

The Response to the Neediest Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The New York Times I have just read the report of the two hundred neediest cases. It seems remarkable that such splendid results should ensue, and I wish to offer my heartiest congratulations. Eighty-one thousand dollars was surely beyond greatest hopes. It was most interesting to note the yearly increase from 1912 to 1918. Of all the splendid things The New York Times has accomplished this is one of the best. If I had been instrumental in relieving for one year but one family in distress I would rejoice, and to think of the hundreds you have relieved arouses my great admiration.

Accept my wish that next Christmas receipts will increase as in the past years and that at least $100,000 will be contributed to the noble cause you so successfully fostered.

Cincinnati, Feb. 8, 1919. L. B.

ART NOTES.

Quinn Sculpture—Hudson River Painters—Borglum's New Lincoln.

In the upper room of the Knoedler Galleries is an exhibition of sculpture by Edmond T. Quinn. The artist works in a remarkably engaging way, recording subtleties of expression that play like rippling water over the rock structure of the human head. Many of his subjects have the flexible mouth of the mime, and it loses nothing of flexibility under his sympathetic treatment. Here is a delightful bust of Francis Wilson with whimsy and compassion, gravity, reflection, and humor living in harmony in the complex physiognomy. Here are Clayton Hamilton and Edwin Markham and Paul Burty Haviland and Albert Sterner, each happily discriminated. The most interesting piece of sculpture in the exhibition, however, is the portrait bust called "Dorothea," a fine expression of a temperament ductile, ardent, and disciplined, the eyes with their beautiful form and half drooping lids far more eloquent than sculpture usually permits this feature to be. The exhibition lasts through the month.

Hudson River Painters and Others.

At the American Art Galleries is an exhibition of paintings by the Americans of the so-called Hudson River School and by other artists of a type not now in the height of fashion, but with many points to their credit. There are certain painters, E. L. Henry for one, who have made their own quiet style and no more go out of fashion or come into it than a Quaker bonnet. Mr. Henry's "The 9:45 Accommodation" is a picture that never will stir a collector's pulses or bring throngs to an auction room, but if you meet it on a wall you linger for a word with it. The scene is a country railway station of the period when carts were drawn by horses. There are horses in the picture, frightened by the snorting engine. Would-be travelers are hastening toward the accommodation train. On the forlorn shed that was all we once expected at way stations an Autumn sun lavishes its gold. Autumn trees make a halo about the ugly beautiful little houses by the roadside that have the air of looking on and enjoying the hubbub of "catching a train." An interested dog has the same air. Beyond are sweet blue hills and shallow valleys, and the air is clean and cool in spite of the turgid smoke that pours from the engine's throat. Dots of crimson and blue in odds and ends of detail lend snap to the pleasant color. The picture gives you all that fascinates you in the village life you would not live for a brass penny.

Worthington Whittredge is one of the older men and is represented remarkably well by a park landscape framed in with a foreground of arching trees, and receding in a gradual perspective to a stretch of water dotted with sails. There are greenhouses at the right of the composition, there are ladies walking on curving paths, there are showy plants in formal pots and vases, and garden flowers making an embroidery of color against green lawns. But the beauty of the picture lies in its serenity and the bland, pure light that flows over its detail.

There are a number of paintings by Kensett, Casélier, Cropsey, and Hicks. There is a handsome landscape, rich in color, by the English painter Bryan Hook, which took the Turner Gold Medal at the Royal Academy in 1882 and after the fashion of British pictures of that period wears a bit of verse attached to it. And there is a charming little picture by Alfred Stevens, a woman looking into a mirror. She wears a gown of brown watered silk—and, since Stevens painted her, it is very important what she wears—with a little belt of brown velvet and a narrow white collar fastened with a brooch, and she has just laid off or is about to put on a camel's-hair shawl and a large poke bonnet. You may take it for granted that the costume in its day was a worthy one and the work of an artist of talent. Stevens concerned himself very little with the ordinary dress of women. For his important pictures he sought masterpieces of the dressmaker's art and borrowed such from the aristocratic ladies of his acquaintance. The brown watered silk is of a distinction. And the picture is distinguished, although it is difficult to understand how a Stevens can have so little in the way of reflecting surfaces. The waxed floor hardly answers the purpose, from his habitual point of view.

A New Head of Lincoln by Borglum.

Gutzon Borglum has modeled a new head of Lincoln for Colonel Samuel B. Colt, who has placed it on exhibition in the windows of the United States Rubber Company. It is executed in Grecian marble, cut from a block weighing six tons, and is on a heroic scale, the head standing on a rough pedestal. It differs from the head made by Mr. Borglum a few years ago, and now in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, in many important particulars, principally in showing the back of the head in full detail. The features and expression are supposed to represent Lincoln as he looked at the time of his first nomination in 1860, but the weariness of the eyes forecasts the weight of responsibility that was soon to rest upon him.

Water Colors by Caroline Van H. Bean.

Water color is a cheerful medium adapted to rendering the effects of sunlight and sparkling atmosphere. Caroline Van H. Bean, in the water color drawing she is showing at the Mussman Gallery until Feb. 19, develops this characteristic with intelligence and taste. Her little Florida scenes, in particular, are drenched with sunlight, and "The Pringle Mansion" of Charleston, S. C., has all the beauty of its aged walls enhanced by the pleasant play upon them of sun and shade. The New York scenes are more restless, fuller of color, and less atmospheric. The Public Library is here, of course—that not yet venerable building has as many portraits to its credit as George Washington. Mrs. Bean has seen it from an effective point of view, its architectural dignity suffering no eclipse from the presence in the foreground of the "Treat 'em rough" tank. "The East Side" is the gayest of the New York subjects, and might be produced as evidence of the way the great metropolis treats her foreign children. All the flags in the world seem to be garlanding the populous street in the drawing with color, and above them all and most brilliant of them all, a row of the Stars and Stripes is flung to a cavorting breeze.

Evening High School Art Exhibit.

The Art Department of the Bronx Evening High School (Prospect Avenue and Jennings Street) is holding an exhibition of the work of its students in the Melrose Branch of the New York Public Library, at 162d Street and Morris Avenue, Bronx. The exhibition opens on Feb. 13 and continues to Feb. 20, inclusive. There will be on view costume illustration in various techniques, textile designs to be carried out in the various kinds of block and roller printing as well as work in applied design. Another part of the exhibition will be devoted to posters. It is hoped by means of this exhibition to spread the fact that a good evening art school is within the reach of the people of the Bronx and also to prove that the work done is entirely of a practical nature.

THE PRINKIPO CONFERENCE.

It Gives New Breathing Space to Bolsheviki, Says Former Correspondent in Russia.

From an Article in The New Europe by Dr. Harold Williams.

The worst feature of the proposal for a Russian conference in the Sea of Marmora is that it remains incredible. It is incredible that the associated powers in council should have perpetrated such a poor joke at such a tragic moment, and on a subject of such surpassing gravity. No wonder that even the Bolsheviki are suspicious. For them the news is too good to be true. For those who still hope for the triumph of reason and justice it seems too unrelievedly bad to be possible. No discussions on the psychology of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, on the nature of diplomatic conferences in general and the new diplomacy in particular, throw any further light on this curious problem. One is driven up against crude and elementary alternatives. Either the proposition was meant seriously—then it betrays an appalling ignorance of the present state of Russia and of Europe generally, and this alone is sufficient to darken the hopes of a satisfactory readjustment of equilibrium by the Peace Conference—or else the proposition is a rebus, a stratagem whose recondite purpose is invisible to all save the inner circle of the initiated. In that case the finest Machiavellian tactics are outdistanced by the new diplomacy, and the idea of basing on the force of an enlightened public opinion a democratic reorganization of world politics is a bubble, a shadow, an empty dream. Either alternative is destructive of that public confidence which it should be the first business of the conference to create and confirm.

A year ago there were in clear evidence two competing schemes of political reconstruction—that of Germany and that formulated in general terms by President Wilson. When hostilities ceased President Wilson's program was confronted with another program as irreconcilably hostile and aggressive as that of Prussianism—with Lenine's program of a world revolution of the proletariat against the capitalist system.

The allied statesmen were hampered. They could not make a secure peace with Germany until they had settled the Russian problem. The difficulty was that it was not merely a Russian problem. If the question had been merely one of rescuing Russia from civil war, of making peace between two contending groups of Russians, the Allies might have enforced their will and restored the Russian State. But during the last year of the war they had missed the real significance of what was happening in Russia. Absorbed in the contest with Germany, they had regarded the Russian collapse primarily as a military defection. They failed to apprehend that it was something far more serious. They engaged in a feeble and hesitating intervention that simply strengthened the position of the Bolsheviki. On the day after the British troops landed in Archangel, Lenine said, in a Cabinet meeting in Moscow, "Our position is hopeless." Lack of troops, lack of energetic leadership and dissensions among the Allies as to the principle of intervention in Russia, paralyzed our efforts. The Bolsheviki dreaded our coming, our friends waited for us week after week, peasants rose again and again all over Northern Russia, but we did not come. When victory over the Germans was in sight we hardly increased our efforts. Even when the Germans were defeated the Allies failed to realize the full significance of the Russian problem. The Bolsheviki were in a state of panic. The Bolshevist commissaries asked their friends to hide them when the British came. A British squadron entered the Baltic, but no British troops were landed in the territories occupied by Germany. Instead of replacing the Germans by allied troops and so making the overthrow of Lenine certain, we allowed the Bolsheviki to swarm out from the regions they had destroyed and exhausted and embark on a scheme of world conquest.

Bolshevism is dying in Central and Northern Russia. It knows it is dying there, knows it must die. It is a common saying in the inner circles of the Bolsheviki that their one hope of continued existence is a world revolution. In Russia they have destroyed their economic basis. All the ingenious devices of their economic experts cannot disguise the fact that they have dried up the sources of production, that their system of violent reorganization by terror and brute force has simply destroyed the motive power of economic action in Russia. They have reduced the population over whom they rule to an intimidated, starving herd. They are being stifled by the atmosphere they themselves had created. But Russia was for them merely an experimental ground in which, owing to the failure of the old régime and the ignorance of the masses of the people, they had been able to secure an easy victory. Their aim was to extend the area of their operations to countries with a far more complex social and political structure, to the centres of modern industry. There they anticipated that they would be more successful in the application of their theories. They dared not hope that the rulers of these more advanced countries would give them the opportunity.

So long as the war lasted Lenine was able to take advantage of what he called "the breathing space." So long as the great capitalist powers were engaged in a death struggle he felt that he might be left free to carry out his experiment in Russia. The Germans, for their own reasons, let him alone, though they might have overthrown him in a week if they had wished, and probably would have done so if they could have foreseen the flight of the Kaiser and the Spartacus riots in Berlin. The Allies failed to overthrow him from sheer lack of clearly defined purpose, because, as I have said, they missed the real significance of events in Russia.

But when the Germans were defeated, and the hands of the Allies were free, Lenine's fears revived. He had hoped that the war would end in a draw, and that he might long be able to balance between the two contending forces. But now the Allies could have overthrown him in a moment, and he knew it. Instead of that we gave him opportunity after opportunity. Every fresh advance of the Bolsheviki denotes a fresh rally after a panic. The whole attitude of the Allies since the armistice, culminating in the remarkable invitation to Prinkipo, has been one increasing stimulus to Bolshevist action.

The position is inexplicable. The victorious Allies, instead of grappling directly with Bolshevism at its centre, gave it every opportunity to undermine their own strength. By the long delay after the armistice they gave the Bolsheviki a splendid opening for propaganda in a war-weary world. And then, when the danger had become manifest to every newspaper reader, the eminent gentlemen who sit in conclave in Paris suddenly decided that it was merely a local Russian affair, that might be settled by a negotiation in a remote island.

The proposal is a negation of the principles expounded in the fourteen points. This is its most alarming feature. The language of the document is the language of President Wilson. The style is reminiscent of many messages addressed to the Germans, but the tenor is entirely different. With the Germans, who asserted the supremacy of force over right, President Wilson refused to negotiate. He demanded complete submission. With the Bolsheviki, who assert the supremacy of force over right, and, like the Germans, commit abominable crimes in the name of their particular ideal, President Wilson suggests friendly negotiation. Lenine is a more bitter enemy of President Wilson than ever the Kaiser was. Then why this extraordinary difference in tone and principle? * * *

The reflections awakened by this initial act of the Peace Conference are extremely depressing. Is it possible that the real motive of the proposal was a desire to temporize with those forces to which Bolshevism makes its strongest appeal—that it was, in fact, a confession of weakness? And could anything be more dismaying in the present condition of the world than that a Peace Conference which should have begun its proceedings by strong acts and joyful affirmation of common principle should make a solemn exhibition of its own timidity? Absit omen. It can only be hoped that this painful revelation may shock us into sobriety and a renewal of courage.

PRESSURE ON CHINA.

Japan's Treatment of the Nation at the Peace Conference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the statement given out by Viscount Chinda denying that Japan has exercised pressure on China to restrain the action of the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference. But the deeds of the Japanese Government speak louder than the words of its Ambassador. It may be interesting to the intelligent public of America if you would let me mention a few events which have recently taken place, showing the persistent efforts made by Japan to prevent China from disclosing the secret treaties.

First, the Japanese Government had tried to secure the right of representing China at the Peace Conference. In a note to the Chinese Government last November the Japanese Minister asked that Japanese advisers be allowed to participate in formulating the proposals to be submitted by China at the Peace Conference. Secondly, when Ambassador Lou Tseng Tsiang passed through Japan on his way to the United States, his baggage containing copies of the secret treaties was stolen. Thirdly, the Japanese Minister brought economic pressure to bear on the Peking Government when the Chinese delegates verbally revealed the substance of the secret treaties to the peace delegates of some friendly powers. Japan intimated that the loan of $20,000,000 would be canceled and the $3,000,000 already advanced would be refunded if the Chinese Government failed to disavow the acts of its peace delegates. All these attempts to prevent the exposition of the secret treaties have failed. Japan finally resorted to the threat of military force. Will the American people, who have heretofore championed the cause of liberty, democracy, and justice, allow Japan to do what she will and let China suffer without redress?

The threats of war conveyed to the Chinese Foreign Office by the Japanese Minister at Peking are not only an intimidation of China, but, in my opinion, a distinct challenge to the principle of open diplomacy, the first point in President Wilson's fourteen conditions of peace as stated in his address of Jan. 8, 1918. The Chinese delegates, in disclosing the secret treaties which have been imposed upon China by Japan, when the whole world was engaged in a death struggle, are merely observing the principle laid down by President Wilson in his address of Sept. 27, 1918, that "all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

While the Japanese delegates disputed the contention of the Chinese delegates that the treaty of 1915 is void and that the agreement granting to Japan the German concessions in Shantung is invalid, the issue may be said to be merely between Japan and China. But Japan has been audacious enough to resort to the threat of military force in order to restrain China from making public the secret treaties imposed upon her. This is a distinct challenge to "open diplomacy," a principle espoused by President Wilson and accepted by the allied powers as the basis of negotiation for peace. The issue is now not only between Japan and China, but also between Japan and the allied powers, particularly the United States. Will President Wilson yield his first principle of world peace to the military power of Japan? Will the American people suffer Japan to keep her peaceful neighbor in the bonds of her secret and rapacious diplomacy? C. KAVOUR CHANG.

Columbia University, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1919.

A Familiar Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The policy of England in excluding American goods has suffered from the use of that unfortunately chosen word "embargo." If the English had been shrewd and had announced that the policy of exclusion was designed solely "to protect the British workingman against the pauper labor of America," such a declaration would have made thousands cheer who now condemn the policy because it is labeled "embargo." X.

Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 3, 1919.

UNSUPPORTED.

I would that a snow-clad soldier could enter the Congress Hall,
Stride to the desk of the Speaker, and, facing them one and all,
Speak with the lips of the frozen, stare with the eyes of the dead,
And tell them a story of Russia—Russia that runs with red.

Yes, tell them the tale of the handful, left to their fate alone—
Tell of the furious fighting, in cold that bit to the bone;
Fling in the startled faces that never had steel nor snow
Struck to their hearts like knowing America left them so!

Say to them: "I am a message—one of the men you have lost!
"Haste, or the others will follow, bringing full count of the cost,
"Stamping with frozen footsteps into this House of the Law,
"To point with accusing fingers, to tell of the things they saw."

Strong with the will of the nation, dauntless the surging line
Battled from Château-Thierry, swept to the German Rhine.
Grant to our soldiers in Russia only the soldiers' due—
Back them or else withdraw them—drop it or see it through!

O. C. A. CHILD.

COLUMBIA TO ADOPT NEW ENTRANCE TEST

Announced That Method Similar to That of Army Rating Board Will Be Used.

ALUMNI DAY CELEBRATED

Other Changes in Curriculum Explained at Exercises in Honor of Lincoln's Birthday.

Lincoln's Birthday was celebrated by many of the alumni of Columbia University by their return to the college to take part in the activities of Alumni Day. The speakers who addressed the former students at the exercises in the University Commons were Herbert E. Hawkes, Dean of the college; Adam Leroy Jones, Director of Admissions, and George B. Pegram, Dean of the Schools of Mines, Engineering, and Chemistry. Stephen G. Williams, Chairman of the Alumni Day activities, presided, and President Nicholas Murray Butler welcomed the former students to the Alma Mater.

Dr. Hawkes told of the work of the college during the past year, when it was in the hands of the military authorities, and of the future plans of the college in regard to its first-year students.

"Last Fall," he said, "when the Government took over the university, it was a very grave question whether we would be able to keep the form and administration of the various schools as in pre-war periods. I am glad to say that we were very successful. Our Students' Army Training Corps battalion was the largest one in the Northeastern and Eastern part of the country, and we came out of it with a great deal of experience and courage, but without a cent in money."

He said that the college was in an unexpectedly flourishing condition, and that it had the largest attendance of any year in its history. The students, he said, are from more widely distributed parts of the country than in any other college, and that after looking over the list of one-third of the admissions, he saw that twenty-three States were represented as well as very many foreign countries.

A change in the curriculum of the freshmen would be made, he asserted, in the history course. "Until now," Dr. Hawkes went on, "the first-year men started their history course with the period of primeval chaos and ended around the year 1815. It is our plan now to start with the present and gradually work backward. They will first learn the present situation in Europe and in America, and then will go back to the causes and the origin of the situation. The idea is quite new in American education, but we will take the risk of making a mistake."

The new plans in the admission of students to Columbia College were outlined by Dr. Jones, Director of Admissions. He said that the hardest task is not to attract students, but to select the best from those who desire to enter. He told of a subnormal young man who, with a great deal of coaching, finally graduated from college with an A. B. degree.

"This is something," he said, "which we cannot afford to do. It is useless to educate those who are not up to the average. It is the plan of the university to use entrance tests similar to character tests of the military authorities in connection with the S. A. T. C. These examinations will not be based upon preparatory high school work, but will consist of questions to test the common sense and special fitness of the incoming student. The student will have to show records of having completed enough work prerequisite to college entrance; he will have to pass a medical examination; by answering questions we will be able to size up his character, and then he will have the choice of the old-style entrance examinations and these new mental tests."

Dean Pegram of the School of Mines said that a three-year professional training course in engineering, with advanced preparatory requirements, will turn out better men and will relieve the school of a great burden of men who come in and who never graduate or who, after graduation, do not go into engineering.

Following the formal exercises in the commons, the alumni adjourned to Earl Hall, where the Faculty had arranged a reception. A dinner and basket ball game concluded the Alumni Day celebration. The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University: President, Stephen G. Williams, '81; Vice Presidents, Thomas Ewing, '85; John V. Bouvier, Jr., '86; Robert Lewis, '85; Recording Secretary, Edgar J. Moeller, '95; Treasurer, Charles E. Haydock, '01.

E. S. Cochran Weds Mrs. Middaugh.

Eugene Stalton Cochran, proprietor of the New Cochran Hotel, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Harriett Middaugh, formerly of Washington, but who has lived for several years at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William P. George of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran left last night for Palm Beach and will later make their home in Washington.

Artists to Give Victory Dinner.

A victory dinner and dance will be held tomorrow night at the new Commodore Hotel by the artists who made war posters. Charles Dana Gibson, who was the head of the Division of Pictorial Publicity, suggested the dinner and dance, and the other artists have decided to make him the guest of honor. James Frazer is to present him with his life-size bust.

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STATE INCOME TAX FAVORED BY MAYORS

Conference, However, Wants the Cities and Towns to Receive 80 Per Cent. of It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Controller Travis stands practically alone in his opposition to a personal income tax levy by the State this year. Representatives of the Mayor's conference and the State Tax Association who appeared today before the Legislative Committee on taxation and retrenchment, while at variance on many tax topics, agreed that there should be a State income tax.

Mayor William J. Wallin of Yonkers, spokesman for the Mayor's conference, urged that the proceeds from any income tax should be divided between the localities where it was collected and the State on the basis of 80 per cent. to the municipalities, and 20 per cent. to the State. Mayor Wallin said that the cities had lost heavily in excise revenues and could hardly expect any increase in the assessed valuation of real estate, owing to the fact that building operations were likely to remain at a standstill for some time.

"Local option," Mayor Wallin said, "has already deprived twenty cities in this State of over $300,000 in annual revenue from liquor tax. As a result of rebates on liquor tax certificates this year the cities not now dry will lose approximately $1,800,000, and in 1920 the cities now wet will lose all their revenue from this source, in the aggregate more than $7,000,000."

These recommendations were submitted on behalf of the Mayors' conference:

A small tax levied on the incomes of individuals, the revenues to be divided 20 per cent. to the State and 80 per cent. to the localities, distributed in accordance with the equalized value of the real estate.

Revision of the Emerson tax law so as to make it applicable to practically all corporations. A business tax imposed upon partnerships and individuals in business and measured by the net income arising from the business to be divided between the State and localities.

Repeal of the existing tax on personal property.

Doubling the tax on corporations, partnerships, and individuals in business as a combination tax.

The State Tax Association, which has been a strong advocate of the so-called "model" tax system, made these recommendations:

That every person having taxable ability should pay some sort of a direct personal tax to the Government under which he is domiciled, and from which he receives the personal benefits that Government confers.

That tangible property by whomsoever owned should be taxed by the jurisdiction in which it is located, because it there receives protection and other governmental benefits and services.

That business carried on for profit in any locality should be taxed for the benefits it receives.

LYDECKER ASKS REBUTTAL.

Security League Head Protests to Congressional Committee.

Again protesting against the continued taking of testimony by the Congressional Committee investigating the National Security League, without notice to the league, Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, the league's President, filed a formal request today with Congressman Johnson of Kentucky, Chairman of the committee, for permission to be heard in rebuttal.

Colonel Lydecker's protest to Chairman Johnson, as made public last night at the league's headquarters in this city, 10 West Forty-fourth Street, was in the form of the following letter:

Feb. 12, 1919.

Hon. Ben Johnson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—Understanding that at hearings when, without notice, it was beyond the power of the National Security League to attend, testimony has been taken, as I am informed, of Messrs. McCulloch, Sherwood, Cooper, Frear, Mason, Briten, King, and Juul, the league again enters its protest against the fact that the committtee has prevented the presence of the league at such hearings, and now requests that the league have the opportunity to read the testimony given by these witnesses and, if any charge has been made of any participation by any person connected with the National Security League in any one of the sections represented by any of these gentlemen and the name of the field secretary has been brought in in connection therewith under any such charge, that the opportunity be given to give testimony in rebuttal thereof.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES E. LYDECKER,
President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Charles D. Lydecker, President of the National Security League, was subpoenaed today to appear Friday before the special House committee to explain a letter he wrote to Chairman Johnson complaining that the organization was being prevented from attending hearings of the committee and from offering rebuttal testimony. The letter was read by Representative Reavis of Nebraska, who said it was absolutely unjustified, as every hearing had been open.

Old Mt. Vernon Residents Marry.

Frederick S. Odell, who is nearly 70, and Miss Mary E. Lyman, of about the same age, were married yesterday afternoon at the bride's residence at Fairhill, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Fairhill is the old Sykes mansion. The Rev. Harry H. Beatties, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, officiated. Only a few relatives were present. The honeymoon will be spent in Florida. Mr. Odell is the President of the Frederick S. Odell Corporation of Port Chester and was once Commissioner of Public Works of Mount Vernon. Mrs. Odell is a niece of the late Martin L. Sykes, a Mount Vernon pioneer and President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at the time of his death.

Dance in Aid of Lafayette House.

The dance given last night at the Hotel Plaza for the benefit of Lafayette House, the Red Cross canvalescent home for officers, at 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, was largely attended. American and allied officers who were unable to dance were entertained in the boxes.

Alsace-Lorraine Dance on Monday.

The second series of Alsace-Lorraine supper dances after the opera will begin next Monday night at the Hotel Lorraine for the benefit of the Free Milk for France Fund. They will be held on four consecutive Monday nights.

Ball for Battery F in Greenwich.

More than a thousand guests attended the ball given by the young women of Greenwich, Conn., last night, in the State Armory, for Battery F, 56th Artillery, formerly the old 12th Company, and other Greenwich men who have been in service. At a dinner preceding the ball society girls acted as waitresses.

TELL WHY THEY QUIT BROOKLYN GREETERS

Citizens Charge Riegelmann Withheld Their Letters.

BISHOP BURGESS'S PROTEST

Nathan S. Jonas Replies to New Chairman About Expenditures—Only $700 Paid for Salaries.

Eight citizens who resigned from the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee in protest against the efforts of sympathizers of William Randolph Hearst to dictate the action of the Executive Committee yesterday gave out their letters of resignation, charging that these letters and many others had been withheld from the public by Borough President Riegelmann and John J. Delaney, the new Chairman of the committee. Several other letters received by the committee yesterday demanded return of contributions sent in while Nathan S. Jonas was Chairman.

William C. Peckham, Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster General of the New York Department of the G. A. R., was first yesterday to complain about his letter of resignation. He said he resigned as soon as Borough President Riegelmann accepted the resignation of Chairman Jonas, who quit the committee because the Hearst sympathizers had sought to compel him to withdraw James M. Beck as one of the speakers at a meeting held in the Academy of Music.

Another former member of the General Committee who complained that his letter of resignation had not been made public was Thomas H. Kelbey.

Bishop Burgess's Resignation.

The Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, also resigned from the committee in protest. He wrote to Borough President Riegelmann:

"A month or so ago you kindly honored me by placing me on the Victory Celebration Committee. It was a pleasure to accept, as I was glad to do anything I could to honor the men returning from France. Inasmuch as the resignation of Mr. Jonas, who seemed to me to be performing the duties of Chairman with dignity and discretion, was accepted by you on political grounds, I beg to tender my resignation from the committee."

Another resignation made public yesterday was that of Mrs. Jessie H. B. Beecher, daughter-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher, whose advocacy of free speech was recalled by speakers at the meeting in the Academy of Music when the Hearst sympathizers tried to prevent James M. Beck from fulfilling his engagement there. The members of Local Exemption Board 23 also resigned in a body. Those who signed the letter were Henry S. Goodspeed, Percy S. Dudley, Dr. William P. Pool, and M. S. Allen.

In reply to the assertion of Chairman Delaney that $10,000 of the $40,000 fund sent in by contributors had been spent by the members of the Executive Committee, who resigned in protest against the "injection of politics," Mr. Jonas issued a statement yesterday upon the expenses of the organization while he was in charge. He said that only $700 had been spent in salaries.

Mr. Jonas pointed out that approximately $5,000 had been spent for postage, printing, and compiling a card index from the telephone directory so that Brooklyn citizens could be solicited by mail for contributions to the fund for the Permanent Memorial to the soldiers who died in the service. About $1,000 was spent for furniture and other office equipment, and the remainder was used in minor expenses. In denying the intimation that the greater part of the $10,000 had been expended in salaries, Mr. Jonas asserted that the actual amount spent for hired workers was $700.

Individuals Defrayed Expenses.

It was disclosed also that about $5,000 had been provided by individuals for special events held under the auspices of the Celebration Committee. The names of these citizens, who had furnished the money anonymously, also were given by Mr. Jonas. In answering the charge that funds contributed for a memorial had been used to defray the expenses of the Academy of Music meeting, M. Jonas pointed out that he had announced at the meeting, before the Hearst sympathizers started their disturbance, that an anonymous citizen had provided the money to cover all expenses.

Mr. Jonas said that this citizen was James H. Post, a member of the Executive Committee, who presided at the meeting. It was said also that Mr. Post paid for the "Welcome Home" electric signs on Borough Hall and for the illuminated Christmas tree that was erected in Borough Park.

A dinner held in the Hotel Bossert to further the plans of the Victory Committee, also under criticism, was no expense to the Victory Fund, Mr. Jonas said, but was provided by J. Adolph Mollenhauer, one of the Honorary Vice Presidents. Mr. Jonas said also that several thousand dollars had been expended personally by Arthur J. O'Keeffe and Frank J. Helme, members of the Executive Committee, to give the plans for the Permanent Memorial a start so that there would not be a heavy drain upon the smaller contributions of other citizens.

Mr. Jonas announced further that papers had been served upon him in a suit for $50,000 damages brought by Edmund O'Connor, Commissioner of Records in Kings County, who was ejected by the police from the Academy of Music when he sought to protest against the presence of James M. Beck as a speaker. James H. Post and Inspector Thomas F. Murphy, in command of the police at the meeting, also are named as defendants.

100,000 JEWS IN WAR.

Report on Activities in U. S. Read at Historical Society Session.

The work of the Jews of this country in the war was told at the session yesterday of the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society in the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, N. J. A statement from John Leavitt, Director of the Office of the War Records, was read by Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the society.

This showed that 100,000 Jews took part in the war, and of this number 40 per cent. were volunteers. Among those who read papers was Professor Richard J. H. Gottheil of this city. His paper was the result of an original research in early Spanish history dealing with the history of Jews in that country.

Samuel Oppenheim of New York read a paper at the opening session Tuesday night, dealing with the life of Michael Gratz, a real estate operator in New York City in 1794, and of the efforts of the Jews to finance a "New Theatre" in that city in the same year.

Harold Strother Walker.

Harold Strother Walker, one of the five sons of John Brisben Walker, founder of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, died yesterday at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, of influenza. He was born in Denver, Col., thirty-five years ago. After studying architecture at the Beaux Arts, Paris, he returned to America and assumed editorial duties on the Cosmopolitan Magazine. When the publication passed into the hands of W. R. Hearst young Mr. Walker returned to Colorado, where he entered the real estate business. Upon the death of his wife, in 1917, he again came East to live.

97 Candles on Her Birthday Cake.

There were ninety-seven candles on the birthday cake of Miss Eliza E. Babb, who celebrated her natal day yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Reinecke in West Orange, N. J. Miss Babb says she has always been happy in the thought that her birthday fell on the same date as that of Lincoln. Her mother, who was Mrs. George Babb of this city, was born near the site where old Trinity Church now stands. She has a brother living, the Rev. Thomas Babb of Holden, Mass.

BRYCE WANTS AMERICA TO GUIDE ARMENIANS

Says This Would Show Once More Her Devotion to Unselfish Aims.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, speaking today at the Lincoln's Birthday luncheon of the English Speaking Union and the Atlantic Union, Anglo-American societies which recently consolidated, expressed the hearty gratitude of Great Britain to America, both for aid in winning the war and for the moral support given to the cause of the Allies.

"There is one great service more which she may render freedom and humanity," he said, "in the reconstruction of a better world which is being attempted by the Paris Conference. Some of the liberated peoples are not yet able to stand alone, but need the help of a civilized power during a limited period to start them on the path of peace and progress. Such a case is that of Armenia."

The American people, Lord Bryce added, already had done much for the East, by the schools, colleges and hospitals they had founded. He continued:

"America is especially fitted for the task because she stands apart from the jealousies of the European powers and none could suspect her of seeking dominion for herself. If it were proposed to America and she would undertake this distinterested duty, which would confer inestimable benefits on an ancient, industrious and energetic people by giving them aid and guidance for the first years of restored national life, the British friends of America would rejoice and feel that she had once more shown her devotion to noble and unselfish aims.

"Be that as it may, I trust that the British and American policy will always be animated by the same high ideals as those they have fought for in the war."

ARMY FLIERS ADVANCED.

Twenty, Including Six Dead, Rewarded for Overseas Heroism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—As a reward for distinguished service in action overseas the War Department announced today that advanced flying ratings had been recommended for twenty American army aviators, six of whom are dead. Heading the list are the aces Lieut. Col. William Thaw, Pittsburgh; Major David McK. Peterson, Honesdale, Penn.; Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker, Columbus, Ohio; Captain Reed G. Landis, Chicago; Captain Douglas Campbell, Mount Hamilton, Cal., and Captain Edgar G. Tobin, San Antonio, Texas, all of whom are credited officially with having shot down five or more enemy planes.

Others are First Lieuts. Louis G. Bernheimer, New York City; William P. Erwin, Chicago; Robert F. Raymond, Newton Centre, Mass.; Donald B. Warner, (bomber,) Swampscott, Mass.; James A. Keating, Chicago; Charles W. Drew, Philadelphia. Second Lieuts. Earl W. Porter, (observer,) Chicago; John O. Donaldson, Washington, D. C.

The officers listed as dead were First Lieuts. Fred W. Norton, Columbus, Ohio; Edward Orr, Chicago; Merton L. Campbell, Wakeman, Ohio; Lloyd A. Hamilton, Burlington, Vt. Second Lieuts. Frank B. Bellows, Wilmette, Ill.; Roger Hitchcock, Los Angeles.

G. H. Piercy Dies on Elevated Train.

George H. Piercy, 50 years old, a wealthy manufacturer of automobile tops at 242 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., dropped dead on a northbound Third Avenue elevated train yesterday afternoon as the train was nearing the Fifty-third Street Station. Heart disease was the cause. The body was later removed to the family home, 21 Reed Street, Jersey City. Mr. Piercy wore his hunting suit and leggings and carried a double-barreled shotgun, and was believed to be on his way to Travers Island to take part in a trap-shooting meet.

Mr. Piercy was a noted shot with rifle and shotgun and was for fifteen years President of the New York and New Jersey Sportsmen's Association, retiring in 1916. He was a member of the Jersey City Gun Club, the Litle Falls Gun Club, the Montclair Gun Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Masons.

Obituary Notes.

JUSTUS HARTMAN VOEHL, a retired meat dealer of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 189 Fenimore Street, Flatbush, in his fifty-ninth year.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRICE, 65 years old, in the painting and decorating business, died of pneumonia on Tuesday in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. Mr. Price was active in the Pulaski Street Gospel Mission, and for twenty-five years had been a member of the Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church. His home was at 3,211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY FRANCIS DAVID LEHN, wife of Joseph Lehn, a retired wigmaker and hair dealer of Manhattan, is dead at the home of her sister, 25 Third Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

Mrs. ELEANOR BARNUM SILVEIRA BENEDICT, a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years and widow of Charles Benedict, died of paralysis on Sunday at her home, 366 East Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AGNES WILSON ELLIS, one of the head workers of the Home Missionary Society of the Central Congregational Church, died of double pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 34 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. She was 72 years old, and the widow of John Ellis.

DANIEL BLISS CORNING, a descendant of an old Knickerbocker family and the owner of considerable property in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Ulster County, died yesterday at his residence, 300 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-first year. Nearly five years ago, because of the alleged vagaries of his mind, a petition was filed by his family for the appointment of a lunacy commission. He left two daughters and a son.

Mrs. MARIA E. NORTON, wife of James F. Norton, Surrogate of Hudson County, died Tuesday evening at her home, 2,787 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, of pneumonia. She was a graduate of the State Normal School in Newark.

THOMAS D. CORBETT, for twenty-five years principal of a public school in Newton, Conn., and widely known in that State as a newspaper writer, died Monday at his home in Newton at the age of 60 years.

Mrs. JENNIE V. DONOHUE, wife of Edward J. Donohue, chief clerk of the marine division of the New York Customs Service, died Monday at her home in De Koven Street, Forest Hills, L. I.

Mrs. IRENE M. BELING, wife of Alfred Beling, a school Trustee of Bayonne, N. J., died Tuesday at her home, 11 Linden Street, that place.

JOHN HOOK, for twenty-seven years a shoe dealer at Fort Hamilton, died Sunday at his home, 9,236 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SUSAN M. STONE, widow of Lucien E. Stone, died yesterday at the home of her son, Frederick M. Stone, 35 North Terrace, Maplewood, N. J., at the age of 82 years.

WILLIAM ROONEY, Jr., son of William Rooney, of 171 Academy Street, South Orange, N. J., and a student in the South Orange High School, died yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, following an operation for appendicitis.

HENRY DEVOLUY, President and Treasurer of the firm of Joachim Devoluy, Inc., 248 West Twenty-seventh Street, storage warehouse, died Tuesday at his home, 200 West Twenty-ninth Street.

FRANK D. LOFTUS, 62 years old, for many years connected with Slawson & Hobbs, real estate brokers as engineer, is dead at his home, 610 West 148th Street.

Mrs. JANE E. SEAVER, 83 years old, widow of T. Mortimer Seaver, owner of several warehouses, died Monday at her home, 109 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Mrs. CHARLEY M. R. BAYLISS, wife of Raymond W. Bayliss, died Tuesday at her home, 2,178 Broadway. Her husband is a member of the firm of Davis & Bayliss, investment securities brokers, 60 Broadway. Mrs. Bayliss was born in Atlanta thirty-two years ago.

JOSEPH E. TRAUT, the New York representative for the last twenty-five years of several out-of-town yarn manufacturers, died Monday at his home, 21 Grant Street, Stapleton, S. I. He was born in Chicago sixty-two years ago.

JOSEPH W. MOON, 68 years old, President of the Moon Motor Company and the Joseph W. Moon Buggy Company, Moline, Ill., is dead at his home there.

DAVID GRIFFITHS died suddenly Tuesday at his home, 48 Baxter Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I. He was in his sixty-seventh year and was one of the organizers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of New York City.

Mrs. JOSEPH J. ODAJIAN died yesterday at her home, 3,246 Kingsbridge Avenue, the Bronx. She was born in Armenia twenty-six years ago. Her husband is an importer and dealer in Oriental rugs.

FRANK MASON, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 1,203 Amsterdam Avenue. He was born in this city thirty years ago and retired from business two years ago on account of ill health.

TENTH OF POPULATION STILL UNNATURALIZED

Deputy Commissioner Crist Urges Greater Efforts for Americanization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Approximately one-tenth of the population of the United States is composed of unnaturalized aliens, according to Raymond F. Crist, Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, who asserted today that such a condition would not be permitted by any other country. He appealed to American citizens to help in making citizens of alien residents.

"There are now 17,500,000 aliens in this country, yet barely 6,000,000 have become citizens," Mr. Crist said. "Such a tremendous unassimilated mass means danger, for among these millions comparatively few have any knowledge of or interest in American institutions.

"It is our duty and our necessity to convert this multitude into loyal American citizens. By gathering in their own quarters in large industrial centres they furnish a fertile ground for all sorts of propaganda opposed to American institutions.

"The war revealed that while the great majority of Germans in this country were loyal, there were nevertheless far too many German aliens who felt only hatred for the country that had so generously received them. It is time now to act to prevent any recurrence of this experience.

"It is the duty of every American citizen who loves America to seek out his friends and acquaintances of foreign birth and prevail upon them, if they wish to remain here, to become citizens."

Kathryn B. Decker Dies in Ceylon.

Miss Kathryn Browne Decker, well known both on the stage and on the screen, is dead in Colombo, Ceylon, where she was playing while on a tour of the Orient, according to cable advices received in this city yesterday. Among her first rôles was that of Ruth Jordan in "The Great Divide." She later appeared in "The Lady from Oklahoma" and "He Comes Up Smiling."

Dr. John Quincy Adams.

Dr. John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Municipal Art Commission, which has offices in the City Hall, died yesterday at his home in Tompkinsville, S. I., of pneumonia. Dr. Adams had been connected with the Art Commission for a number of years and was well known in art circles of the city.

Born.

ORTMAN.—To Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Ortman, 680 West End Av., a daughter, Feb. 12, 1919.

ROSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rose (nee Reader) of 126 Lee Av., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son at the Jewish Hospital, Feb. 12.

Married.

PULFORD—HOWE.—On Monday, Feb. 10, 1919, by the Rev. Wallace J. Gardner, Ramona De Rivas, daughter of Mrs. Gordon Saltonstall Howe, to Reginald Ramsden Pulford.

Died.

ABRAHAMS.—Fannie, passed away suddenly, after a short illness. Survived by her sister Dora. Funeral Friday morning, 10:30, from her late residence, 159 East 61st St. Interment Washington Cemetery.

ADAMS.—Dr. John Quincy, Secretary of the Municipal Art Commission of the City of New York, yesterday at his residence in Staten Island, after a brief illness of pneumonia.

ALLEN.—In Boston, Mass., on Feb. 12, Horace G. Allen. Funeral services private at his late residence, 1,925 Commonwealth Av., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.

BELL.—Agnes Lowry, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, widow of the late William John Bell. Funeral services at her late residence, Pound Ridge, Westchester County, N. Y., at 4:30 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 13. Interment Friday.

BONACUM.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1919, Lida R., beloved daughter of the late James and Helen Bonacum. Funeral from her late residence, 409 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Friday morning, 9:30. Requiem mass at Queen of All Saints Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery, under direction of W. J. Lanning, 294 Vanderbilt Av.

BREMNER.—On Feb. 11, 1919, at Freehold, N. J., Laura Jackson Bremner, wife of Dr. Samuel K. Bremner and daughter of the late William H. and Mary A. Jackson. Funeral services at 61 Broad St., Freehold, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M.

BURNS.—On Feb. 12, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Julian Scott, 234 Central Park West, Mary E. Burns, widow of William Burns, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral private.

CASSELL.—Mary, widow of the late Nicholas Cassell. Funeral from her late residence, 2,426 Davidson Av., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

COHEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Ida, beloved wife of the late Isadore Cohen and dear mother of Mrs. Gussie Cerf, Josephine, Lester, Cora, and Gertrude. Funeral strictly private Friday, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 795 St. Nicholas Av. Troy papers please copy.

CORNING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, at his residence, 300 Macon St., Brooklyn, Daniel Bliss Corning, in his 91st year. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood.

CUDLIPP.—George W., on Feb. 11. Funeral services at his late residence, 251 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 10 A. M. Interment in Union Cemetery, Rowayton, Conn.

DAVIDSON.—Julie, in her 78th year; beloved wife of Jacob Davidson and devoted mother of David, Rose, Flora, and Mrs. Irving L. Stern. Funeral today from 171 East 83d St. Chicago and New Orleans papers please copy.

DEGNON.—On Feb. 12, 1919, after a short illness, Gertrude Degnon, aged 16 years, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Degnon, Homer Lee Av. and Wexford Terrace, Jamaica, N. Y. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Friday morning, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Cleveland (Ohio) papers please copy.

EBAUGH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, Mrs. Annie L. Ebaugh, widow of the late A. Newton Ebaugh, 454 3d St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter. Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

EDDY.—George S., of 33 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass., husband of Emma S. Billings, at his residence, 521 West 111th St., New York City, of pneumonia, Feb. 10, 1919. Boston and Providence papers please copy.

ELLIS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Feb. 11, Agnes W. Ellis, in her 73d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 34 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

ELMER.—On Feb. 12, Rachael Robinson, wife of Robert F. Elmer. Funeral service at her late residence, 508 West 122d St., Thursday, Feb. 13, at 4 P. M. Interment at Ferrisburg, Vt.

EMANUEL.—Samuel H., in his 79th year, at his residence, Healy Av., Far Rockaway, beloved father of Pauline, Sidmund L., Mildred E. Veit, Lillian E. Hofman, Edna Samper, Beatrice Frankenfelder, and Irene Schwabe. Funeral from his late residence on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

FAIRBANKS.—At Plandome, L. I., Feb. 12, Elizabeth Tingle Fairbanks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nast Fairbanks, in her 7th year.

FARQUHAR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, Eliza B., widow of the late Thomas M. Farquhar, beloved mother of Helen, Sarah, Marian Van Sichle, Harold, B. E., Franklin, and John F. Farquhar. Funeral services at 285 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Bethlehem, Penn., Saturday.

FLANNERY.—John R., of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, suddenly, Wednesday morning at 12:30 o'clock, at his residence, 719 Highland Av., Westfield, N. J. Funeral services from Holy Trinity Church, Westfield. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Brooklyn, Montreal papers please copy.

FRIET.—Lehman, on Feb. 11, in his 85th year. Funeral Friday, Feb. 14, from late residence, 129 West 93d, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

GILBERT.—Charles Berry, son of the late De Witt Clinton and Marie Louise Van Antwerp, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1919, in his 66th year. Funeral Thursday, 2:30 P. M., at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn.

GRIFFITH.—David, suddenly, Feb. 11, 1919, in his 67th year, beloved husband of Mary Humpharys Griffith. Funeral services at his late residence, 48 Baxter Av., Elmhurst, L. I., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Saturday morning in Woodlawn Cemetery. Member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of New York City.

Died.

GRIFFITH.—The St. David's Society announces with regret the death of David Griffith. Funeral services at his late residence, 48 Baxter Av., Elmhurst, New York City, on Friday at 8 o'clock in the evening.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, President.
GEORGE MORGAN LEWIS, Secretary.

HILL.—Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, Eliza Hill, in her 87th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur P. Vermilya, 51 Greenwich Av., White Plains, N. Y. Funeral private.

HILL.—On Feb. 11, 1919, Hannah C. (nee Carroll,) beloved wife of James G. and mother of George, Harriet, and Jennie Hill. Funeral from her late residence, 443 East 136th St., on Saturday at 1 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—On Feb. 12, Harry, beloved husband of Clara, son of Louise and the late Isaac Hoffman, and brother of Ida H. Gutmann. Funeral private.

HOLMAN.—At her home, Feb. 11, Mary Porter, beloved wife of the late Rudolph Holman, in the 64th year of her age. Funeral services Thursday, Feb. 13, 2 P. M., from her late home, 701 Macon St., Brooklyn. Interment the Evergreens.

HOLZINGER.—Suddenly on Feb. 11, Jeremiah Holzinger, beloved husband of Bessie Whitehead Holzinger, in his seventy-ninth year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HOOKER.—Suddenly, Thomas Cammann, son of William H. and Maude de N., aged 1 year, at Bayside, N. Y.

HURLBUTT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1919, Lewis Raymond Hurlbutt, son of the late Lewis R. Hurlbutt, M. D., and Matilda L. Moen. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

JEWELL.—Suddenly, Tuesday, Feb. 11, at his residence, 250 West 128th, David A. Jewell, beloved husband of Carrie L. Bowden. Funeral services will be held Thursday, Feb. 13, 8 P. M., at Calvary M. E. Church, 129th St. and 7th Av.

KENNEDY.—At the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers of Ireland, Oreinta Point, Mamaroneck, Rev. Brother Andrew Peter Kennedy, Feb. 12. Solemn requiem mass, Holy Trinity Church, Mamaroneck, Saturday, 10 o'clock. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New Rochelle.

KERN.—On Feb. 10, 1919, Albert J. W. Funeral from his late residence, 44 McCauley Place, Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, at 10 A. M. Funeral private.

KILROY.—Thomas F., beloved husband of Ursula T. Kilroy, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1919. Funeral from his late residence, 1,724 61st St., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 14, at 9:30 o'clock. Solemn mass of requiem Church of St. Francis de Chantal, 57th St. and 13th Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Boston and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

KING.—After a lingering illness, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, Elizabeth Gilmore, widow of Thomas King, in her 81st year. Funeral services at her late home, 839 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 14, 1919, at 8 P. M.

McFARLANE.—Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1919, Robert, beloved husband of Christina McIntosh, aged 61. Services at his late residence, 257 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 14, 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood. Relatives, friends, also members of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 825, F. and A. M., and Clan MacDonald Lodge, No. 33, O. S. C., are respectfully invited to attend. Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

MASON.—The members of Sagamore Lodge, No. 371, F. and A. M., are summoned to attend the funeral services of Brother Frank Mason at Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Friday, 8 P. M.

NORMAN L. HARING, Master.
JOHN W. TRAINER, Secretary.

MEADE.—At New Plymouth, New Zealand, Nov. 12, 1918, Beatrix, daughter of the late Frederic M. Meade and Edith Meade of London, England. St. Matthew, 16:25. Funeral Friday, Feb. 14. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

MERRIMAN.—At her residence, Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 11, 1919, Elmyra Hitchcock Merriman. Funeral services Friday, Feb. 14, at the Presbyterian Church, Lakewood, N. J., 4 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MURRAY.—On Feb. 11, Chester W., beloved husband of Frances A., (nee Hyde.) Funeral from his late residence, 462 East 160th St., on Friday; mass of requiem Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at 10 A. M.

MUTILLOD.—Monday, Feb. 10, 1919, Marius, beloved husband of Lucie Mutillod, aged 50 years. Funeral services at Secaucus Catholic Church, Paterson Plank Road, Secaucus, N. J., Feb. 13, 10 A. M.

NIEMANN.—Bernhard, on Feb. 12, aged 64, beloved husband of Anna Boenau Niemann, and father of Mrs. F. Zimmer, Edward and Bernard. Notice of funeral later.

OWEN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, Isabelle Emily Mapelsden, widow of Samuel J. Owen. Funeral services at her late residence, 81 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M. Interment Dale Cemetery, Ossining.

PAGE. — On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Hattie Hoyt Daniel, beloved wife of Alfred Page. Funeral services at her late residence, 576 5th St., Brooklyn, Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private. Toronto and Vancouver (B. C.) papers please copy.

PAKENHAM.—On Feb. 6 in London, Elizabeth Pakenham, widow of General Pakenham and daughter of the late William Mather Clark and Isabella Staples Clark of New York.

PLUNKETT. — At Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, 1919, Katherine Hutton, wife of Thomas F. Plunkett and daughter of Amy S. and the late John Hutton. Funeral services from her late residence, 193 Barplett Av., Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—Blanche, (nee Nadler,) wife of Dr. Henry U. Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Nadler, Feb. 12, aged 23. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 13, at 1 P. M. from her late home, 301 East 10th St. Relatives and friends please attend.

ROCKEFELLER.—At Englewood, N. J., Feb. 10, 1919, Margaret Gray Peck, widow of the late Lucius Rockefeller. Funeral service at her late residence, Hillside Av., Englewood, N. J., Thursday morning, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock.

ROMER.—Wolf, husband of Mary Romer, father of Roma, Murray, Ruth, Samuel Romer, Feb. 11, 1919. Funeral Thursday, 2 o'clock, 98 Morningside Av.

RUDD.—On Feb. 12, 1919, Frances I. Rudd, widow of Theodore Rudd, in her 77th year. Funeral services Friday, Feb. 14, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 90 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private.

SAMPSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, George Henry Sampson, aged 79 years. Funeral service at his late home, 607 West 146th St., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 4:30 P. M. Interment Medford, Mass.

SCHAFFER.—Barbara, in her 80th year, Feb. 11. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Amelia Chalmers, 1,000 East 173d St., Thursday, Feb. 13, 1919, at 8:30 P. M.

STOKES.—Suddenly, on Feb. 11, 122 West 77th, Thomas A., beloved husband of Marguerite E. Morgan, and son of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Thedford Stokes. Requiem mass at Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

STONE.—Aaron, on Feb. 11, 1919, survived by his children, Etta, Rose, and Charles. Funeral from 1,434 Bedford Av., Friday, 14th, at 10 A. M. Mount Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills. No flowers.

SWAIN.—On Feb. 11, Catharine Prescott Swain, widow of James P. Swain of Bronxville, N. Y., in the 94th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 101 North 13th St., Flushing, L. I., Thursday, Feb. 13, at 3:30 P. M. New Haven papers please copy.

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Died.

THOMALEN.—On Feb. 12, 1919, Ernest A., beloved husband of Mary Louise and father of Anna, Edward, and Albert Thomalen, at his residence, 2,552 Marion Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOPPIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, John D. Toppin. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 20 Bathgate Place, Newark, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

UNDERWOOD.—Jennie, suddenly, Feb. 12, at Atlantic City. Interment at Providence, R. I.

VANDERWART. — At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 11, 1919, Emily Godfrey, beloved wife of Herman Vanderwart and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Godfrey of Woburn, Mass., aged 28 years. Funeral services at late residence, 155 Euclid Av., Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.

WALKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, at his residence, 19 West 31st St., New York City, of pneumonia, Elisha Robbins, son of Hilah Julia and the late Joseph Walker. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WALKER.—On Feb. 11, of pneumonia, in the 36th year of his age, at St. John's Hospital, New York, Harold Strother, son of John Brisben Walker and Emily Strother Walker. Funeral Denver, Col., Feb. 16.

Died.

WATSON.—On Feb. 11, Cornelia E., wife of William Perry Watson, M. D., and mother of Ripley Watson. Services Thursday, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 812 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITSIN.—On Feb. 12, 1919, Laura Chipman Whitsin, of 411 West 115th St., after a short illness.

WORTH.—On Feb. 11, Robert Gottlieb Worth, beloved husband of Henrietta Dodge. Funeral service Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 49 Morse Av., Rutherford, N. J. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Saturday, 1 P. M.

In Memoriam.

HAAS.—In loving memory of our dearly beloved father, Leopold Haas, Feb. 13, 1914. Gone but not forgotten.

KELLER.—In loving memory of Joseph, beloved husband of Emilie and father of Irene and Elsa; died Feb. 13, 1914.

SLADE.—Isabel E. In loving memory of our mother, whom we lost Feb. 13, 1916.
HAROLD, GLADYS, ERNEST.

Unveiling.

BAUM.—Dedication of monument erected to Bertha, daughter of Pauline Baum, will be held Sunday, Feb. 16, 3 P. M., at Union Fields Cemetery, Rodof Scholem entrance. If rain, following Sunday.

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TO ACT THIS YEAR ON RICHMOND TUBE

Route Approved in 1912 Still Alive—May Soon Be Adopted Anew or Amended.

SUBWAY ENGINEER FAVORS IT

Cost Now Likely to be Greater Than When Planned — Would Take Four Years, Says Ridgway.

Inquiry by many Staten Island residents as to the chances of having Richmond Borough connected with Manhattan or Brooklyn by tunnel have resulted in replies indicating that a route planned in 1912 and approved by the Board of Estimate on July 11 of that year is still alive and that perhaps before this year is ended steps will be taken to adopt it anew or to substitute for it a plan better fitted for the service demanded.

Robert Ridgway, Chief Engineer of Subway Construction of the Public Service Commission, said yesterday that the estimated cost of the route planned in 1912 was from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000. This comprised the boring of the tunnel and its completion at both ends so that direct connection could be made with existing rapid transit lines. He thought the cost would be much greater now, but that interest on something like 10 per cent. of the cost could be saved by substituting the new service for the present unprosperous municipal ferry service.

The plan was to build a tunnel from Sixty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, so that connection could be had with the Fourth Avenue subway of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, to Arrietta Street, Tompkinsville, thence to extend north and south to connections with the Staten Island rapid transit system.

The crossing of the Narrows at the points indicated would require a longer stretch of tunnel and tracks than if the crossing were made directly across from Fort Hamilton, but the latter route would compel driving the tunnel much deeper because of the depth of water.

The proposed plan was mentioned in the dual rapid transit system as Route 51, although it was never projected as a city and company owned road, as it was well understood that none of the rapid transit companies would go into such a venture until there was some assurance that it would pay dividends. That assurance will not be forthcoming, it was said, until some years after the road has succeeded in building up a much greater population in Richmond. So the city would have to venture alone.

Mr. Ridgway said it would take about four years to build the road, and he referred to it as a very likely thing in the near future. The present dual system will be entirely out of the way in about two years, and before that time new plans will be laid for increasing the city's rapid transit system. A road connecting Richmond with the rest of the city, it was pointed out, would be of much service to the people in case of ferry strikes, heavy fogs, and the freezing up of the harbor in severe Winters.

One of the suggestions made to the Public Service Commission in connection with the project is to extend the line to the New Jersey shore and into Manhattan via the Hudson & Manhattan tubes. Residents of Staten Island would then have direct connection with the principal railroad systems, and the borough would be brought out of the wilderness into the very centre of civilization. To accomplish this a crossing of the Kill van Kull would have to be made and connections with other railroad lines would have to be made, which engineers have reported would be only small jobs.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$5,055,509	$94,239,690
Internal revenue—		
Excess profits and income tax	8,808,129	736,923,165
Miscellaneous	40,850,409	748,557,342
Miscellaneous rev.	6,578,183	201,394,933
Total receipts	$66,792,232	$1,871,115,048
Excess or ord. disburse. over receipts	331,679,903	8,746,691,637
Excess of total rcts. over total disburse.	59,300,868	......
Excess of total disburse. over t'al rcts	......	200,664,855
Expenditures	398,472,136	10,617,806,683

Trading Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 65 francs; exchange on London at 25 francs 98 centimes, and the 5 per cent. loan at 91 francs 15 centimes.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 79

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two dollars and fifty cents per share), and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent (fifty cents per share), on the Company's capital stock have been declared, payable on April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

Cosden & Company.

Preferred Dividend
No. 7

The Board of Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, payable March 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1919. Transfer books will not be closed.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 1919.

J. E. WHITNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., MANAGERS,
BOSTON, MASS.
—Common Stock—

The quarterly dividend of 2% ($1 per share) upon the common stock of the International Cotton Mills has been declared payable March 1, 1919, at the office of the transfer agents, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., to all stockholders of record at close of business February 20th, 1919.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS,
ALLAN B. GREENOUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., MANAGERS,
BOSTON, MASS.
—Preferred Stock—

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Year ending Dec. 31, 1918
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Pfd. Divs.	*4,034,274*
Balance	*$17,451,727*

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Comparison of Income

from tax-exempt and taxable securities

We have prepared a table comparing the income yield from tax-exempt securities with the income yield from taxable securities. This comparison is at the rates applied to 1918 income in the new schedule passed by the United States Senate.

The leaflet contains also the details of each Liberty Loan Issue. The conditions under which the maximum amount of tax-exemption value may be obtained are tabulated.

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One Year 7% Gold Notes

To the Holders of New Orleans Railway and Light Company One Year Seven Per cent. Gold Notes, dated June 1, 1918, and maturing June 1, 1919.

The holders of large amounts of the securities above mentioned, being of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to protect their interests therein, have requested the undersigned to act as a Committee for that purpose.

A receiver of the property of the New Orleans Railway and Light Company was appointed by the United States District Court on the ninth day of January, 1919, and the default of the Company in the payment of interest upon its General Mortgage Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds which occurred on January 1, 1919, still continues. The period of grace provided in the mortgage securing said bonds within which such default may be cured will expire in ninety (90) days from the first day of January, 1919. Should the default continue thereafter, the holders of said bonds would have the right to compel the foreclosure of said mortgage. In order that the holders of the notes may have a general knowledge of the affairs of the Railway we enclose summary of a statement made by Mr. Francis T. Homer, the president of the American Cities Company, which Company owns the greater part of the capital stock of the Railway, and also a tabulated comparison of valuations placed on the properties of the Railway, and which appeared in the issue of the "New Orleans States" of January 4th, 1919.

In view of these conditions, it is most urgent that the holders of the above-mentioned One Year Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes of the New Orleans Railway and Light Company, for their own protection, should organize at once for united action under a Committee having adequate power and authority.

Holders of New Orleans Railway and Light Company One Year Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes are therefore requested to deposit their notes with the Depositary or the Sub-Depositary named above on the terms and conditions set forth in a noteholders' agreement dated January 30, 1919. All notes so deposited must be in negotiable form and must bear the June 1, 1919, coupon. All depositors will be entitled to receive certificates of deposit issued in their names in negotiable form.

The Noteholders' Agreement contains a provision to the effect that before any depositor shall become bound by the terms of any plan or agreement of reorganization or readjustment made or approved by this Committee, he shall have an opportunity to withdraw upon the terms and conditions set forth in said agreement, in which event, as therein stated, withdrawing depositors shall not be required to pay, on account of the compensation and expenses of the Committee, any sums in excess of two per cent (2%) of the principal amount of their deposited notes.

Copies of the Noteholders' Agreement may be obtained by application either through the Depositary or the Sub-Depositary.

Dated, Philadelphia, January 30, 1919.

DEPOSITARY
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
325 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

SUB-DEPOSITARY
CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY
54 Wall Street New York

COUNSEL
MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS
Land Title Building Philadelphia

SECRETARY
T. HOMER ATHERTON
325 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

CLARENCE L. HARPER, Chairman
Harper & Turner, Philadelphia
F. H. BARCLAY
Townsend Scott & Son, Baltimore, Md.
J. A. CAULDWELL
Bertron, Griscom & Co., Inc., New York and Philadelphia
CHARLES COUNSELMAN
Counselman & Co., Chicago
WILLIAM S. EVANS
West & Co., Philadelphia
JOHN Y. G. WALKER
Vice President Central Union Trust Co., New York
JOSEPH WAYNE, JR.
President Girard National Bank, Philadelphia
Committee.

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AUSTRIAN EMPIRE IN FINANCIAL CHAOS

Republics Seek to Discard the Paper Money of Old Regime by Stamping It.

VIENNA BANKERS ALARMED

Say New States Are Pursuing a Policy of Ruin—Tariff Walls Also Cause Uneasiness.

VIENNA, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—Bankers here fear a financial panic throughout the former empire because of the recent efforts of the new republics to discard the old paper kronen of the empire by stamping them so that in effect they become new money. At the present time there are about 36,000,000,000 kronen of this old paper money in circulation, while the new Austrian State has only about 10,000,000,000 kronen in circulation.

The question has an international phase, since much of the old money is held in the Ukraine, the Russian provinces, Galicia, Poland, and in French, English, and Swiss banks. If the money held abroad is not stamped it has no circulating value in any of the new republics.

The bankers say that the situation is bound to have great influence on the commercial future of the several republics, who, they say, are pursuing a policy of self-destruction in changing the value of the money now in circulation.

The fashion of stamping the old Austro-Hungarian kronen began in Jugoslavia. A rubber stamp was used, and each city used a different form of stamp. A law was passed that no paper kronen would have a circulating value unless stamped.

The Czechoslovak Government then declared that no more kronen should be imported into its territory, and also prohibited outside banks from transferring into Czechoslovakia the Austro-Hungarian banknotes, which correspond here to the Bank of England notes in England. The Czechs also began to stamp the notes under the same system as the Jugoslavs.

Presumably the Austrian Republic will also begin to stamp the notes, so as to protect herself against an influx of unstamped notes. Dr. Alfred Treicht, Director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, declared today that, if the Allies did not want Austria to be driven financially to join Germany, some solution of the situation must be found, as the kronen is depreciating rapidly in value in foreign countries.

The Czechoslovak Government is also reported to be preparing to issue new money in the form of the French franc. Up to this time the Hungarian Government has taken no action in the matter.

The newspapers are printing long articles concerning the financial situation, in which they contend that the only way to solve the present depreciation in currency is to open industry and put the people to work through the importation of raw material.

There is much uneasiness over the raising of tariff walls within the former empire. The Czechs are unwilling to sell goods and accept payment in the old Austrian money.

Walther Federn, editor of a labor journal, told the correspondent that the question of credits in the new republics was most important. "As for the debts of the former empire, amounting to 120,000,000,000 crowns," said Federn, "we Austrians must take our share, and if the Poles, Czechs, and others try to disown the debts, so much worse for them and their citizens, who are large holders of the war loans.

"It seems to me in the currency questions, with the Czechs and Jugoslavs stamping money and refusing our crowns, it is a case for all of us to sink or swim together. If all adopt new moneys and refuse to accept the money of other republics it will result in a mercantile balance. If bankruptcy strikes one country it will strike all of them, because all will have the same class of currency."

Professor Coolidge, the head of the American Economic Mission to the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, is preparing a report to the American delegation to the Peace Conference on all aspects of the financial situation. Local bankers and business men have been in consultation with him on the subject.

There is great speculation in foreign bonds, while the sale of Polish passports is finding a large market, due to the desire of people to travel abroad. Richard Strauss, the German composer, recently asked the correspondent if he thought he (the composer) would be able to travel shortly and produce his music. Members of the court of the former empire also have asked if it were feasible to travel. For them false passports are out of the question, since they are so well known.

Labor is scarce, though idleness abounds. Recently an advertisement for 5,000 men to clean the streets resulted in only 800 men applying for jobs. The governments of the small republics lately have adopted the policy of granting indemnities to the idle.

DEALERS VISIT TRUCK SHOW

Exhibitors Emphasize Need for Uniform Vehicle Law.

A large number of merchants and dealers took advantage of the facilities especially prepared for them yesterday at the motor truck show in Madison Square Garden and the 69th Regiment Armory to visit the exhibits in both buildings, and the exhibitors were kept busy explaining the various advantages of the different models.

One of the features of the exhibit is the tendency on the part of an increasing number of manufacturers to make larger trucks, and the six-ton truck is not at all uncommon. The demand for these larger sizes is growing constantly, said the representative of one factory. There is a growing sentiment on the part of many motor organizations that certain definite standards should be fixed regulating the maximum sizes and weights of trucks for highway use. At the conference this week of representatives from nearly one hundred motor truck makers, at the rooms of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in this city, George M. Graham told of the plan now under way to prepare a uniform vehicle law for introduction into the State Legislatures, providing definite limitations for truck weights, sizes, and speeds. The makers recognize the necessity of establishing some limitations on trucks to conserve the present roads until time permits their reconstruction to meet the growing needs of economical transportation. The New York State law, it was pointed out, limits the individual truck load of 22,500 pounds, including the weight of the vehicle. That means, they added, that legally a five-and-one-half-ton truck is the maximum size which can travel on the New York highways, as when fully loaded the truck will carry five and one-half tons, making the total weight 22,000 pounds. A six-ton truck would mean a total load on the highway of 24,000 pounds. New Jersey allows a weight of 25,000 pounds. The law has not been strictly enforced, but some form of uniform law establishing maximum limits is urgently needed, it was contended, as a benefit both to the roads and to proper highway transportation.

Today at the show will be Motor Truck Club and Association Day, and a large delegation will be present from the Motor Truck Club of New Jersey and the Motor Truck Association of America. The latter body will hold a dinner in the evening in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America.

OPPOSE AID TO GOLD OUTPUT

Treasury Committee Finds Our Credit Is on Sound Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Glass today made public a report from the special committee which has been investigating the gold situation, and in which the committee advises the Government against taking steps to stimulate or promote the production of gold.

The statement is made by the committee that the British Treasury Committee has arrived at the same conclusion as the American committee, which was appointed on Nov. 2, 1918, to investigate present conditions in the gold mining industry, and to study the problem carefully and thoroughly with a view to definitely ascertaining all the difficulties confronting gold production.

The committee was asked by Mr. McAdoo to submit suggestions of sane and sound methods of relief. The members of the committee are Albert Strauss, Edwin F. Gay, Raymond T. Baker, Emmett D. Boyle, and Pope Yeatman, and all have attached their signatures to the letter to Mr. Glass.

"Contrary to the belief apparently entertained in many quarters," says the report to Mr. Glass, "the structure of banking credit in any country during wartime does not depend very much, if at all, on the amount of gold that can be made available as a reserve for that structure. Undoubtedly the rise in prices in this country since 1914 is to a great extent due to the heavy importations of gold during 1915 and 1916.

"The cessation of hostilities has radically changed the situation, and, with the change in the situation, any need of particular effort to promote or stimulate our gold production, which may have existed, has ceased. There is now no danger of an impairment of confidence. The dimensions of our financial problems are becoming clear, and we know that we can without permanent strain meet any financial requirement the Government will be willing to assume.

"Some further expansion of credit may result from our expenditures for demobilization and readjustment, but we can look forward to a comparatively early contraction of our credit structure with the attending circumstances of a free gold market and a gold reserve that shall once more perform its normal function of regulating credit conditions. That movement will, we believe, be both preceded and accompanied by lower commodity prices.

"Under these circumstances, there is in our opinion no need for artificial stimulation of gold production. Not only has any need therefor passed, but there have come into operation causes that will in due time restore all industry, including the mining of gold, to a normal basis. Gold mining will then become again normally profitable and respond automatically to normal stimuli.

"It is therefore the judgment of this committee that no steps should be taken by the Government to stimulate or promote the production of gold."

Chilean Financiers Are Coming.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 12.—A Chilean financial and commercial commission will leave here on Feb. 27 to spend fifteen days discussing financial and commercial subjects in the United States. The commission will travel on the Chilean steamer Aysen.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 12.—Charters filed:

Boulevard Motor Bus Co., operate stages, omnibuses and routes for public use, $5,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Paul S. Smith, New York.

Crew Platinum Corp., mining business, $375,000; Wray C. Arnold, Walter R. Harvey, M. Elliott, Philadelphia, Penn.

Elford Oil Co., acquire oil lands and market products from same, $200,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, Wilmington parties.

Veritas Shipping Corp., establishment thousand operation of lines of ships and other conveyances, $200,000; W. O. Maden, New York; J. E. Kockrane, Brooklyn; M. F. Odell, Peekskill, N. Y.

Universal Septic Tank Corp., manufacture sewage disposal outfits, $150,000; M. M. Clancy, B. A. Spangler, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del., parties.

Swart New Idea Tractor Corp., manufacture farm tractors, &c., $100,000; Franklin L. Metler, M. E. Metler, L. F. Metler, Wilmington, Del., parties.

Mineral Lease Corp., searching and exploring for ore and minerals, $6,000; Wray C. Arnold, Walter R. Harvey, M. Elliott, Philadelphia parties.

Motor Bus Equipment Co., manufacture parts for automobiles, $3,000; George V. Reilly, William A. Rogers, Philip L. Neiser, New York parties.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Quince Amusement Co. to Excelsior Amusement Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated October 1, 1911, Series "A," "B" and "C."

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article V. of the Deed of Trust dated October 1, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, successor, that all of the above bonds now outstanding have been called for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1, 1919, at one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the Trust Department of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City. After April 1, 1919, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should have coupons due April 1, 1919, and subsequent attached.

Bonds also may be presented for payment at the office of the undersigned, 32 Lombard Street, London, E. C., England. The privilege of converting the above bonds into stock of the Company ceases on March 2, 1919.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, January 25, 1919.

To the Holders of Seven Per Cent. Five Year Convertible Secured Gold Notes, Series "B," of the
Liberty Oil Company, Incorporated.

The undersigned, as Trustee under Indenture dated September 1, 1916, securing the above notes, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of notes of said Series in an amount sufficient to exhaust, as nearly as may be, the sum of $7,048.79, now in its hands for the account of the Sinking Fund provided by said Indenture. All offers must be for all or any part of the notes offered, must state the price at which the same are offered, not exceeding, however, 110% of the principal thereof, and must be received at the office of the undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon on February 24, 1919. Notification of offers accepted will be mailed on or before February 25, 1919, and will call for delivery to the undersigned, at its office, 16 Wall Street, New York City, of notes so accepted, as of March 1, 1919, with June 1st, 1919, and subsequently maturing coupons attached.

Dated February 10, 1919.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.

TO THE CREDITORS OF NEWARK BAY SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Carl H. Wolf is complainant, and Newark Bay Smelting & Refining Company is defendant, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said company to present to Charles C. Pilgrim and Thomas C. Moffatt, the receivers of said company, at their office, 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., their several claims and demands against said company, duly verified (under oath or affirmation) within one month from the date hereof; or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court from the assets of said company.

CHARLES C. PILGRIM,
THOMAS C. MOFFATT,
Receivers.
790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Dated Newark, N. J., February 11, 1919.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK of Cordele, located at Cordele, in the State of Georgia, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

J. W. CANNON, Cashier,
Liquidating Agent.
Dated Jan. 27, 1919.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 4th, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF
CITIES FUEL AND POWER COMPANY
Two-Year 7% Secured Gold Notes
Dated, December 1st, 1917.**

Proposals are invited to be made to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, as Trustee under the Indenture between Cities Fuel and Power Company and said Trustee, securing the above notes, for the sale, on March 1st, 1919, to the Trustee, for the account of the sinking fund provided for in said Indenture, of notes of said issue at prices not to exceed 102½% of the principal of said notes, plus accrued interest thereon to March 1st, 1919. On or before March 1st, 1919, this Company will deposit, or there will be available, with the Trustee, the sum of Six Hundred Forty-five Thousand, Seven Hundred Ninety-two 89-100 Dollars, ($645,792.89,) and it is the intention of said Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of such Indenture, to apply the fund so to be received to the purchase or redemption of notes of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned.

All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of notes to sinking fund under Indenture of Cities Fuel and Power Company, dated December 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the notes offered, and must be received by said Trustee, at its Trust Department, at or prior to three o'clock P. M. on February 18th, 1919.

Advices as to notes accepted will be mailed on or before February 19th, 1919, by Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.

Federal Income Tax ownership certificates, covering accrued interest, should accompany all accepted notes.

CITIES FUEL AND POWER COMPANY,
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF,
Vice President.
Dated, February 7th, 1919.

SINKING FUND NOTICE

To Holders of the First Preferred Stock and Second Preferred Stock of Superior Steel Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the sinking fund of Superior Steel Corporation the following sums are applicable to the purchase of shares of First Preferred and Second Preferred Stock of the Corporation:

$52,500 to the purchase of First Preferred Stock,

$30,000 to the purchase of Second Preferred Stock,

and that Superior Steel Corporation will use and apply such funds on March 4th, 1919, in the purchase of First Preferred Stock and Second Preferred Stock as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws of the Corporation, to such extent as the funds in the Sinking Fund may permit, at the lowest prices at which such shares may be offered for sale to the Corporation, but at a price not to exceed One Hundred and fifteen dollars ($115.00) per share and the amount of all unpaid and accrued dividends thereon.

Sealed offerings plainly marked "Offer of Preferred Stock" are hereby invited to be made to the Superior Steel Corporation, at the office of its Transfer Agent, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before February 18th, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon.

Such offers shall state the number of shares for sale, and whether First Preferred or Second Preferred, and the price at which such shares are so offered, and shall be signed by the holders thereof.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION,
By COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
its Transfer Agent.
New York, N. Y., February 6th, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST REFUNDING 6% 30-YR. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KLOTS THROWING COMPANY DUE MARCH 1, 1939.

Notice is hereby given that bonds of the above described issue, bearing the following numbers:

3	69	186	245	322
6	71	191	252	324
27	81	209	253	347
35	85	213	254	394
45	128	216	255	418
57	156	229	256	448
59	157	234	270	456
65	171	241	277	541
67	178	244	297	

of the denomination of $1,000 each,

571	583	587	604	633
576	584	603		

of the denomination of $500 each,

722	737	752	771	781
732	750	758	778	787

of the denomination of $200 each, have been drawn by lot by the Company for redemption at par at the office of Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, and that on March 1st, 1919, the Throwing Company will make payment at said date and place of the face value and accrued interest of all bonds so to be redeemed, and that after said date said bonds shall cease to bear further interest or be secured by the above referred to mortgage.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
George E. Warren,
Vice-President.
Dated New York, January 30, 1919.

MIDVALE-GOSHEN COAL COMPANY

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

The undersigned Trustee under the First Mortgage of the Midvale-Goshen Coal Company, dated Sept. 1, 1894, having the sum of $3,070.76 available for the purchase of bonds, will accept tenders of bonds issued under said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust said sum, at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on February 27, 1919.

The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

A. W. HUDSON, President.
Dated December 31, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Alliance Realty Co.

New York, February 5th, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the annual election of Directors of said company and of two Inspectors of Election, to serve for the succeeding year, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 11th, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE GARVIN MACHINE CO. will be held at the company's office, Spring and Varick Sts., New York, Wednesday, Feb. 26th, at 3 P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it. Transfer books will close Feb. 24th, 1919, and reopen March 4th, 1919.

FRANK W. GARVIN, Sec'y.

Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Company will be held on Monday, February 17th, 1919, at the company's office, 725 Broadway, at 11 A. M.

A. B. SALINGER, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.: This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the ADOLPH ROSENBERG & CO., INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 7th day of February, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

[Seal] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.

The assets of Newark Bay Smelting and Refining Company, foot of Plum Point Lane and Avenue R, Newark, N. J., (meadows,) will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder on Friday, February 14, 1919, at 2:00 P. M., at the plant of the Company, located as above.

The assets consist of 13 acres of land with buildings, machinery, and personal property used in the smelting and refining of base metals.

The assets will be sold in whole or in parcels as may seem best on the day of sale.

The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Chancellor at the Chancery Chambers, (Prudential Building,) Newark, N. J., on Monday, February 17, 1919, at 10 A. M.

In the meantime the Receivers, at their office, 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., will receive private bids for the whole or part of the said assets as may be deemed best. These bids are also subject to the confirmation by the Chancellor at the Chancery Chambers in Newark on Tuesday, February 11, 1919, at 10 A. M., or later, if the hearing be adjourned. They shall remain acceptable by the receivers until Monday, Feb. 17, 1919, the time when bids at public sale will be subject to confirmation, as before stated.

Creditors and stockholders and others interested shall have the right to submit bids to the receivers either on February 11th or February 17, 1919, or at any time before the court shall have ordered the receivers to transfer the property to be sold. The property may be inspected at 10 A. M. on the day of sale.

CHARLES C. PILGRIM,
THOMAS C. MOFFATT,
Receivers,
790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
SAMUEL VAN POZNACK, Auctioneer.
Newark, N. J., February 6, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE TRI-CITY RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.

5% Collateral Trust First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3:00 P. M. on February 27th, 1919, for the sale to it of $250,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO., Trustee,
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 30, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALBANY, JANUARY 15, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., until twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday, February 18, 1919, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read, for the improvement of the state canals as authorized by Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903 and amendatory laws, and chapter 391 of the Laws of 1909; and for the construction of barge canal terminals pursuant to the provisions of chapter 746 of the Laws of 1911, as follows:

Terminal Contract No. 57.

For constructing certain parts of an approach from Court Street and South Avenue to the Barge canal terminal at Rochester.

Contract plans, sheets 1 to 10 inclusive.

Terminal Contract No. 69.

For protecting the shore of Erie Basin between Lake Street and Slip No. 1, at Buffalo.

Contract plans, sheets 1 and 2.

Terminal Contract No. 107.

For installing electric wiring, lighting, power and battery charging equipment for the canal terminal at Erie Basin, Buffalo.

Contract plans, sheets 1 to 10 inclusive.

Terminal Contract No. 223.

For constructing a barge canal terminal freight shed at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, New York City.

Contract plans, sheets 1 to 11 inclusive.

And until 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, February 19, 1919, for the following pieces of work:

Contract No. 200.

Erie Canal—Sections 9 and 10.

For driving steel sheet piling, placing concrete lining, and incidental work between Rochester and Lockport.

Sheets 1 to 5 inclusive.

Contract No. 201.

Erie Canal—Section 9.

For completing the concrete prism lining at Cartersville and constructing a stream entrance near Knapp's bridge.

Sheets 1 to 3 inclusive.

Contract Q.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal—Section 1.

For constructing pile dolphins for aids to navigation on Cayuga and Seneca lakes.

Sheets 1 to 5 inclusive.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, engineer's estimate of quantities, proposal blanks, form of contract and bonds required and other information for proposers may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y., at the canal office, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y., and at the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor.

Copies of detailed plans or drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Monthly estimates will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the work done at the contract price. Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in the city of Albany or New York, issued by a national or state bank (or trust company in the case of terminal contract) in good credit within the state and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for five per centum (5 per cent.) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds, the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposits of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The bond required for the faithful performance of each contract shall be in such sum as shall be fixed by the Superintendent of Public Works, which sum shall not be less than twenty per centum (20 per cent.) of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, and an additional bond, known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In the event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds co-insurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be endorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award, if made, will be made to the person or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work, and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Works of his ability to provide suitable equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and readvertise and award the contract in the regular manner if, in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the State will be enhanced thereby.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Superintendent of Public Works.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY HALL.
New Orleans, Feb. 3rd, 1919.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by Constitutional Amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon on the 6th day of March, 1919, for the purchase of $600,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by the Act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000.00, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue, as prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 5316, Commission Council Series, approved January 28th, 1919, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $600,000.00 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $600,000.00 in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to the Public Belt Railroad Commission or the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, February 7, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 511, District Building, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., February 24, 9119, for constructing a Head House and Sheds for the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, located on Water Street, at the foot of Seventh Street, southwest. Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications.

LOUIS BROWNLOW,
W. GWYNN GARDINER,
C. W. KUTZ,
Commissioners D. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. III., Par. II., Act of October 3, 1913, and Secs. 2865, 3082 and 2802 R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one 2-strand pearl necklace, one lavalliere, one 2-stone ring, one solitaire diamond ring, one silk shawl, one ring, one pair earrings, one lace spread, seven pieces lace, one cigarette case, four pearl studs, one solitaire diamond ring. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 24th, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 4th, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. III., Par. H., Act of October 3, 1913, and Secs. 2865, 3082 and 2802 R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one 1-strand pearl necklace, 1 lavalliere and 1 comb pin and 1 ring. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 24th, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 4th, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. III., Par. H., Act of October 3, 1913, and Secs. 2865, 3082 and 2802 R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold twenty-five pictures. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 24th, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 4, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that HENRY POWELL RAMSDELL, JAMES A. P. RAMSDELL and HOMER S. RAMSDELL, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Homer Ramsdell, deceased, owners of the ferryboat "Orange," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the collision between the ferryboat "Orange" and the steamer "Rensselaer," on the night of June 15th, 1918. Value of vessel and freight, $99,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., at his office, at No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated, December 5th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Cornell Steamboat Company, owner of the steam tug "Primrose," has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of collision claimed to have occurred between the said steam tug "Primrose," the boat "Ontario & Western No. 21," and the barge "Bavier"; value of the vessel and freight, $8,500. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Louis Bennett, Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form a corporation "for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom; and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby;) also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps, or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes, and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps, or other apparatus, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, including insurances upon automobiles whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect re-insurance of any risks taken by it," as expressed in Section 110 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, February 11, 1919.

J. S. Frelinghuysen,	L. R. Bowden,
E. C. Jameson,	G. W. Van Cleef,
G. F. Hutchings,	W. C. Kuester,
J. A. Mets, Jr.,	Geo. A. Ditz,
John M. Daggett,	Burroughs Van Fleet,
C. A. Garthwaite,	Wm. J. Cornwall,
R. L. Dougherty.	

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated December 16, 1918.
CHARLES H. SANFORD, President.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,351.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX I. ARONSON, trading as ARONSON & CO., Bankrupt.

Max I. Aronson, trading as Aronson & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 26, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on February 21, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,221.

Notice is given that JOSEPH JACOBS, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 17, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,976.

Notice is given that SAMUEL BECKER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 17, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,444.—In Bankruptcy.—SELECTA TRADING CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Selecta Trading Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 10, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on February 21, 1919, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,498.—In Bankruptcy.—NATE MORRIS, Bankrupt.

Nate Morris was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 21, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on February 21, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26172.

Notice is given that HORATIO N. GARDNER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 17, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 26172.—Notice is given that HORATIO N. GARDNER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 17, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FIRST IN GENERAL ADVERTISING.

In 1918, as in previous years, The New York Times surpassed all other New York morning newspapers in general advertising.—Advt.

RESORTS.

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Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 Wh. Plains.

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PINE FOREST COLONY,
On Forest Lake, Berkshire Hills.
Refined Resort. Hotel open all year. 200 acres, private lake, excellent table. 2 hours from N. Y. J. D. Well, Wingdale, N. Y.

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"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
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Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage.
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R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

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R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

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Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Amer. plan—$3.50 up daily, special weekly. Reopens Feb. 15. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

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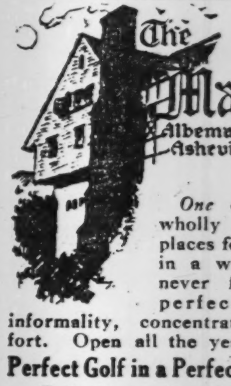

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN L. SCHRADER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 439 East 9th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gold and plated jewelry, cut glass, silverware, novelties, fixtures, &c.

HERBERT A. WOLFF, Assignee.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

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IN the final analysis *sales* are the aim of every progressive retailer.

KARP-MAKE garments for Spring are so charmingly styled, so irresistibly beautiful they seem to take and sell on sight. *And they'll sell equally well with you.*

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Real misses' clothes for misses—made under our own careful supervision—*not* jobbed. See our entire line today—our showrooms will be open all day, Lincoln's Birthday.

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AMERICAN EXPORTS NEEDED IN EUROPE

George A. Gaston Sees France and England Ready for Peace Trade.

FINDS OPTIMISM GENERAL

Forecasts Opportunities in the Balkans, South Russia, and Czechoslovakia.

The principal fact influencing the future of world trade is the enormous factory expansion in England, France, and Italy, called into existence by the necessity for munitions production during the war, according to a statement yesterday by George A. Gaston, President of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore of 39 Broadway, who returned a few days ago after a three months' study of business conditions throughout Europe.

While the effect of the industrial transformation of Europe will be to deprive particular American manufacturers of a part of their market, Mr. Gaston said that the big increase of European manufactures would mean in the long run an increase in production everywhere, better business here and abroad, and generally increased prosperity.

The change in the industrial character of France is more marked, Mr. Gaston said, than in any of the other nations. He said that there was a considerable agitation in France to lay an absolute embargo on automobiles and some other products in order to encourage French manufacture of them. France, he said, was compelled to find new sources of national wealth to offset the diminished value of her vineyards, due largely to the approach of prohibition in this country.

Mr. Gaston said that there was no hope of rivaling England in shipping or of building up a merchant marine of the first rank unless the Government controlled both railroads and ships and made through rates for shipments from any part of the United States to any European port. This would be ideal for the American export business, he said, but would be costly to the Government and would result in losses so that the taxpayer would be out of pocket for the benefit of the producer and exporter.

"The worst stumbling block in the way of re-establishing business conditions in France," Mr. Gaston said, "was the condition of the railroads. The equipment is in a very bad shape, and that which is being delivered by Germany is in a poor condition, though better than the French. The great problem of the merchants is that of getting goods from the ports. The French cars were scattered in confusion all over the country through lack of a car-recording system, and between this fault and the physical condition of the roads and cars the French can take care of military traffic only. Mr. Thornton, formerly of the Long Island Railroad and now the Inspector General of the British Government, and some of the American railroad men, are trying to get the French to adopt a car-recording system, but this had not been done when I left.

Factions in French Business.

"There seem to be two factions of French business interests. One wants to use the French war factories to make the machinery necessary to re-establish and expand the French industries, while the other is willing to see the manufacturing machinery brought from England and America. But both factions feel that, with prohibition in America, with the increase in French factories, and the recovery of the iron mines from Germany, the future of France is in manufacturing. I have been told by experts that the manufacturing capacity of France has been increased tenfold. I believe this is somewhat exaggerated, but her manufacturing power has been increased many times over.

"The Renaults, and several other factories, have gone in for the manufacture of cheap automobiles. Others are planning to get American designs for the manufacture of sewing machines and typewriters, and similar products. There has been a great development in the use of automatic machinery in France, and a great advance in large scale production.

"The French are eager to have American capital, and they are eager to get American experts, who can teach the use of fast machinery and methods which have not been adopted in France. Men capable of superintending big building operations, like the construction of cantonments in this country, are wanted but the French are going to have the factories and the contracts for themselves. All contracts for reconstruction work will be let to French firms, although outside capital will to some extent be used.

"While outside capital is welcomed, it should be understood that there is lots of money in France. Notwithstanding the heavy burdens of the Government, there is a great deal of capital in private hands. The expenditures in France of the American and British Governments and of the American and British soldiers have contributed greatly to this. The banks are ready to aid French manufacturers to extend their plants. The great hardship which the country faces is in repairing the devastation, especially of agriculture, a work which will require ten years.

"The automobile manufacturers in France are trying to get the Government to agree to an embargo on automobiles for five years. France is building motor trucks in quantities and needs them badly because of the condition of the railroads. American tractors are being used in France on a large scale, and they are planning to manufacture them in France.

"England is able to take care of herself, and is doing so. She is not going to surrender banking control or shipping control. I found English shipping men quite indifferent to American proposals that there should be an equalization of wages or that they should forego any advantages in shipping. I think that the League of Nations will be England's as far as shipping is concerned. The cost of running a ship under the American flag, ton for ton, is about twice the cost of running one under the British flag. If we are to have a large merchant marine it must be under Government ownership in co-operation with railroads under Government ownership. A combination of Government-owned ships and railroads would make the merchant marine possible, but I do not recommend this.

Vienna Losing Prestige.

"I sent a man with President Masaryk into Bohemia, and I received a report from him that Vienna is losing its prestige, and that its inhabitants are flocking by tens of thousands to Prague. The population of Prague has been increased by 200,000 since the end of the war, and the people are glad to get any kind of accommodations. These are people who believe in the future of the Czechoslovak State, and others are leaving Vienna to escape taxation and indemnities.

The agent reports that the people in Prague are in need of many things, and we got a surprising number of inquiries for printing machinery of all kinds, especially book and newspaper presses, indicating the state of the atmosphere there. They need every sort of manufactured article. Everything there, as elsewhere in old Austria and Germany, is worn out.

"In France I received a report from a man in Rumania that the oil wells there had not been destroyed, as is commonly supposed. The damage done to them is small. The Rumanian Government is seeking to place orders for $100,000,000 worth of agricultural equipment.

"One of the best opportunities for American business now is the Balkan States and Prague, and its surrounding territory. There are opportunities in Serbia, as well as in Greece and Rumania, and Asia Minor is recovering at a remarkable rate.

"This country, as far as ability to manufacture and deliver goes, is three years or so ahead of other countries, but the shipping problem, the lack of knowledge on the part of American business men, and the prospect of protective tariffs abroad, prevent us from using our physical advantage to the full extent.

"Such measures as the British embargo on certain articles represent a particular condition, and will not have an important effect. It is not a political matter, and the least said about it, in the way of making political capital of it, the better.
it, the better."

SYNDICATE BUYS 137 SHIPS.

American Builder Reports $100,000,000 Paid for English Vessels.

Among the passengers who arrived on Tuesday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Carmania was G. M. Standifer, President of the Standifer Construction Company of Portland, Ore., which has three shipyards on the Pacific Coast and employs from 7,000 to 8,000 men.

He said that it was impossible to get builders to quote a flat price for ships in France or England or to give a date for delivery beyond an approximate one for the laying of the keel. All yards were taking contracts at cost plus 10 per cent.

"The syndicate composed of Lord Inchcape, Sir Owen Phillips, and Bruce Ismay," he said, "have bought the 137 standard ships of from 4,000 to 8,000 tons being built in England at a price approximating $100,000,000. Owing to the loss of tonnage by submarines and mines during the war, the British Government authorized the building of these standard steamships at the various shipyards in Great Britain, which were to be completed and ready coaled for sea in 100 days. The first one of the vessels was finished, loaded, and two days out at sea before the time expired. Only 25 per cent. of the steamships have been delivered and it may cost more in wages and materials to complete the order.

"I left Paris at the end of January. There was a good deal of confusion and delay over the Peace Conference. You cannot write a few articles, deliver a certain number of fine speeches, and expect Utopia to come out of it at once. Prices are high there. I paid $2.50 for a pear, 75 cents for a miserable orange, and 65 cents for a small cup of chocolate.

"If the conference would agree to some tangible shipping agreement we could go ahead at once."

Orders for Fancy Scarfs.

There has been a decided increase in the sale of tapestry table cloths during the past week. Out-of-town buyers who have been in the market for these goods have placed some very substantial orders for the higher-priced lines. Scarfs that are selling for $42 a dozen are meeting with more favor than those selling around $26 a dozen. Although the local trade is buying more conservatively, the out-of-town buyers are taking considerably more than they did at the opening of the season.

Cautious Buying of Negligees.

Manufacturers of negligees have noticed that during the week there has been many new buyers in town who are interested in their lines. Most of the orders that are now being placed for these goods are very conservative, as many of the retailers expect the prices to be lower. Some of the out-of-town buyers have even been recalled on account of these conditions. Others are buying from hand to mouth, and state their intention of visiting the market again in the near future.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States will be held at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 18, at 2 P. M. A victory dinner will be given in the evening, the speakers being ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, and Charles D. Hurrey. The latter's theme will be "The Greatness of Modern Italy."

Cohen, Gumpel & Wronker, selling agents for the Wico Mills, have taken quarters at 279 Fourth Avenue.

H. B. Hull, formerly New York representative for the M. E. Smith Company, and the Burgess-Nash Company of Omaha, who resigned last June to enter the Government service, has returned from active duty and has become connected in an executive capacity with the Associated Merchandising Corporation, 225 Fifth Avenue.

Before the Salesmanship Club of New York, at a meeting held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Bush Sales Building, 130 West Forty-second Street, W. H. Farley will speak on "The Troubles of a Merchant and How to Stop Them."

A committee has been appointed to consider possible plans for the formation of a club consisting of the export managers in the New York district of members of the Tanners' Council.

PREDICTS FOOD MONOPOLY.

Heney Says Packers Soon Will Control the Nation's Supply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Francis J. Heney, former counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, testifying today before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said that within ten years, and probably within five, the five leading meat packers would control the entire food supply of the country and would be able to charge any price they desired. Mr. Heney said the packers had extended their activities into so many fields that they had become a menace to the country. They now control the cheese, oleomargarine, and butter markets, he said, and are obtaining a monopoly in many other lines. Through their large capital and their special privileges, the witness declared, they are able to "smother competition."

Mr. Heney said the packers received their first start toward domination of the food markets through rebates granted by the railroads. This gave them such an advantage over their competitors, he stated, that they soon obtained control of meats and meat products. The second step by the packers, he asserted, was to obtain special privileges from the railroads for their refrigerator cars, intended originally for perishable meat products alone.

The packers, Mr. Heney said, now use refrigerator cars for perishable and imperishable goods alike, and at such a great saving in money and in time of deliveries as to destroy competition. As a result, he said, wholesale grocers are being driven out of business.

Government ownership of refrigerator cars and stockyards was advocated by Mr. Heney as the only means of placing the packers on an even footing with possible competitors. He advocated Government owned cold storage plants in all large cities so that small packers would have a means of disposing of their products.

Government regulation of the industry he characterized as inadvisable because "the regulated have a habit of soon appointing the regulators themselves." He also said Government ownership of the packing plants or extensive licensing probably would be unsuccessful.

WILL QUESTION GLASS.

House Committee Wants More Light on Terms of Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Members of the House Ways and Means Committee, after a brief discussion of the request of Secretary Glass that Congress increase the amount of Liberty bonds authorized but unissued from $5,000,000,000 to approximately $10,000,000,000, decided to call the Secretary before the committee for a hearing tomorrow.

Although the discussion was informal, it was apparent that there would be strong opposition to the Secretary's request that broad powers be given to him to determine the interest rate and other terms of the next loan.

Raw Silk Market Summary.

Since last week the raw silk market at Yokohama has shown more activity, and prices have gone up, Sinshiu No. 1 regaining the level of 1,400 yen, according to cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. Americans are the principal buyers. Yellow silks are very scarce and are in active demand. The visible supply of all sorts of silks is estimated at 25,000 bales. Canton and Shanghai markets are dull, with holders in the former anxious to attract buyers by somewhat lower prices. In Europe the market at Lyons is improving while, in the Italian, conditions at present do not allow export business of any account. Locally there is an improved tone, with Japanese silks showing an advance of from 30 to 40 cents a pound. The turnover during the last week is said to be from 8,000 to 10,000 bales.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

Out-of-Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Albert G. King, grain dealer of Syracuse, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $12,234 and assets of $1.360.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the Safety Signal Corporation of Galesburg, Ill., by Vernelle F. Brown of Peoria, the Johnson Fuel Company of Galesburg, John Hudec of Galesburg, and the Lindstrum Arnold Company of Galesburg. The liabilities of the firm are thought to be about $20,000.

NOT AMERICAN SILK.

Princess Patricia's Trousseau to be of British Fabric.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

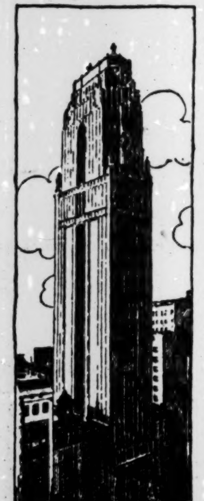
LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir Malcolm Murray, Controller and Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, has informed a Chronicle representative that there is no truth in the report that Princess Patricia is getting silk, specially from America, for her trousseau.

"It is all humbug," he said, "and I cannot think how such statements are made. The Princess would not dream of getting silk for her trousseau from America when British silk is available."

The report stated that a dressmaker sailed on the Adriatic Saturday, bringing with him silks which he had bought in the States for the Princess's a trousseau.

Drug Prices Tending Downward.

The tendency of prices of drugs is still downward, drug and chemical markets will say today. Thymol, caffeine alkaloid, coumarin, glycerin, acetanilid, quicksilver, oil of lemon, denatured alcohol, and belladonna leaves are lower. Sellers are gradually losing their grip on the situation, and competition increases as holders make concessions in the effort to unload. Dealers in heavy chemicals are turning to export trade owing to the continued dullness in domestic lines. The reduction in ocean rates will probably bring some business, but foreign buyers seem to think there should be further reductions in prices and are slow in placing orders.



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Auctions.

I. SINGER, Auctioneer, Sells Tuesday, Feb. 18th, 10:30 A. M., on premises, 621 Broadway, N. Y., 8th Floor, Room 880, Entire Stock New York Lining Co., Jobbers and Importers, of clothiers' and tailors'
Linings and Linen Canvas
inventoried at $125,000.00
comprising in part of about
2,200 original pieces of
De Luxe Venetian 54 in.,
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single and double width black serges, 32 in. fine cotton Alberto in black and colors, sleeve linings, all grades, 2,500 yds. fancy 30 in. silks, colored venetians, and serges, mohair suitings, white venetians, satins, in black and colors.
25 Bales
imported linen canvas
5 Bales Jute Canvas
Other goods too numerous to mention. Mdse. ready for inspection to-morrow, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Feb. 14th, 15th, 17th, from 10 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Descriptive catalogues at sale. Notice—In calling your attention to the above sale I desire to impress upon you the unusual attractiveness of this offering. The New York Lining Co. are known to be dealers of high class merchandise. Auctrs. office, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 5371 Stagg.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
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Friday, Feb. 14, at 11:30 o'clock
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43 Fine Sarouks, Persian, Kermanshah, Mahal and Chinese Carpets.
Ex. Fine Large Persian Tabriz Carpets.
162 Fine Small Rugs and Hall Strips
in great variety of weaves and colorings.
All to be sold Piece by Piece.

LIQUIDATION SALE.
David Brill, Auctioneer, sells To-day, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., at Julius Kindermann & Sons Warehouse, 1360 Webster Ave., Near 170th St., Bronx, 46 cases of Cotton Goods, consisting of Amoskeag make Flannel, quality 2701, navy blue, yarn dyed, heavy Chambray, Cone Export Co. make, black mercerized Sateen, Ashton Mills make, quality 6019 C. D. & D224, Olive Khaki Drill, Olive, M. Lowenstein make and E. Reiss make. Jean soft olive colors, sulphur dyed, St. John's make, quality 380 and Twill 44. These goods are absolutely perfect and in original mill cases, to be sold without limit or reserve, by order of NATHAN FRIEDMAN, Attorney.
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ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin, Angell & Co.; R. H. Angell, dry goods, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.

AKRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neill & Co.; W. T. Tobin, coats, suits, dresses; 37 West 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—E. Glas, coats, suits; 37 West 26; Latham.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; C. E. Johnston, housefurn. goods, china, gas, electric fixtures; 37 West 26th; Hermitage.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polskey & Co.; H. O. Polskey, coats, suits; 141 Madison Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; Mr. Flanagan, housefurn. goods; 1,133 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shane; W. W. Fredericks, headwear, laces, art goods; 1,270 Broadway; Breslin.

ANADARKO, Okla.—Nathan & De Ford; Mr. Nathan, millinery; 1,182 Broadway.

ANNISTON, Ala.—Gorman D. G. Co.; Miss E. Howdon, ready-to-wear; J. W. Malone, Mrs. H. C. Talley, representing; Collingwood.

ASHLAND, Ohio—Central Dept. Store; S. L. Morganstern, coats, dresses; 18 West 27th, R. 605.

ATHENS, Ga.—A. Joel & Sons; A. Joel, silks, dress goods, underwear; C. Joel, millinery, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

ATLANTA, Ga.—L. Goff, millinery; Cumberland.

ATCHISON, Kan.—Boston Store; J. Wallenstein, dry goods, cloaks, millinery, notions, furn. goods; Imperial.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Bussell & Weston Co.; H. L. Merrill, ready-to-wear; H. D. Redmond, children's wear; Park Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. A. Call, women's neckwear, gloves; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Alcazar.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; J. Cunningham, garments, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.; Somerset.

BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, underwear materials; 906 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, work shirts, overalls, sweaters, gloves; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Bro.; D. L. Greif, clothing materials; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Smith & Co.; Mr. Smith, coats, suits, dresses; 220 5th Av., Room 1116.

BAMBERG, S. C.—W. A. Klauber, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Norhan & Co.; F. C. Weber, ladies' garments, toys; 1,150 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. W. Cowperthwait, prints; 6 W. 32d.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—E. Kahn; G. Kahn, ready-to-wear, millinery; 39 West 32d.

BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; C. H. Hamilton, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' dresses, costumes; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss E. Keltner, underwear, house dresses, aprons; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON — Butler's, Inc.; D. Donovan, hosiery, underwear, neckwear, gloves; J. A. MacNeill, silk, wash, dress goods; A. Saunders, shoes, trunks, bags; M. O'Callaghan, rugs, bedding, upholstery goods; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Rowell, corsets; P. Keefe, misses' coats, skirts; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. H. Gardner & Co.; C. R. Gardner, W. H. Gardner, cotton goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; F. W. Buxton, silk sweaters, general mdse.; C. W. Herpel, art novelties, toilet goods; Miss Cavanagh, infants', children's wear; Miss Casey, waists; Miss Kane, misses', women's suits, misses' coats; Miss Fitzgerald, gloves; Miss MacNeil, ladies' neckwear; Miss Kennedy, muslin underwear, negligees, petticoats; A. Block, ladies' coats; 25 W. 33d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods; H. D. Johnson, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; H. C. Heckle, furniture, bedding, lamps; Miss E. Dean, waists; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. G. Brost, lamps, china; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand; Bristol.

CARBONDALE, Penn.—I. Crane Co.; D. L. Crane, ready-to-wear; Empire.

CHICAGO—Wilson Bros.; P. E. Wilson, underwear; 218 5th Av.

CHICAGO—N. Shure Co.; C. H. Cohn, fancy goods, toys; 874 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; E. A. Stevens, silks; 40 East 22d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The S. Ach Co.; E. Ach, hats, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; A. F. Williams, upholstery goods; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; A. F. Williams, upholstery goods; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Original Sample Cloak and Suit Co.; D. M. Newberger, waists, millinery; E. W. Wise, ready-to-wear; 22 West 27th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Kaplan, furs; Mr. Wesselman, toys, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. O. Schaible, domestics, flannels; Miss Weiner, art goods; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. H. Tyroler, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, basement; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Mrs. A. Rice, hosiery, gloves, neckwear, jewelry, leather goods; 120 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; R. M. Hexter, woolens; 320 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—S. Korach Co.; S. Korach, waists, dress materials; 303 5th Av.; Commodore.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—J. H. C. Peterson Sons' Co.; F. G. Baird, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,133 B'way.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Folwell Crockery Co.; J. H. Folwell, china, glass, silverware; Imperial.

DAYTON, Ohio.—L. Troxler Co.; L. Troxler, dry goods; 116 West 32d.

DENVER—May Co.; T. Milroy, hats, caps; 37 W. 26th.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. R. E. Cross, art needlework, yarns, silks, picture frames; 71 W. 23d.

DETROIT—The Emporium; Miss R. R. Fitzpatrick, corsets, waists, infants', children's wear; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss H. McHugh, Miss E. Kells, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.

DETROIT—Pennington Blouse Shop; Mrs. B. Pennington, blouses, neckwear; McAlpin.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freimuth, gloves, laces, trimmings; 1,170 B'way.

DULUTH, Minn.—B. Rosenthal; cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, furs, petticoats, kimonos; 1,133 B'way.

DURHAM, N. C.—Q. E. Rawls & Son.; H. C. Rawls, clothing; Marlborough.

EASTON, Penn.—Orr & Co.; J. Hesselgrave, notions, hosiery, underwear; York.

ELYRIA, Ohio—C. H. Merthe & Co.; J. J. Cronin, dress goods, silks, laces, knit goods; McAlpin.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie Dry Goods Co.; J. Crawford, wool dress goods; 432 4th Av.

EVANSTON, Ill.—Rosenberg's; I. Rosenberg, H. M. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear, silks, piece goods; 44 East 23d.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. H. Mahoney, general mdse.; A. A. Mills, dry goods; 404 4th Av.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Gernsbacher Bros.; H. Gernsbacher, china, toys; Alcazar.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Matthews, Belk Co.; J. H. Matthews, gen'l mdse.; Miss A. Leckie, ready to wear; 116 West 32d.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Weil & Bro.; L. Weil, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Epstein Bros.; M. N. Epstein, clothing, furn. goods, hats; Continental.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Carr, Hutchins, Anderson Co.; E. P. Carr, J. B. Hutchins, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—W. A. Wasserstein, ready-to-wear; Holland House.

HAMILTON, Can.—Murray's Sons; W. L. Murray, domestics, house furn. goods; Commodore.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; O. M. Davis, furs; 404 4th Av.

HENDERSON, N. C.—Anchor Stores Co.; T. B. Bullock, A. L. Tyler, dry goods; Miss Smith, Miss Leggett, Miss Eyler, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

HUDSON, N. Y.—J. T. Guinan Co.; Miss M. Guinan, millinery; Holland House.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft Standard Co.; H. A. Gatts, notions; 238 Church.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Pitman Bros.; J. D. Pitman, clothing; Herald Square.

ILION, N. Y.—Reed's; H. B. Walkins, women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists; Albemarle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. H. Block Co.; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss M. Reid, muslin underwear, house dresses; 225 5th Av.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—L. Hartman Underselling; ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; Marlborough.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, jobs dresses, coats, suits; 37 West 26th.

JOLIET, Ill.—L. F. Beach Co.; B. A. Beach, cloaks, suits, waists, upholstery goods, carpets; Great Northern.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. Taylor D. G. Co.; F. H. Lee, genl. manager; Miss C. Marstella, women's coats; 200 5th Av.

KEWANEE, Ill.—Lyman, Lay Co.; F. H. Bourne, cut glass, crockery, stationery; Latham.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schultz, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Kennedy, waists; 303 5th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Buchanan & Brown; E. Dieroff, dry goods; L. G. Mentzer, notions, fancy goods; Breslin.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Boston Credit Co.; M. Kaufman, women's ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

LOS ANGELES—Wood's Waist Store; Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hinckley, waists; McAlpin.

LOS ANGELES—Katz Bros., Inc.; L. R. Davis, A. Katz, ready-to-wear, jobs dresses; 212 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; Miss L. Huber, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Great Northern.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia.—Levin D. G. Co.; J. Levin; ready to wear; 404 4th Av.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia.—Burch, Bros. Co.; J. B. Loefel, ready to wear; 45 West 34th. Longacre.

MASON CITY, Ia.—Burch Bros Co.; C. J. Isaacson, ladies' ready to wear; 45 East 34th; Longacre.

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—D. Hunt & Son; J. M. Hunt, dry goods, carpets; Herald Square.

MEMPHIS.—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; E. Snyder, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The People's Store; S. M. Levitch, women's, gents' ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

MEMPHIS—J. Schatz & Co.; J. Schatz, dry goods; Aberdeen.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—W. S. Myrick Co.; W. S. Myrick, general mdse.; Aberdeen.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; F. Hoehl, flowers, novelties; 640 Broadway; Breslin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; E. Hirsch, millinery; Broadway and 32d St.

MILWAUKEE—Lehman, Aarons & Sons; T. L. Aarons, woolens; Wallick.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Rauser, Leavens & Kissinger Co.; C. F. Rauser, underwear, sweaters, shirts; Marie Antoinette.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. Henderson, dress goods, linings; 225 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; D. P. Birkett, laces, ribbons, neckwear, gloves, umbrellas; 230 5th Av.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Chamberlain & Patterson Co.; W. C. Price, dry goods, cloaks, notions, ribbons, laces, furn. goods, carpets, upholstery goods; Grand.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; T. F. O'Neill, domestics, linens; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble, Desmond Co.; M. H. Reynolds, upholstery goods, rugs; 212 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co., S. J. Nealis, toys, games, house furn. goods, china, glassware, lamps, bric-a-brac; 212 5th Av.; Herald Square.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss A. Rulington, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Charles A. Kaufman Co.; A. Marx, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; 116 West 32d.

OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; W. S. Wright, dry goods; 105 Grand; Latham.

OMAHA, Neb.—Thompson, Belden & Co.; G. Hazen, woolen, silk, dress goods, velvets, linings; Penn.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss C. Jones, ribbons; 1,261 Broadway.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Dil Bros.; E. T. Meek, rugs, upholstery goods; Gerard.

PEORIA, Ill.—J. C. Foisey Co.; R. A. Schoenfeld, J. C. Foisey, men's, boys', children's clothing, furn. goods; Netherland.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; C. E. Dillemuth, dress, wash goods; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—"Stewart's"; J. A. Rubin, suits; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Mahoney, Spring suits; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Lichtenstein Bros.; A. I. Lichtenstein, millinery; Breslin.

PHILADELPRIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; M. J. Commerford, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's;" Miss Lowenthal, jobs dresses; H. Kamholz, Spring furs; 15 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss N. Wallerstein, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. H. Burchfield, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Bon Marche Millinery Co.; E. G. Fischer, Mrs. E. G. Fischer, millinery; Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Portno, children's wear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; P. Paley, jobs drugs, toilet goods; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; R. J. Sutliff, carpets, linoleums; Miss C. Meade, women's gloves; 116 West 32d.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; A. E. Staples, ribbons, laces, trimmings; 432 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; Miss Meade, jobs underwear, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss A. M. Kenney, corsets, women's, misses', infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss O. Keesey, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppehimer Co.; S. E. Heckman, rugs; 44 East 23d; Broztel.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. Ementrout, dress goods; 230 5th Av.; Ansonia.

REDLANDS, Cal.—A. Leipsic, general merchandise; 1,133 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va. — Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, jobs dresses, coats, suits; 37 W. 26th.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Miss H. Engelberg, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 Broadway.

ROANOKE, Va.—Rosenbaum Brothers; E. Rosenbaum, millinery; Alcazar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; J. Brady, flannels, blankets; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Brothers Co.; S. Rosenberg, woolens; 200 5th Av.; Collingwood.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Stephenson, Belk Co.; J. F. Stephenson, gen'l mdse.; Miss P. McIntosh, ready to wear; 116 West 32d.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Belk-Harry Co.; A. N. Harry, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; A. E. Yates, notions, jewelry, ribbons, silverware, linings; H. Tobin, laces, embroideries, neckwear, veilings, trimmings; 15 East 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; A. L. Grossman, cloaks, suits, dresses, petticoats; 1,133 Broadway.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—L. Hart & Son Co.; A. J. Hart, coats, suits, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—B. H. Levy Bro. & Co.; Miss M. Judge, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Fantle Brothers & Danforth; Mrs. G. S. Fisher, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; M. T. Cummings, dresses, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—T. F. & J. F. Harrington; J. F. Harrington, dry goods, cloaks; Algonquin.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; D. Goldstein, men's furn. goods; H. Kraft, men's, boys' furn. goods, basement; J. H. Peyres, men's clothing, basement; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; D. Goldstein, men's furn. goods. Basement buyer—J. H. Peyren, clothing; H. Kraft, men's, boys' furn. goods; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss J. Baron, gloves; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Levis, women's hats; 303 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—N. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; I. Rosenberg, skirts; Breslin.

STOCKTON, Cal.—Stockton D. G. Co.; A. B. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Bannon Bros.; Mr. Reuler, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Wilson Co.; B. J. Kaufman, jobs, silk waists; 366 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 15 West 34th; Broztell.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; L. A. Warren, toys, sporting goods; 225 5th Av.; Marie Antoinette.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Hugo Stein Co.; Miss Skeels, dresses; Mr. Kennedy, suits; 404 4th Av.

TOLEDO—White & Carl; J. S. White, clothing; Bristol.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Neuhausel Bros.; A. J. Neuhausel, merchandise manager; 6 West 32d; Laurelton.

TROY, Ala.—S. Mittenthal, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d; Aberdeen.

TROY, N. Y.—G. S. Quackenbush & Co.; T. E. Burney, notions, laces, jewelry; York.

UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright-Metzler Co.; W. Metzler, ready-to-wear; F. Deming, children's wear; 1,270 Broadway.

WABASH, Ind.—E. H. Holderman, ready to wear; Ansonia.

WARREN, O.—Warren Dry Goods; H. J. Colson, dry goods; Flanders.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard & Daavid; M. G. Daavid, laces, kimonos, neck wear; Latham.

WATERVILLE, Me.—Squire's; W. A. Squire, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Broztell.

WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis Sons; E. E. Kahn, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way; Gerard.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Belk-Williams Co.; O. J. Mullininx, notions, piece goods; 116 West 32d.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Anchor Stores Co.; I. Bolsham, ready-to-wear; H. Parks, general mdse.; Imperial.

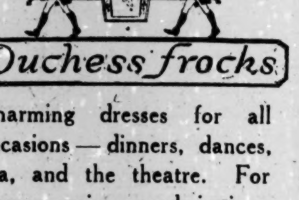
WINFIELD, Kan.—A. F. Dauber & Co.; A. F. Dauber, Miss Goodwin, ready-to-wear; Wellington.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; G. E. Newkirk, representing; 230 5th Av.

YORK, S. C.—Kirkpatrick-Belk Co.; J. M. Ramsey, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouss - Hirshberg Co.; B. M. Hoover, floor coverings; 141 Madison Av.; Park Av..

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co., Miss T. A. Holohan, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 1,270 Broadway.



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Charming dresses for all occasions — dinners, dances, tea, and the theatre. For women, misses and juniors.
In All Fashionable Fabrics
$13.75 to $37.75
Fine Selection for
Immediate Shipment.
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19 West 34th St., N. Y.

VISITING LACE BUYERS:
Following our policy of co-operation between buyer and seller, we offer you values that constitute
A Brilliant Buying Opportunity in
Staple LACES
During the month of *FEBRUARY*
Our pricings are arranged with a view to
YOUR SPECIAL SPRING SALES
so that you can give such values as will stimulate your consumer public to the purchase of generous yardage.
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BROADWAY at 18th STREET
Laces, Embroideries, White and Wash Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Neckwear

Handsome
Georgette and Silk Dresses
Delivery at once.
Smart advance styles that will be bought by your customers so quickly that you'll regret you didn't buy more!
Serge and Silk Dresses
$6.75 to $18.75
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COATS—SUITS—CAPES
of Individuality
Silvertones—Jerseys—Gabardines—Scotch Tweeds,
To retail at $25.00
Come in and see our
No. 303 Silvertone Suit, Silk Lined, at $16.75
No. 371 Scotch Tweed Suit, Silk Lined, at $16.75
MILTEX CLOAK AND SUIT CO., Inc.,
22 West 32nd St., New York.

STOCK ON HAND—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
High Class Tailored
U. S. Serge Suit, $16.75 Net
PEAU DE CYGNE LINED, BRAID TRIMMED
Other Suits, $12.75 up
T. WEINBERG & SON
38 W. 26th St.

Exclusively Juniors' & Misses'
Coats & Suits
THE youthful creations of this house are designed for youth alone. They are not stale adaptations of grown-up styles. Unparalleled assortments and values in our Spring collection!
$8.75 to $30—Immediate Delivery
Irving Finkelstein, 30-34 West 33d St
"House of Live Wires"

SUIT No. 2261
A suit—out of the ordinary in style, quality, workmanship and price, with that elusive touch of individuality and distinction that attracts and holds trade.
$22.50
D. M. JONAS
3 East 28th St.

Exceptional Opportunity
2500 Yards Pure Fibre Silk
TRICOLETTE
45 inches wide
For QUICK DELIVERY
At Attractive Prices.
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UNUSUAL AT THIS TIME, SUITS AND DOLMANS OF THE BETTER GRADE, FROM $16.50 to $35.00.
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Don't fail to see our
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Suits, Capes & Dolmans
at popular prices
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DRESSES
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FROM $12.75 TO $24.50
Broadway Dress House
25-27 West 26th St.
Our Factory Working Full Blast

DRESSES
Beaded and Flowered Georgettes
Taffetas and Meteors
at a saving of 20%
For Immediate Delivery
KLIF DRESS CO., 28 W. 27th St.

British Cottons

Fine Scotch Gingham	*6700 yards*
Fancy Woven Galatea	*3400 yards*
Fine 40-inch Colored Satine	*6600 yards*
Fine 40-inch Brocaded Satine	*2100 yards*
Black 40-inch Voile	*3100 yards*
Black 54-inch Serge Lining	*500 yards*
English Colored 28-inch Repp	*1300 yards*
Fancy Pique Vesting	*400 yards*
Mercerized Colored 45-inch Crepe	*800 yards*
White Fine 40-inch Crepe	*2700 yards*
White 36-inch Longcloth	*6000 yards*
White 42-inch Longcloth	*1000 yards*
White 45-inch Mercerized Batiste	*3000 yards*
Table Damask 64-inch Mercerized	*3800 yards*
Colored 22-inch Fine Velveteen	*3000 yards*

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SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. INC.
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Spray Mark
SUITS AND COATS
for Misses
Supremely smart in cut, beautifully made from the newest and best materials, SPRAY MARK Suits and Coats will gain the best misses' trade for your store, as they have for other leading stores the country over.
SPRAYREGEN
& MARKS
158 West 29th Street, N. Y.
"Garments of Quality and Distinction"

Mary's Dresses
Exactly what most buyers want in sizes from 13 to 20. Mary's dresses invariably *please.*
Henry Hunvald
115 West 27th Street
New York

Headquarters for
Popular Priced
SUITS & COATS
Have you seen our new Spring line?
SUITS & COATS
For Immediate Delivery
$10.50 *and up*
The season's latest styles and greatest values.
NIEDELMAN & HOFFMAN
45-51 West 25th St. New York

On the Racks!
Dresses 6.75 to 16.50
Unbeatable Values—
See Them Today.
M. Kirschner & Sons
14-16 East 33rd St., New York.

PARAGON DRESS CO.
NOW AT
18 WEST 27TH ST.
OFFERS
DRESSES
For Immediate Delivery.
SERGE
AT $3.75
Net & Up.
TAFFETAS
GEORGETTES
POPLINS
(High Lustre)

HOLSTEN, YOUNG
AND COMPANY
LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
WATERPROOF TWEED COATS
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all shades
The Wash Fabric
of the Season
for Women and Childrens
Apparel
HEGLA
REGISTERED
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FABRICS
Henry Glass & Co.
44-48 White St., New York

Suits
Capes : Coats
Dolmans
$10.75 to $35
Authoritative advance styles.
All the leading shades.
Women's and Misses' sizes.
Stock always on hand.
M. Kananack & Co. *Inc.*
129-133 W. 27th St.

LINSK DRESSES
of
GINGHAM
for
Children, Misses & Ladies
2 to 16
16 to 44
Come to gingham specialists
for smart styles at low prices.
H. LINSK & CO. New York Showrooms—1182 B'way
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S. BLATE & SONS--BLATE BROS. & LOVE
FEATURING
GINGHAM & VOILE
DRESSES
$3.75 to $7.50
SILK & SERGE
DRESSES
Immediate Delivery
NEW LOCATION
37 to 45 West 26th Street

BLODGETT, ORDWAY & WEBBER
OF BOSTON
Announce the Opening of
Their New York Store
54 & 56 WHITE STREET
Where they will buy or sell Dry Goods

DRY GOODS DEALERS ASSAIL LUXURY TAX

National Association, in Convention Here, Sends Unanimous Protest to Congress.

REDFIELD TELLS PROBLEMS

Upholds British Embargo and Says the Profiteer of Today Promotes Bolshevism.

By resolution the retail dry goods dealers of the country, through the National Retail Dry Goods Association, made unanimous protest yesterday against the luxury tax, branding it as unwise, discriminatory, and conducive to economic disturbance. This action was taken yesterday afternoon just before the close of the second day of the convention of the national organization in the Hotel Pennsylvania. The resolution calls upon the Senate and the House of Representatives to remove from the War Tax bill Section 904, which imposes the tax on all luxuries, contending that the amount of revenue to accrue would be out of proportion to the cost of administrating the tax.

The need of better relations between employer and employe was emphasized by V. Everitt Macy, President of the National Civic Federation. He said that business cannot properly develop when there is suspicion and hostility. "Cash Capital" and "Business Capital" must co-operate, he said, for the good of any business. There is, he added, too much talk of our rights and too little talk of our obligations.

William Mather Lewis of the Treasury Department, Washington, spoke on thrift as a stabilizer of business.

In an address on advertising, W. R. Hotchkin, for ten years advertising manager for John Wanamaker, said that this year was not a time to let up on advertising, or a year to be careless about the kind of goods advertised, or the statements made in advertising. Other speakers were Wheeler Sammons of System Magazine, and M. D. C. Crawford, design editor of Women's Wear.

World Is America's Debtor.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield was the principal speaker at a dinner held by the association in the Hotel Pennsylvania last night. After paying a tribute to the life and work of Lincoln, Secretary Redfield in part said:

"When the war ended there were certain among us who seemed to think all that America had to do was to go forth into the world 'conquering and to conquer,' to take up again the thread of our business life separate from other nations, free from external problems, our purpose concentrated again upon profit, seeking our own gain, forgetting alike the lessons of the war and the past and regarding only the chances of the present and future. It did not take long, however, to find that this could not be.

"The world owes us largely, very largely. We who were always debtors until the war have now become creditors on a colossal scale, so that the nations owe us in one or another form about $10,000,000,000. This very wealth due us creates a problem. The nations of the world are not able to pay us cash. The opportunity for services is only open to part of them, not in sufficient part to those. They must pay us partly at least in goods. Furthermore, in order to pay what they owe they must be careful not to acquire further great debts, but rather to conserve their buying power in our own interest as well as theirs. Here lies the solution of the so-called embargo that Great Britain has recently established, concerning which some complaint here and there appears. It would not, perhaps, be unfair to remind ourselves, ere we complain of this embargo, that we have ourselves recently established not a temporary, but a permanent embargo against certain lines of manufactures in which Great Britain and France have both done business with us. I imagine that English and Scotch whisky and ale manufacturers and the wine producers of France have their own thoughts respecting the permanent embargo we have placed against them.

Awaits Approval by Wilson.

"Our own economic structure has not been shaken as severely as that of the nations associated with us in the war, but there is quite sufficient for us to do to set our own house in order. We are in a period of business hesitation. Two ways of dealing with the situation are proposed, one from the top down, the other from the bottom up. The suggestion has gone forth that, while we must save for taxes, for war loans, and because we must not lose the habit of thrift the war has taught us, still there are necessities that every one must from time to time have. "Buy only what you need but buy it now," seems good patriotism. On the other hand, large general business transactions await confidence in a substantial, stable market. It has been proposed by business men and employers of large experience that the Government should make an effort, through a volunteer committee, to call together the representatives of capital and labor in our industries and discuss frankly with them what can be done in the way of bringing about promptly the reduced prices which all alike expect will before long prevail. This is purely a matter of consent, not one of authority. It is not in discord with economic law. It merely seeks that men shall agree to do that thing soon which economic law requires sooner or later. It is not price fixing. It is voluntary without any element of compulsion. The proposal has the approval of the Treasury Department, the War Trade Board, representatives of the Federal Reserve Board, and the War Finance Corporation and thus far has been approved by every man of affairs and of finance to whom it has been presented. Many of those whose affairs would be concerned have approved it. When this is written it awaits the approval of the President.

Profiteer Promotes Bolshevism.

"The man who promotes Bolshevism by profiteering is a promoter of Bolshevism, that is what he is. He helps along the I. W. W. The profiteer now is a producer of Bolshevism; and that without much regard as to whether he profiteers on a large or a little scale. He is laying the foundation for that kind of wicked structure in America.

"We must get rid of the hesitation as soon as we can. And I know of but two ways to get rid of it. Frankly, it isn't wise, with this condition about us, to talk about maintaining prices. The maintenance of the present or the recent prices in America produces Bolshevism. You have got to face that fact, it is true. We cannot maintain with safety to the country the prices of the last year or anything very closely approximating them.

"There is a desire to become a Bolshevik in too many people now. The strain has been greater than we ought to continue to bear, and no matter whether you and I lose by it or not, we cannot maintain a price level such as we have had with safety to the United States—it is not a personal problem, it is a national one.

"We have got to cut off something of the cost of living by our own sacrifices in factory and in store. It has got to be done. Men have been under stress and strain of living almost to the point where they can hardly bear it longer. Too, suggestions have recently been made for dealing with the problem, one is avowedly a makeshift, because the next ten weeks are the critical weeks; there will be difficult times after that, but with the coming of the Spring in all the Northern States the farmers call back their labor, work begins upon the roads, the railroads commence their work, outdoor engineering work goes on, men flock to labor which waits for them and the crisis, so far as it has danger in it, would be passed almost automatically, but for the next eight or ten weeks we owe it to ourselves and to our fellowmen to give the enemies of society as little opportunity as possible.

"It cannot be expected that prices will fall soon to their pre-war level. Too much has been destroyed both of merchandise and of productive equipment to make that possible. There is a great vacuum to be filled. The buying world in many countries has been economizing sternly for some years past and when once they get confidence that a reasonable price basis has been reached they will come into the market in such a way as to sustain prices and possibly, in some measure, even for a time to raise them. Every one agrees that this great, latent business demand is here, ready and waiting. The greater the need, therefore, for using every effort to bring it into active effect as soon as possible.

"The condition of the country is sound. The number of failures is small. The bank resources were never larger or more liquid. America stands firmly on her feet without fear of the future. We have a great loan to face and heavy taxes to pay, but we shall meet them fearlessly and successfully and in a few months shall find that our faces are turned toward a bright and prosperous future."

NEED FOR TRADE EXPANSION.

Farrell Says Country Must Rely on Foreign Business.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, issued a formal call yesterday for the sixth National Foreign Trade convention to be held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, April 24 to 26, inclusive. The theme of the convention will be "Foreign Trade Essential to American Industry."

The program of the convention as tentatively prepared is as follows:

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

Convention called to order at 10 A. M. by James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Election of presiding officers, Secretaries, &c.; address of President of convention; appointment of General Convention Committee. Session topic: "America's Need of Foreign Trade," from the viewpoint of production, finance, labor, and imports.

Afternoon Session, 2:30 P. M.—Session topic: "Post-War Foreign Trade Problems," a series of addresses dealing with general foreign trade matters.

Evening Session, 8 P. M.—Group sessions.

Group I. Commercial Education for Foreign Trade.

Group II. Foreign Trade Merchandising, in co-operation with the American Exporters and Importers Association.

Group III. Financing Foreign Trade, in co-operation with the American Bankers Association.

Group IV. Advertising for Foreign Trade.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

Morning session, 10 A. M.—Session topic: "The American Merchant Marine," in which will be considered American shipbuilding, provision of cargoes, establishment of trade routes and return cargoes, inland waterways, American and foreign navigation systems, and the formation of an American maritime policy.

Afternoon session, 2:30 P. M.—Group sessions.

Group V.—"Foreign Credits," in co-operation with the National Association of Credit Men.

Group VI.—"Direct Selling," in co-operation with the American Manufacturers Export Association.

Group VII.—"Export Combinations," describing the Webb law in actual operation.

Group VIII.—"Ocean Service," in co-operation with the American Steamship Association.

Friday evening, 7 P. M.—Banquet, Congress Hotel.

A number of speakers of national prominence will present several highly important foreign trade subjects.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

Morning session, 10 A. M.—Reports of group sessions, report of General Convention Committee, miscellaneous business, adjournment.

In issuing his call Mr. Farrell said in part:

"The abrupt termination of the war in Europe has brought the United States suddenly face to face with certain questions of grave concern to American foreign and domestic industry. Now, as never before, the United States must rely upon foreign trade to make certain the full employment of labor and to provide investment for capital; to stabilize industry and prevent disturbance of domestic conditions; to insure the permanent retention and operation of our new merchant vessels under the American flag; to maintain prosperity among American producers and to forestall any retrogression from the high standards that have been achieved.

"All Americans engaged in or desirous of entering overseas commerce, and especially all Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, trade associations, and other commercial and industrial organizations, as well as firms and individuals, are hereby cordially invited to take part in the serious consideration of the most pressing and far-reaching problems which have yet been presented.

"This is a call to action. The opportunity is at hand. A great foreign trade is ours, if only we proceed with energy upon lines of sound policy. A great carrying trade under our own flag is ours, if only we make it possible to operate our new ships in competition with those of other nations."

PERMITS REVISED RETURNS.

Decision by Commissioner Roper on First Income Tax Payment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Although no general extension of time for filing income tax returns will be authorized, Commissioner Roper announced tonight that corporations which cannot complete returns by March 15 will be permitted to return the estimated tax and make a revised return within forty-five days. It was explained that by this plan the Government would be able to collect the approximate installment due next month to meet its urgent needs and corporations actually needing an extension of time would in effect receive it.

Taxpayers will not be relieved of interest on such amount, as a payment may fall short of the tax found later to be due. If the installment due March 15 is greater than shown by the completed return, the excess will be credited to the next payment.

"One of the advantages to the taxpayer," said Commissioner Roper, "is that it relieves him of one-half of 1 per cent. interest per month that would attach to the payment of the taxes under an extension granted at his request."

Provision for systematically handling this new feature will be made in the construction of the new return blanks for corporations, and a statement in writing of the reasons why it is impossible for the corporation to complete the return by the specified date must accompany every such remittance.

Individual taxpayers will have similar privileges, but no reason exists, according to the internal revenue officials, for delaying the filing of the returns of individual incomes, except in unusually difficult cases.

Forms for returns of individual incomes up to $5,000 will be distributed by collectors within a few days. Forms for larger incomes will be available about Feb. 24. Corporation blanks will be distributed by March 1. Regulations governing the administration of the new income tax will also be available before March 1.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Forecast:

N. C.—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Thurs., followed by rain in w. and by night in e. Fri., rain.

S. C.—Cloudy Thurs., followed by rain in n. w. Fri., rain.

Ga.—Rain Thurs. in n. and w., and by Thurs. night in s. e. Fri., clearing and colder.

Fla.—Rain Thurs. in n., and by night in e., fair in s. Fri., rain, except clearing and colder in n. w.

Ala.—Rain Thurs. Fri., fair, colder.

Miss.—Rain Thurs. Fri., fair, colder.

Tenn.—Rain Thurs., warmer in c. and e. Fri., fair, colder.

Ky.—Rain Thurs. Fri., fair, colder.

Ind.—Rain Thurs. Fri., colder and fair, probably snow in n.

Mich.—Snow or rain in n., rain in s. Thurs. Fri., local snows and colder.

Ohio—Rain and warmer Thurs. Fri., local rains or snows and colder.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BLOOMERS Wanted.—Silk, mull, and sateen for jobbing; samples will be looked at Thursday morning, 9:30 to 10:30. Baer & Lilienthal, 1,150 Broadway.

BOTANY YALAMA Wanted.—Spot cash. Phone Madison Square 6057.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Black; all colors trecos, Andrews 5782, Forstman's 8057, Reid's 7161; Garfield, Poiret twill, navys only. Orchard 8245.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Gray, lavender, pekin, rose. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St. 9644 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Light tan, rose. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Net cash. Phone Chelsea 9513.

CALCUTTA SEERSUCKER Wanted.—Genuine, any quantity. American Lining Co., 621 Broadway.

CAPES, DOLMANS, and Sport Coats Wanted.—Placing orders on better grade; call with samples, mornings. 9 West 25th, 4th floor.

CAPES, DOLMANS, AND SHORT COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade. 45 West 27th St., 9th floor.

CAPES, DOLMANS AND SPORT COATS Wanted.—Call Parker Cloak & Suit Co., 28 West 33d St., 9th floor.

CAPE COATS wanted by jobber, also coats and taffeta suits. A. Jacobs, 30 West 32d.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—Good quality plain colors, also amoskeags plain and plaids; will exchange or buy. Kannette Mfg., Farragut 9910.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Open for quantity black and navy at a price. Greeley 2810.

CHECKS Wanted.—All wool, also all worsted; mail samples immediately. Z 307 Times Annex.

COATS, Suits, Dolmans, and Capes Wanted. —Jobber placing orders on junior and misses' suits, dolmans, capes of the better kind. Call all week 4th floor, 32 West 32d. Ask Mr. Lasser.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on Spring suits; only better kind wanted; bring samples. Third floor, 30 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Dolmans; bring your samples; placing orders all week. 128 West 24th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Open for pile fabric coats for Fall; bring samples, all week. 127 West 26th, third floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on infants' and children's coats. 5th floor, 30 West 33d.

COATS Wanted.—500 very reasonable self and fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 8 West 30th.

CORDUROY, White-colored Wanted.—Cash, any quantity. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Chambrays, all colors, Amoskeag and Myra; Gray Universal or Progress; Blue Defiance, Blue Bell and Ideal, checks and stripes, Universal and Progress, plaid Renfrew and Treffau; Lonsdale jeans; 60-48, 60-52, 64-60 cambrics; 64-60, 30-36 inch nainsook. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 6227.

COVERTS Wanted. — Deering-Milliken 510; quantity. Phone Gramercy 816, between 9-10.

DOVE CLOTH wanted in all Spring shades; open for quantity. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on georgette, satin and taffeta dresses. Will look at samples all week. Chic Dress & Costume Co., 220 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on georgettes and taffeta dresses; call from 3 to 6 P. M., all week. Braunstein & Savior, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber can use better merchandise; quantities; immediate business on right styles. Room 602, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Model Dress and Costume Co., 1,199 Broadway, looking silk and cotton dresses, for Spring; large stock orders placed.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Georgettes, silks, wool jersey dresses; will look at samples all week. 37 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, better grades silk, Georgette cloth dresses. Call with samples, 9th floor, 132 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on popular-priced jerseys and serges. Zuckerman & Bellsey, 130 West 25th St., N. Y. C.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats Wanted.—Mail order man desires arrangement with manufacturers to supply as needed; better grade. K 227 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy models on taffeta and georgette dresses. Call with models, 6 and 8 West 20th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on all kinds of wash dresses and foulards. Call with samples, Room 306, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for cotton and satin dresses of better grade only this week. Jos. Dedwitz & Co., 1,107 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Georgette dresses; will supply our styles and materials. 30 West 32d, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking better grade, between 4 and 6, 14th floor, rear, 12 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Stock orders placed, snappy cotton and silk dresses. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, taffetas, satins; cash; any quantity; jobs only. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing stock orders on silk dresses, jersey and wash dresses. 134 West 26th, twelfth floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In jobs for cash; highest grades. Phone Madison Square 3135.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders; submit samples in all materials. 3d Floor, 25 West 32d St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted. — Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy silk dresses. L. & R., 11th floor, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders popular-priced taffetas, georgette, satin, 4-6. 30 West 32d St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber looking at snappy styles. Call all week. Chic Made, 39 West 34th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Georgette, taffeta, satin. 9 West 29th St., 5th floor.

DUVET DE LAINES Wanted.—In all Spring shades; big quantity. Cohen-Benowitz, Mad. Sq. 2639.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on georgette and satin dresses; bring samples. 147 West 25th St., 9th floor.

DUVET DE LAINES Wanted, cash, F. & H. shades, 803, 526. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

EVORA Wanted.—All colors; also silvertones, velour, 4281, pekin, henna, reindeer; also rookie, tricotine. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 153 Madison Av.

F. & H. Wanted.—8651-852, also velour 848, also mouse wool jersey, also American unfinished 9613-1-145. Phone Madison Square 8274.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Garfield 4666, all shades; also Stevens 4281 high shade velours. Farragut 3023.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Cash; Garfield 4666, black, navy. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GABARDINES Wanted. — 4666, navy; Yalama 309, 0792. Madison Square 2397.

GEORGETTES, Crepe de Chines, Taffetas Wanted.—250 pieces, all colors; must be cheap. Madison Square 8671.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Imported, for spot cash, in navy and grey. Columbia Ladies Waist Co., 149 Spring St.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Amoskeag, black, universal checks; quantities for cash. Subin. Chelsea 7098.

GINGHAMS and Percales Wanted.—Must be cheap. Madison Square 8671.

LINENE Wanted.—Seaside, Woodside, Rob Roy, or similar cloth for manufacture of middies and "smocks," below market price. Madison Square 4980.

LONSDALE JEANS or similar cloth wanted for manufacture of middies below market price. Abe Millman, 20 West 33d. Madison Square 4980.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Navy; quantity for cash. Madison Square 7598.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Bring samples and stock list, 9:30 A. M., Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—F. & H.; will exchange tan and putty for navy and black. Murray Hill 3799.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—3666 navy, also Garfield 4718, rookie, navy, and tan. Phone Gramercy 5156.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Lorraine 3666 all colors for cash, also Tricotines. Madison Square 5825.

POIRET TWILL Wanted. — Navy and tan. Brods Bros., 1,115 Broadway. Farragut 4234.

POIRET Twill, Tricotine, and Serges Wanted.—All colors. Parness, Farragut 2369.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, Andrews, 6009 or similar quality; all shades. Rothblum, 6 West 32d.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades, navy and black; quantity for cash. Meadow & Lyons, Farragut 9872.

POPLINS Wanted.—Americans all shades, also tricotines and Poiret twills; cash. Farragut 5759.

POPLIN Wanted.—High shades; also navy and black. Alex Cohen, 34 East 10th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American high shades. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 W. 21st.

POPLINS, SILK Wanted.—Susquehanna or similar, all shades. Call Gramercy 2744.

POPLINS Wanted. — American or similar; high shades. Stuyvesant 1042.

POPLIN Wanted.—Folwell Bros. 348 poplin or granite cloth. Stuyvesant 3039.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

POM POMS Wanted.—Americans 12075, all shades; no quantity too small, none too large. Farragut 2254.

PUSSY WILLOW Wanted.—Fancy lining, light shades, 36-40 inches. Call with samples. Cohen, Cohen, 72 Hester St.

SATINS Wanted.—Wool back in black and navy, only interested in a quantity at a low price. Julius D. Booth & Sons, Inc., 134 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish up to $1.50; also poiret twill. 44 East 25th St., 6th floor.

SERGE Wanted.—519, 809, or 1464, in black, navy, and rookie. Noble & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

SERGES Wanted.—3850, 7120, 99; broadcloth 315, Spring shades. United States Textile Co. Gramercy 6227-1337.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use 519, 9, 99, 09070, or any good serges cheap. Call Madison Square 7080, Ext. 12.

SERGES Wanted.—3850 Stevens, 1464 Andrews, 54292 Juilliards; open for quantity at price. Farragut 707.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 838, 9, 104, 1464, 7120, and others. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7512, 7120 navy and black, Botany's 809 navy and black, 1464 navy and black. Stuyvesant 3411.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 104, 99, 0609, large quantity cheap. Merrit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 104, 519, U. S., 235, 09070, velours 0360, Stevens, reindeer; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—925, 519, 11433, 1464, 104, 3850. W. F. X. Davidoff Co., Madison Square 4622.

SERGES Wanted.—Lorraine 1533, 1658, 1665, also 4408 Juilliards. Alex. Kogut, 40 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936, rookie 966, or similar quality. Madison Square 1969.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104-99, navy and black, also 0609 black; open for quantity. Greeley 4376.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 519, black, navy; quantity, cash. Ward-Levy, 127 West 25th. Farragut 2843.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, black and navy, spot cash, at a price. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14 West 24th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of dunmores, 0310, 1464, cash. Max Levine & Co., 142 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Cleveland 9058; also Whitmans 9; quantity for cash. Haft, Farragut 9752.

SERGES Wanted.—M. F. L. Copenhagen. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—0696, 99, or similar quality. Rothblum, 6 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—99, 0696, 0936, black and navy. Alex Cohen, 34 East 10th St.

SERGE Wanted.—0936, navy, clay, khaki, quantity, cash.. Greeley 2080.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 104, 528, 7120, 3850, 54289, W. F. X. Call Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear 12 or 13 oz. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

SERGES Wanted.—Black 0696, 0970 or similar. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy and black, hairline stripe. Chelsea 9553.

SERGES Wanted.—Black 09070, 838, 235 or 9058. Farragut 3176.

SERGE Wanted.—99, 3850, 1464, 4632, or similar. Store, 26 East 22d St.

SERGES Wanted.—9070, 936, 1464, 0609, 99, 104, for cash. Madison Square 5523.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 99, 11433, 780, 09070, high shade velours. Gramercy 3260.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 99, 11433, 780, 519, high shade velours. Gramercy 3260.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds for cash. Madison Square 1076, 1,150 B'dway, Room 605.

SERGE Wanted.—6002 or similar Copenhagen. I. Wasserman, 80 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash. Whitmans 99 and 9. Stuyvesant 2217.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 0936, 235, 104, 99, 809, 9, 1464, 838, 0609. Farragut 5628.

SERGES Wanted.—104 Whitman, navy and black; cash. Mr. London, Farr. 9943.

SERGES Wanted.—Rookie, clay, tan, or pekin; cash. Joseph Durst, Greeley 3133.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds, spot cash; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES, Poiret and Tricotines Wanted.—Sprayregan & Marks, 158 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—Hair line, black and navy, can use quantity for cash. Farragut 9752.

SERGES Wanted.—Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d St.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235 or Cleveland 9058 navy. Farragut 2477.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, cash. Theodore Weiss, Farragut 4369.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0696 or similar, for cash. Printz, 48 W. 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—838, navy and black; also 1464. Chelsea 9356.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 0936, 4768, and 0326, high shades; 528 Gramercy 2937.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use large quantity of Garfield, 519. Call Gramercy 4241.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 9. Farragut 9090.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped crepe de chine, striped tub silks, or any silk shirtings, any quantity, for cash. Tuxedo Shirt Co., 135 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted—Open to buy georgettes, any design, any quantity at price. Madison Square 1682.

SILK Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in silk; also remnants in any quantity, for cash. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted. — Emerald, nile, reseda, mais, lilac, other odd shades, for cash. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy silks, any description, any quantity; can use cut pieces. Madison Square 1682.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in silk tricolette in any quantity for cash. Madison Square 4941.

SILKS Wanted—Fancy and foulard linings; must be cheap. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Cheney's or similar; all colors. Farragut 9543.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American poplin Garfields tricotine 4718, in all shades; also 11433 navy serge, rose taupe serge, F. & H. Copen broadcloth. Knickerbocker 258.

SILVERTONES, TRICOTINES, VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and high shades. Commercial Textile. Farragut 5628.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Large quantity of Holden Leonard, Deering Milliken, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 1080.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Arthur Joel or Holden & Leonard. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — High shades, Holden, Leonard or Arthur Joels; also velours; net cash. Chelsea 9513.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—High shades; also velour in high shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering and Milliken's; quantity for cash. Farragut 9872.

SILVERTONES and Serges Wanted.—Ben Kramer, Mad. Sq. 9056.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Can use silvertone in Spring shades for cash. Greeley 3812.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Greeley 528.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Cash, all colors; also tricotines. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SKIRTS, WASH, Wanted.—Looking at lines of better quality wash and silk skirts, Thursday, A. M. 303 5th Av., Room 1410.

SPRING COATS Wanted. — Job. Parker Cloak & Suit Co., 28 West 33d, 9th floor.

SUITS, Capes and Dolmans Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders. 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

SUITS, with Vestees; Dolman Coats Wanted. —Placing stock orders. Call all week, 9th floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES Wanted.—All quantities and qualities, closed out, for cash. H. A. Wolf. Phone Stuyvesant 7097.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on well-tailored better grade suits. 3 East 28th St., 12th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on suits and capes. 22 West 27th St., 1st floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Stripes and plaids; quantity. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, rookie, tan, Garfields, Reads, Andrews, or similar. L. Goldstein, 11 East 26th. Madison Square 10170.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All colors, any mill; also poiret twills, 4666 Garfield gabardines. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4718, rookie 423, or similar quality. Madison Square 1969.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718 navy, also light and dark copen silvertones. 8562 Madison Square.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718 or similar, navy, tan, rookie. Sheer & Meyers, Madison Square 2967.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718, navy. Herzig & Rappaport, 30 West 26th St. Farragut 5689.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Will pay cash Garfield's navies, tan 451. Hyman Sheer, Madison Square 9874.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—4718, navy, rookie, and tan; poiret twill 4978, navy and rookie; spot cash. Madison Square 4173.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—4718 or similar. Farragut 8868.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Light tan, henna. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Andrews, Garfields, navy, rookie. Madison Sq. 6375.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield, 4718, navy, rookie, and copen. Greeley 4376.

TRICOTINES and Poiret Twills Wanted.—Navies only. Mad. Square 8585.

VELOURS AND DUVETS Wanted.—Spring shades. Sheer & Meyers, Madison Square 2967.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades; will pay cash. Crown Cloak, 40 West 17th; Chelsea 5561.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cash, F. & H. shades, 848, 526, 803. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS AND SERGES Wanted.—Spring shades. Farragut 4078.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360 or similar; clay, dustan, and navy. Madison Square 2698.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, colors 548, 546. Madison Square 3935.

VELVETEENS, Black, Wanted.—27, 36, or 44 inch; Worrall's dye preferred; cheap for cash; any quantity. Madison Square 5807.

WAISTS Wanted.—Big buyers' syndicate open for silk and cotton waists, any quantity, for immediate delivery. Answer, with full particulars as to kind, quantity, and price, Box W 614, 1,265 Broadway.

WAISTS Wanted. — Will buy $10,000 silk waists for $1 and $1.50; sale; address full particulars. Manson Waist Exchange, 1,182 Broadway.

WOOLEN Wanted—All kinds odds, ends, quantities at a price. Oscar Kirsch, 56 West 22d.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted Shirts.—Jobbers, manufacturers, retailers, attention! We have the facilities for producing men's high-grade shirts out of your own material; a reputation for fine workmanship and prompt, efficient service insures complete satisfaction; surprisingly moderate prices for quantities. R. Q., 804 Times Downtown.

Contractors equipped to manufacture high-grade ladies' silk underwear. Address A. L., 801 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BATHROBES, Pajamas, Nightshirts. — Best makes, lowest prices. L. Greenberg, 43 West 16th.

BONNETS.—200 styles infants' bonnets, lawn and silk; popular price. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard. Canal 4259.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 black, navy, brown, green, and taupe; also light and heavy weight velours. Gramercy 2991.

CHAMBRAY, Myra, and Diamond N blue, 12c.; Attala, blue, 17½c.; Bates, 27-inch, cadet, 16½c. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

CAPES, COATS, DOLMANS, SUITS.—Variety of styles and materials; lowest prices. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

CASSIMERS. — Men's; serges, mixtures, sharkskin; all colors, at a price. Gramercy 6648.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6-14, $7.50 dozen up; big values. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed cloth coats, 300 coatees, beaver, mole, and Baffin seal, 200 fur-trimmed plush coats; must be closed out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—Fall cloth coats, fur and plush trimmed, half and full lined; willing to close out at a sacrifice. Kaplan-Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Plush; Winter velours, silvertones, broadcloths, mixtures, Thibets, 50c. on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Velours fur trimmed, to close out. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

COATS, Plushes, Velours, fur and plain trimmed; big assortment; sacrifice prices. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS, DOLMANS, SUITS.—Finest grades; cheaper than others; immediate delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Dolmans and capes, in novelties; smart styles; also suits. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—200 fur trimmed; better kind; sacrifice; Spring line ready. M. & D. Rubin, 144 West 18th St.

COATS.—Velour and broadcloth, fur and self collars; also navy serge suits. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th.

COATS.—Stylish stouts, auto, dolman; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS of the better kind to close out. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS, CAPES, $7.75 up; suits, $9.75 up. Schoen Weissman, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed; better kind; sacrifice. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COTTON GOODS.—Annual inventory clearance sale at remarkably low prices of odd lots; Seconds-Remnants and Regular goods; call at once for choice selection. Calbro Mills, 546-548 Broadway. Spring 814.

CRETONNES, FLANNELS, MUSLINS.—Under market price. Schiff Brothers, 471 Broadway.

DRESSES.—All wool Jersal dresses at $6.75 net; we also make satins, taffetas, and serges at prices cheaper than elsewhere; in spite of the strike we have large quantities for immediate delivery. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery, taffetas, satins, georgettes, $6.75-$16.50 special; Bahnsen's all-wool jersey, silk braided, $8.90; all-wool French serge, braided, $5.50-$13.50; don't believe, come convince yourself. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs 700 serge dresses; newest Spring models; close out at a price; silk and georgette for immediate delivery. Wonder Dress Co., 152 West 25th.

DRESSES. — Serges, taffetas, georgettes, latest Spring styles; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $14.75; jobs always on hand. Floranell Dress, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—3,000 dozen house dresses, assorted ginghams, chambrays, percales, $8.50 per dozen. National Kimono Co., 148 Greene St.

DRESS LININGS.—Make dresses instead linings; we have thousands of ready-made linings, lingerie, and seco, cheaper, better than you make them. Farragut 8890.

DRESSES.—Job of serges and taffeta dresses to close out at a price; Spring styles. Braunstein & Savior, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satin, georgette, serges, tricotines, on the rack for immediate delivery. Chick-A-Dee Dress House, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES.—2000 serge and taffeta; snappy styles; $6.75 up; big values; immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—5,000 silk and serges, assorted styles, at popular prices, for immediate delivery. Pan-American Dress, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—600 serge, silk, good assortment, to close out at $6. Superior Dress Manufacturing Company, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and serges, on the racks; be sure and see these wonderful values. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, georgette, taffeta; charming advanced models; specially priced. Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, satin, georgette, tricolet, serges; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—On the racks for a price, taffetas, satin, and serge. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges; 50 per cent. off; good styles. Fifth floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job all wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—On rack, taffeta serges, $7 up; wonderful value. Chauser, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, silks, taffetas, 50c. on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

FOULARDS.—In all colors; suitable for dresses or coat linings; below market price. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th.

GABARDINES.—In high shades, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GINGHAMS. — Bralock, Kilburnie, and Amoskeag plaids at reasonable prices. G. B., 804 Times Downtown.

GINGHAMS and Percales—All kinds, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

GEORGETTES.—Will sell 125 pieces Dorothy, Wadsworth, 7390, classy pastel shades, $1.25 yard. Madison Sq. 1084.

HATS.—Five hundred styles ladies', children's, men's, below market price. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard. Canal 4259.

JERSEY.—High-grade sport suits and coats at attractive prices. E. Stufer & Co., Inc., manufacturers, 12 East 33d.

JERSEY.—11-oz. worsted navy jersey cloth, to close out cheap. Madison Square 8600, Dept. A.

LINING, SECO.—We have ten pieces each, taupe and black; will sell or exchange for white or flesh. 38-44 West 26th St., 11th floor.

MEN'S RAINCOATS.—Oxford to plaid, $5; prints, $2.25; strapped and cemented. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

NAPKINS.—Quantity of 15 and 18 inch, linfeel, 80c and $1 per dozen. Job Dept., Spring 1384.

PANAMAS.—High shades and black, all wool and cotton warp, Pacifics and Whitman's, in big variety; also American cotton warp poplins. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PIQUES, narrow wale, gabardines, Seco's, voiles, below market price. Madison Square 5852.

POIRET TWILL.—Loraine 3667, seventy-two pieces, navy, five black. Cortland 6482, Ext. 2.

POIRET Twill, Gabardine, Tricotine, Wellington Woolen Co., new address, 26 East 22d St.

POIRET TWILLS.—Gera 50236, navy and colors. Mad. Sq. 5466.

POPLIN.—Stevens, 10 pieces, navy, will sell reasonable. Chelsea 590.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS, P. P. L., 774, 767, 777, B. P. N. L., black and navy; also high shades N. T. A., H. W. P., 228, 230; also shepherd checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

POPLINS AND SERGES. — Pacific PPL, MFL, VSL, CFL, WFX; Juilliard's 54289, 4061; Cleveland 9288, 1209, 87; low prices; no phone calls. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

POPLIN.—774 and P. P. L., 250 pieces navy, black, tan, gray; must be sold cheap for cash. Hotel Aberdeen, Madison Square 3400, Ext. K.

POPLINS.—Navy 774, velours 11052, Botanies 315, green, to close out very reasonable. Gramercy 5087.

POPLINS.—06077, quantity, at a price; also 6609½, 6709½, Saxonia, Selden, Jolesch, Jamestown, bargain. 1120 Greeley.

POPLIN.—American, navy, and high shades. Wellington Woolen Co., new address, 26 East 22d St.

POPLINS, 503, 6009, 6604½; serges, 7302, WFX, 7120, 9288, 500; gabardines, geras, 10764; high shades. Farragut 9407.

POPLIN.—Selcon poplin, navy and black, less than market price. Phone Chelsea 7544.

POPLINS.—American 90610, navy, will sell same cheap. Greeley 1544.

POPLINS.—American 090610 and 09077, jersey and black. Chelsea 5758.

POPLINS.—American 06077, Brightwood 4768 navy and black. Mad. Sq. 5466.

PLUSHES, Peco, also Pierson's Egyptian Seal, Mercerized Plushes, Cotton-warp Serges and Poplins, cheap. 1121 Greeley.

SATINS.—Cotton back, assorted colors, 36 inches wide. 529 Broadway, Room 82.

SECO SILK—First quality, 75 pieces at 22½c net; white and colors; must be sold at once. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 8670.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 navy, 45 pieces, $2.37½ net; U. S. 838 navy, 50 pieces, $2.27½ net; American 0936 navy, 14 pieces, $2.27½ net; Priestley's 47-15, fine imported black serge, 45 pieces, $1.95 net. All original tickets; terms, net 30 days; immediate delivery. Elias S. Surut & Sons, 670 Broadway, telephone Spring 9697.

SERGES and Poplins.—235, 1464, Botany 809, 11433; Garfield's 519, 528; Gera 787; Jamestown 9302, 7120, 54289, 7008, WFXM, FL, 7301, 7614, Whitman's 774, black and navy; PPL, 228, BPNL, American poplins 90610, 06077; Brightwood 4768; also big variety fancy skirtings. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—9288, 7713, 3643, 3702, 10453, M. F. L., V. S. L., 54289, 4061, W. F. X., F. S. G., C. S. G., W. S. G., S. B. G. L., T. P. S., 1717, K. S., 1209, 1210; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES, POPLINS.—528, 7120, 54289, 11433, 809, 3850, 0609, 69070, 2205, 113, VSL, MSL, 1209, 1210, 3665, 4002, 94, 90610, 4860, 774, 227, 838, 235; tricotines in high colors. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—809, 11433, 3395, 113, 838, 54289, 780, 9056, 7120, 6614, 7301, 6301, 6122, 4061, 87, 1209, 1210, 90610, 767. L Finkelstein & Sons, 698 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6311, Spring 6312.

SERGES.—Call us up to submit you our prices on serges, poplins, and velours. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 1337-4356.

SERGES.—54289, 764, 9056, 7008, 7120, 11433, 7713, 9288, 4002, 774 poplin, 2137 Fram; also Loraine taffeta. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gramercy 4475-6.

SERGES.—09070, 7301, 6614, 3662, Lorraine; also Parker-Wilders, 58-inch cotton-warp, Empire 811, bargain. 1121 Greeley.

SERGES.—Lorraine 3665, Amoskeag 6002, Juilliards 54268, Garfields 528. Orchard 8744.

SERGES.—11433, 7120, 519, 9070, 0609, U. S. 846, 235, very reasonable. Madison Square 5523.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—7002, $1.02½; 0120, $1.30; 7120, $1.50; 780, $1.50; 104, $1.85; 1464, $1.85; 0209, $1.50; net 70 days. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—W. F. 4408, 4061, C. S. G. Scotia 0302, poplin, low price. Madison Square 4490.

SERGES.—Will give tan and gray 11433 in exchange for navy; for sale, WFX 54289, MFL, VSL. Call Mad. Square 7080, Ext. 12.

SERGES.—Tricotine 838, 0936, 104; Saxonia tricotine, style 805, navy, very cheap. Elco Mills, Mad. Sq. 2639.

SERGES.—Cheap, for cash, Jamestown 9302, Broadhead 8000, Juilliards 54274. Gera 7008. 8th floor, 7 West 30th.

SERGES.—7002, $1.02½; 6120, $1.30; 7120, $1.50; 780, $1.60; 54292, $1.75; 0696, $1.80; 0209, $1.50, net 70 days. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—Double warp, 54-inch, all wool, storm serge, black, navy, green, $1.20; Scotia 0302, navy, poplin, $1.25. Farragut 9076.

SERGE.—Gera 9056, Spring shades, Pekin, tan, gray, Copen.; will sell cheap. Greeley 1544.

SERGES.—09070, 528, 2205, 106, 8200, 4632, 9056, WFX; very cheap. Weinstein Co., Md. Sq. 2639.

SERGES.—3850, 1464, 838, 104, 0936, 0696, 7120, Botany, F. & H. broadcloths, velours, high shades. Farragut 2961.

SERGES.—15 pieces 54289 navy, original tickets, $1.40 net cash. New York Export, 515 Broadway. Phone Spring 4378.

SERGES.—09070, 809, 99, 11433, 9302, 519, 528, 0609, 7301; very cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGE.—54292, for sale, 35 pieces navy. Telephone Madison Square 1163.

SERGES.—838, American 90610, Gross's Poiret Twill at a sacrifice. Farragut 5723.

SERGES.—Gera 925, $2.12½, cash. Spring 5397.

SERGE.—Storm 7002, 40 pieces, 54 inches wide, 90c. Flatbush 9416.

SERGES.—235 U. S., $2.35 net; 838 U. S., $2.25 net. Tel. Stuyvesant 2515.

SERGE.—0609, 7512, 0936, 8200, 09070, 9058, 11433, 1464. Madison Square 9837.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, navy, original tickets. Telephone Greeley 795.

SERGE.—Botany 11433, black. Madison Square 1826.

SERGES.—8200, 0936, 09070, 235. Madison Square 1826.

SERGES—519, 11433, 175, 1464, 180. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SERGE.—U. S. 838, black, $2.20. Phone Chelsea 8597.

SERGES.—Quantities 2205, $2.10 net; seventy 528, 11433, 90610, 774; cheap. Farragut 5628.

SERGES.—519, 11433, will sell cheap. Call Madison Square 2639. Extension 15.

SERGES.—6614, 1225, and 87, navy and black. Greeley 4376.

SERGES.—Gera 925, navy, $2 cash. Gramercy 3965.

SKIRTS. — Susquehanna high-lustre poplin, $2; fancy silk novelty, $2.25 up; biggest value; Spring models; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SILKS. — Immediate delivery; georgettes, Georgines, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, failles, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9880.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; crepe meteors, fancy silks, radiums, wash satins, crepe de chines, peau de cygnes, georgettes. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7189.

SILKS, Poplins.—Susquehanna's 171, best quality, 40 pieces black; close out 80c. Madison Square 1682.

SILK.—Camisoles, $7.25; envelope chemise, $15; attractive jobbers' prices; immediate delivery. A. Stein, 220 5th Av. Md. Sq. 1050.

SILKS.—60 pieces, black and navy, piece dye, dress satins for popular price dresses; close out 85c. Madison Square 1682.

SILKS.—To close out, fancy linings, four-thread crepe, Dery's 1011 black taffeta. Madison Square 6143.

SILVERTONE.—All Spring shades, immediate delivery; $3.50 net. Madison Square 8498.

SILVERTONES.—All colors, including tan, rookie, reindeer, American beauty. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—All colors, any quantity, terra cotta velours. Orchard 8245.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.75; silks, satins, stripes, checks, plaids, 50c. on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

SKIRTS of better grade to show at low prices. Pioneer Skirt, 3 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts, 200 doz., close out at sacrifice price. Pioneer Skirt, 3 W. 29th.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SUITS, DOLMANS AND CAPES in a variety of styles and cloths, for immediate delivery, $6.75 to $27.50. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141-143 West 28th St.

SUITS.—50 Fall suits, 50c. on the dollar; last year's Spring suits, $2 each. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

SUITS for immediate delivery; variety of styles in samples at a price; also mannish wear serge suits, peau de cygne, all lined, at $3.75 and up. Premier Garment, 145 West 28th. Chelsea 7895.

SUITS.—Exceptional values manish serge box suits, $10.75. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS.—Job Spring suits, closing out. Goldberg & Schulman, 85 East 10th.

SWEATER COATS.—Fiber and mercerized sweater coats in large varieties; perfect merchandise in good assortments; big opportunity for large operators. Spring 6197.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES, all shades, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

TAFFETAS.—Navy, Japan blue, dust, gray; at a price. Room 801, 381 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

TAFFETAS.—For sale, all shades, mostly navy, at $1.45. Vanderbilt 3318.

TAPE.—Extra superfine two-ply bleached, all widths, bulk or box put up, immediate or future delivery, also unbleached, mill prices. Murray Hill 5500.

TRICOLETTE.—Pure fibre silk, 45 inches wide, all desirable colors, $3.75 per yard. Mad. Sq. 5373.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 5002, tan, navy, gray; also poiret twills. Farragut 5759.

TRICOLETTE, all shades, for immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3314.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 5010, F. & H. 8057; also poiret twills. Farragut 5759.

VELOURS.—30" brown, blue, green, burgundy, 160 pieces; sacrifice, 55c. Room 213, 1,123 Broadway.

VELOUR.—Americans. Spring shades, tan, rookie, Pekin, gray. Greeley 1544.

VELOURS.—Spring shades American 032, Quaker gray, clay, brown. Orchard 5433.

VELOURS.—032 Pekin, $2.67; Chelsea 269.

VENETIANS.—Grand Marquise, twill and plain, also 54-inch de luxe, at very reasonable prices. A 479 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Headquarters Philadelphia Waist Manufacturers; 1,000 dozen Georgettes, crepes, tub and cotton in stock for immediate shipment. Manson Waist Exchange, 1,182 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Georgette, all leading shades, hand embroidered, $36 dozen; immediate delivery. Arlington Waist, 97 5th Av.

WAISTS.—Big job in georgette, crepe waists, to close out. Schwartz Bros., 38 West 26th St.

WAISTS.—1,500 dozen silk and cotton waists to close out. Reading Waist Co., Inc., 28-30 West 22d St.

WAISTS.—Cotton, $7 dozen; crepe de chines, Georgettes, &c., 50c. on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

WOOLENS and Dress Goods. Wellington Woolen Co., new address, 26 East 22d St.

WOOL JERSEY.—12-ounce, low price. A. Orently, 7 West 22d.

VELOURS.—Stevens 4281 henna, terra cotta, also 0360 tricotines, serges; Andon Mills. Gramercy 6934.

22 KHAKI KOOL, Mallinson's white, natural, and grey; will sell cheap. Call Madison Square 2689. Extension 15.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on silk skirts wanted. Call with samples after 1 o'clock, 38 West 21st St., 9th floor.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On silk skirts placing orders; bring samples. Post Skirt Co., 37 East 28th.

CONTRACTORS SKIRTS.—Only those equipped for large quantities. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

Contractors wanted on georgette dresses; will supply our styles and material. 30 West 32d St., 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS Wanted. — Cheap taffeta dresses. 30 West 32d, 1st floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk and wash dresses. 15 East 26th St., Room 1800.

Contractors wanted on better grade dresses. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 29th.

Allied Industries.

ARMY SHOES in job lots; shoes for export. Fiske, 110 Duane St.

BUTTONHOLE MACHINE to work buttonholes up to 3 inches in length; send sample of work and quote lowest cash price. Chattanooga Button and Badge Mfg Co.

DYESTUFFS.—Special low prices to stimulate business; state quantity; samples submitted. Acme Dyestuff Co., Inc., 133 Maiden Lane.

LEATHER GOODS Wanted.—Fine; for Sweden. Albin J. Berggren, McAlpin, Room 2201.

Needles, English, for sale, certain kinds, sacrifice; staples; low prices. Hanover 972.

PATENT SAFETY RAZOR.—Most up-to-date style; patent, tools and safety razors in stock; will sell cheap. Worth 46.

TENNIS SHOES.—Several hundred cases, at half price for cash. Berlow, 110 Duane St.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Carry side line, commission basis, leather goods, razor straps, shaving brushes, calling on jobbers, retailers. A 512 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

SILK SALESMAN, PHILADELPHIA resident, formerly with large silk house, desires to connect with domestic or Japanese silk house; commission basis. F 265 Times Downtown.

Laces Seem to be in Favor.

A number of out-of-town stores appear to be still doubtful as to whether or not laces are selling well. They are, therefore, rather reluctant about placing large orders. In the city and surrounding territory the sale of these goods has been exceptionally good. At one of the local department stores yesterday it was almost impossible to attend to all the customers in the lace department.

Customers are now using laces to a great extent even on the plain dresses. Margot embroidery nets in all the new shades, including orchid blue and Havana brown, are very popular for evening wear.

⁂

Men's Apparel Club to Meet.

With a view of forming a permanent organization, the Men's Apparel Club of New York State will hold its charter luncheon in the green room of the Hotel McAlpin on Saturday at 12:30. The object of the association is to promote close relationship between the retail clothiers of New York State and city and the representatives calling on them. This movement is a general one through the whole country and has received the indorsement of the New York Retail Clothiers Association. All traveling men and city salesmen, as well as salesmanagers interested in selling merchandise in this State, are cordially invited to attend and take part in the formation of the organization.

⁂

Sale of Boys' Blouses.

Despite the fact that a number of the manufacturers of boys' blouses have received numerous cancellations and are having much difficulty in selling their merchandise, others are doing a good business. One firm's business has increased at least 34 per cent. over that of the previous year, and it is now having trouble in making deliveries, due to the number of orders on hand. During the last few days a large number of calls have been received for blouses that retail from $1.25 to $2.

⁂

Handkerchiefs in Demand.

The local handkerchief trade is beginning to show many signs of activity, and in some quarters the buying is quite heavy. Even though yesterday was a holiday, in some of the showrooms a number of buyers were looking over the lines and placing orders for Fall delivery. In view of the shortage of linen goods buyers are showing more interest in these lines and are placing some good-sized orders. Owing to the low stock of cotton goods on hand, it is said that it would be advisable for retailers to place their orders early in order to assure prompt shipments.

⁂

New Lines of Bathing Suits.

Manufacturers of wool bathing suits say that the difficulties in the wool market have kept down their general run of orders which should be strong the first of the year. They have a couple of lines of goods that come in attractive colors for women. These are the slips made with a contrasting band at the neck and armholes. These are worn with the all-over Annette Kellerman suits. The other is the California suit, which is in constant use on the Western coast but which is less liked on the Atlantic. This is like the slip but with open-legged knickerbockers, all made in one piece.

⁂

New Millinery Effects.

Among the models shown by manufacturing millinery houses is a bandeau hat in rough straw, the crown made of interlacing of the straw and one-quarter inch bands of black cire ribbon. Four henna fan-shaped wings are arranged at the back, one shooting out from the little bandeau of the ribbon. Another model is a little cushion brim "tam" with bias bands of cire ribbon and rough straw forming the brim. The crown is of rough straw put on in the conventional way. A black cut ostrich pom pom is perched at the side back. A little mushroom turban shaped like a cone is trimmed with tiny red and blue roses at the top of the crown. Loops of blue and rose ribbon form a wreath around the flowers, and a black figured veil covering the face and draped up the back is bound in the ribbon.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

RESOLUTION OF STOCKHOLDERS OF GOTTSCHALK, GARTMAN & CO., INC.

"RESOLVED, by the stockholders of this corporation that GOTTSCHALK, GARTMAN & CO., INC., at a meeting of such corporation duly convened this 27th day of December, 1918, at 10 A. M., that the corporate name of the corporation be changed from that of GOTTSCHALK, GARTMAN & CO., INC., to GOTTSCHALK, STEINBERG & CO., INC."

and it is further

"RESOLVED, that the president of this corporation be authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to effect such change of name."

GOTTSCHALK, GARTMAN & CO., INC.

ATTENTION!

WAR DRILLING ROOF SQUADS.

Troop of boys, organized for military training, would appreciate a donation of discarded wooden guns. Particulars G 684 Times Downtown.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THAT I HAVE SOLD my business at 4,706 5th Av., Brooklyn, to Robert L. Levy, and will not be responsible for any debts incurred hereafter.

SAMUEL TILOVE.

BEGINNING FEB. 11 I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for debts contracted by my wife, Rose Kirschner, 787 Crotona Park North, or anybody. Julius Kirschner.

ADDRESS K. CARMICHAEL, ONE TIME at East 25th St. Walter H., K 792 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION!

A brand new method that will revolutionize the manufacture of metal parts, castings, &c., at a saving of fifty per cent. (50%) one hundred per cent. (100%) increased tensile strength, and one thousand per cent. (1000%) elongation. Passed the most critical United States Government test.

We are ready to produce a wide range of products, (many non-competitive,) for all sorts of industries, including automobile parts and accessory products, utilizing machine shop equipment, large presses, by the installation of our special equipment and machines.

If you have a well-financed company in the East planning expansion, or have a plant for sale, we would be interested to hear from you, quoting price and terms.

Give detailed description of plant, equipment, and location.

Will deal with principals only.

Address C 892 Times Annex.

Money loaned reliable concerns; active or silent partners procured. Polansky, Cortlandt 490.

Restaurant or delicatessen in good location, going business, wanted; must bear investigation; cash. J. Hamilton, 23 West 31st.

Dining room to sublet, 40-room hotel, near boardwalk, Atlantic City. R 269 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

PARTY OF MEANS WOULD LIKE TO BUY PROCESS FOR METAL PLATING ON PLASTER, WOOD, &c., OR WILL BUY INTEREST IN GOING CONCERN ENGAGED IN LIKE BUSINESS; IN REPLYING FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS; NO OTHERS WILL BE CONSIDERED; PRINCIPALS ONLY. Z 369 TIMES ANNEX.

Sales-Advertising Manager will invest $1,500 with services in business. K 242 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associates with extra capital? Write or call Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851.

Salesman, executive wanted, with $5,000 to $50,000, enlarging machinery, railroad equipment; steel business; established [illegible] years; unusual opportunity; large profits. B 482 Times Downtown.

Well-established millinery concern, manufacturers; with fast-expanding business, wants to take in partner with $5,000-$10,000 capital. K 215 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Argentine gentleman, veterinarian, graduated in the United States, going to Chile and Argentina, wishes to represent American firms, commission basis; best references. R 268 Times.

Salesman, just released from U. S. Marines, would connect with reputable mercantile house; have experience and necessary personal assets. B 903 Times Harlem.

Wanted—Agencies for Queensland Bankers Bank of Queensland. Apply D. J. Stuart, 650 Main St., Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Bonus.—Will pay party procuring connection for general expert business executive; linguist; best references; no agents. R [illegible] Times.

Live Jewish-American man, (27,) 10 years' experience manufacturing art needle work, wishes invest $2,000, services, manufacturing line; references. Write S. X., 14 Av. A.

Bookkeeper has $1,000 and services to invest in legitimate proposition. K 782 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers can secure part services well known advertising writer, sales promoter and export man by writing K 238 Times.

FOR SALE.

Shoe Store.—Must sell my half interest in old established shoe store, lower east side; busy street; good money maker. B [illegible] Times.

Flourishing private kindergarten, centrally located, to be sold reasonably for excellent reasons. Address A 1084 Times Harlem.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THREE SALESMEN WITH NEW YORK office wish to carry good staple side line of high-grade men's and women's silk hosiery or knitted textile fabrics, covering Eastern, Middle, and Northwestern territories. K 222 Times.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS BOUGHT AND sold with quick result; must stand investigation through. Enterprise Exchange Bureau. J. Hamilton, 23 West 31st St.

MAILING AND FORWARDING PRIVILEGES, $5 monthly. Hawes, 30 East 20th St.

FOR SALE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Linotype Machines—Three Model 1 two-letter, each with four magazines and matrices; one single-letter Model 1 machine, with three magazines and matrices; all in good running order, and each equipped with individual motor. Apply Mechanical Superintendent, eighth floor, Times Annex.

FOR SALE.—FULY EQUIPPED PLANT 42 MACHINES; EXCELLENT LOCATION IN WILLIAMSBURG SECTION OF BROOKLYN. INQUIRE ROGGEN BROS. & CO., 653 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

Artificial limb willow wood, has been drying 4 years; 400 pieces, 21 inches long, 6 to 8 inches diameter; also feet and knee pieces, and 40 trees standing. Write M. Brayton, 207 John St., Utica, N. Y.

Private sale, fine china plate, glasses, and some other objects and etchings. 55 West 69th St.

Two elaborate masquerade suits, Maha-rani and Maha-rajah; only worn once. Apply to Louis Plate, 213 West 35th St.

For sale, gas boiler, with equipments, for dyeing feathers; also gas lamps. Pletscher, 187 Mercer St.

Typewriter, Underwood No. 5, also desk, cheap. Sherwood, 1,269 Broadway, Room 609.

Purchase and Exchange.

Deaf people can try free, several types and makes hearing instruments, for sale reasonable, private party. K 209 Times.

Wanted—Comptometers, Burroughs, Monroes, calculating and adding machines. John B. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground fl.

Piano student wants use good grand piano 6 hours daily. R 274 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NONVISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $6.00.
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St. } TEL. 5408
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } FRANKLIN.

Government Sales.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED SHEARLINGS.

The Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, 19th & B Streets, Washington, D. C., will receive bids on Shearlings which were bought by the Government for the purpose of entering into the manufacture of army equipment such as coat liners, boots, jerkins, saddles, etc. Grades offered are Rock Island selection natural color for saddle linings, Rock Island selection black, Quartermaster selection natural color for saddle linings, Aviation No. 1 clipped and combed, Aviation No. 1 natural color, Aviation No. 1 black, Aviation No. 2 natural color, Aviation No. 2 black, Clippers, Rejects, Tear-offs and pieces. Shearlings can be inspected at any of the Zone Supply Offices in the following named cities: 461 8th Ave., New York, N. Y.; 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.; 1819 West 39th St., Chicago, Ill., and Jeffersonville, Ind. Bids must be made in triplicate on special form in time to reach Washington, D. C., A. M. February 24, 1919. Full particulars and forms for submitting bids may be obtained upon application to Surplus Property Division, Munitions Bldg., 19th & B Streets, Wash., D. C., Ref. S. P. D., No. 260, C. E.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CHEMICALS MATERIAL DISPOSITION SECTION CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, U. S. A., 19 WEST 44TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.—Sealed bids are requested for the whole or any portion of 2,700 pounds of Hexamethylenetetramine, also 41,000 pounds U. S. P. Hydrous Lanolin, located in New York. Bids made on form M. D. 10, obtainable from this office, will be received until 10 A. M. Feb. 7th, 1919.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Penn RR<Tugs Elliott and Hudson.
L V Transp Co<same.
So Pac Co<NY Trap Rock Scow 7.
Verdon<SS Lexington.
Highberger<Lighter Jas Logan.
Mulligan<Tug Bouker 2.
Gully<Barge Hopatcong.
Vail<F Starr Con Co.
US<SSVirginie.
C RR of N J<Tug C R Stone.
Miller & Co<Boat Spile Driver.

DISTRICT COURT — Woodbrough, J. — In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Snack<Erie RR.
Anderson<NY C FF.
Penn Worsted Co<Sudbury.
Holt<Wabash Ry.
Burns<Erie RR.
Nolan<NY C RR.
Kirchstein<Moross.
Dickinson<Pullman Co
Bell<Int Mer Mar.
Kesselman<CNY.
Smith<Penn RR.
H Newberger Co<Leh Val RR.
Busse<D, L & W RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar. Trials:

R H Fitzsimmons.
Harry Krichman.
Pleadings:
John J Egan.
David Haimowitz.
Last day to file demurrer, &c.:
Leizer Haimowitz.
J L Hopkins & Co, (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M Admiralty calendar.

Hubert<SS Mesaba.
Hurley<Sch Allene.
Olsen Water & Tow Co<NY Cent Tug 2.
Gokey<Sch Margaret.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalizations.
At 2 P. M.—Motion calendar.

Bryce & ano<Keith.
Lougheed<Jt Stock Co.
Semenow<Nitrate Producers SS Co.
Faatan et al<Saxoleine SS Co.
Cohen<SS Macedon.
Clausen<Ship Margarita.
Wehrenberg<Palmer.
Murray<Zurn.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Merrell, JJ. —At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Winch<Warner.
Rothman<So Jersey Land Co.
Courtney<Gainsborough Studios.
Dworsky<NY Rys.
Conway<Maxwell.
People<Mulcahey.
R & L Co, Inc<Nat Surety Co.
NY Pneu Service Co<P T Cox Con Co.
Feigenbaum<Hizsnay.
Bulkley<Kaolin Prod.
Silverstein<CNY.
Riley<Tull.
Ennis<Chichester.
Barter<Barrett.
Schuster<Town Taxicab Co.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ginnesta<Hudson Trading Co.
Schwartz<Gurian.
Ambrowich<John Wanamaker, Inc.
Olefson<Ginsberg.
Canfield<Harned.
Fingerhut<Black.
Abend<Evers Rehm Co.
McGuiness<Hirschkowitz.
Canfield<Harned.
Abend<Evers Rehm Co.
Fingerhut<Black.
Lioni<Gimbel Bros.
Abelow<Aprill.
Ross<N Y Rys Co.
Tszyska<L I RR Co.
Margolies<Kahn.
Goldberg<N Y Cons R R Co.
Marelius<Blum Bros.
Schwarzreich & Goodman<Ryan.
Re CNY, (West 244th St.)
Basile<N Y Rys Co.
Anderson<same.
Streim<same.
Heslin<same.
Keegan<same.
Roth<Roth.
Bobrick<Mackenzie.
Re CNY<Katz.
Montufar<Valentine.
Benzo Chem Co<J. C. Brown, Inc.
Cahan<Cahan.
Horter<Bindley, (2.)
Massachusetts Fire & Marine Ins Co<Williams.
CNY<Mursten.
Rush<42d St, Man, &c. Rys Co.
Friedman<Friedman.
Goldberg<Dux.
Re Brown<Sixty-Six Realty Co.
Bloomingdale<Bloomingdale.
Lobell<3d Av Ry Co.
Schneiderman<Naples Macaroni, Inc.
Mattern<Mattern.
Ronalds<Loretta Corp.
Re Internat Trust Co.
Zlotnick<Zlotnick.
Frank<Barnes.
Dinardo<Dinardo.
Horgan<Horgan.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Sutherland.
Re Voron & Chait, Inc.
Re Warren.
Katz<Katz.
Burrows<Martine Warehouse Co, Inc.
Re Lieberman.
Wharton<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Rakauska<Erie RR Co
Stasny<Gatti-Casazza.
Stasny<same.
Stein<Stein.
Com Trust Co<Brady.
Seaboard Lithographing Co<Leaf Mfg Co
Behar<Weiss.
Dept of Farms and Markets<Swift & Co
Beccaletto<Beccaletto.
Newman<Borg.
Dykerman, Neill & Loeb<S. Greenblatt & Co.
Re Chorush, (Marks.)
Blum<Marx.
Zalud<Herzog Cloak and Suit Co.
Amel<Amel.
Smith<Smith.
Kingsland<Realty and Commercial Co.
Meagher<Meagher.
Hoboken Ribbon Co<Atl Coast L RR Co.
Connors<Memorial Hospital.
Bernstein<Bernstein, (2.)
Re Heilbronner.
Moolten<Berman.
Cohen<Levine.
Re Kaplan, (Well Made Cloak Co.)
Eisenberg<Wolvin.
Met Petroleum Co<Levering Co. (2.)
Black<Berkley.
O'Neill<Morris.
Waltermire<Commercial Credit Co.
Gleich<Gleich.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<De Witt.
Mattern<Mattern.
Markun<Rosenholz.
Bernstein<Westport Bank and Trust Co.
Hershkowitz<Hershkowitz.
Tempesta<Rapuzzi.
Rau<French.
Conway<Conway.
Marsh<Koppelman.
Schnee<Victoria Bldg and Contract Co.
MacGowan<MacGowan
Osar<Broder.
Babcock<Daniels.
Surut<Honig.
Horan<Sweeney.
Rosenblatt<Hechtkopf.
Re Rosenblatt<Hechtkopf.
Russik Handelskompagnie<Israel.
Kedrovsky<Archbishop, (2.)
Williams<Warner.
Wittenberg<Burtis.
Greenblatt<Greenblatt.
Stacey Mfg Co<Hoyt.
Bayard Products Co<D. C. Andrews & Co.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Chapin<Leonard.
Wang<Levine.
Cohen<Toole.
Libman<Libman.
Rhinelander<Richards
Campbell<Poland Sprg
Stephan<Stephan.
Gonder<Gonder.
Nathan<Nathan.
Linder<Linder.
General calendar:
Craig<Kemprecht.
Donahue<Loumoustos.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Zalinsky<Zalinsky.
Richman<Miller.
Solomon<Solomon.
McCreery Rty Corp<Sadowsky.
Dorf<Simon.
Blanchard<Am Film Laboratories, Inc.
Smith<Smith.
Stein<Stein.
Blankstein<Blankstein.
Scott & Co, Inc<Scott
Greenblatt<Greenblatt.
Anixter<Bangor Rty.
Green<Green.
Negrin<Negrin.
Case on.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART IV., (October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kipps<Dwyer.
Pollakoff<Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Nitre Power Co<Agcy Canadian Car Co.
Kasnowitz<Rosenwasser Bros, Inc.
Salzberg<Spero, (2.)
Loucheim<Amberg.
Breslow<Winberg.
Same<Altman.
Weinberg<Rest, Inc.
Davis<Bestmaid Garment Co.
L Hammer, Inc<Einhorn.
Cent Mach & Sup Co<Elec Phono Co.
Jansen<Otto.
Brown & Bros<Coccaro.
Lewis<Slade (2.)
Betts<Johnson.
Hershon<Kirsch.
Greenhut Co, Inc<Cooper (2.)
Fleck & Hillman<Webster Live P M Co.
Finsilver, Still & Moss<Goldman.
Lynch<Eiseman Magneto Co.
Zweifler<Brim.
Case on.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.

Abeil<Strauss.
Greenberg<NY Rys.
Linsky<same.
Gilbert<Cohen.
Himelstein<NY Con RR.
Black<N Y Rys.
Dages<same.
Wilson<Overseas Shipping Co.
Rafter<Weil.
Camera<Fitzpatrick.
Flahive<NY Cons RR
Bila<Bloomingdale.
Diamond<NY Rys.
Goldman<Ewert.
Donsker<NY Cons RR.
Finn<McKinley & Cont Co.
Hamburger<NY Rys.
Keller<same.
Rice<Patterson.
Herzfeld<Saron.
Langron<Salzberg.
Faletetsky<Eleto Co.
Finegan<H C & A I. Piercy Cont Co.
Nimerowsky<Boudouine.
Bonifisco<3d Av RR.
Weber & Heilbroner<US Rty & Imp Co.
Daly<Hupfel Brew Co.
Roesler<Watts.
Valenti<NY Con RR.
Kaplan<Int R T.
Rowley<Sonwil Holding Co, Inc.
Smith<Peyser.
Rifkin<Nassau RR.
Shaffren<Bauman.
Sonnenshein<S W & W Amuse Co.
Diskin<Lakin.
Primavera<Schlesinger.
De Vogt<CNY.
Messina<Ruhe.
Jaffer<Baumann (2.)
Schott<Coppersmith.
Bohets<Starita Co.
Lederman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rosenstroch<NY Cons RR.
Pfeifer<Schwartz.
Northrop<Black & White Cab Co.
Rosenberger<Int R T.
Rabinowitz<NY Live Poultry Trucking Co.
Diamond<Kreitzer.
Baleir (Blair)<Greenblatt.
Herbst<Burati (2.)
Thompson<NY Rys.
Speiden<Oysterman (2.)
Sorge<Firestone Tire & Rubber Co, Inc.
Mintz<NY City Int Ry
Raineri<B'way Taxicab Co.
H Vogele<Int R T.
J Vogele<same.
Rubin<Seligman.
Dowling<Kossman.
Wolansky<Mayer.
Same<Siskind.
S Wolf<NY Cons RR.
C Wolf<same.
Camardi<Novotny.
Resnickoff<J Dollon Cont Co, Inc.
Einbinder<Montezuma Realty Co.
Jonick<Int R T.
Greenfield<Rothbard.
Kronthal<Ranger.
Caracciolo<NY Rys.
Zeller<B, Q C & S RR
Lehrer<Gordon.
O'Donnell<Faust.
H Zalsfass<Soc for Prevention of Crime
S Zalsfass<same.
Abraham Hoffman<same.
Annie Hoffman<same.
Bill<Anderson.
Dougherty<Campbell.
Zaks<Sagui.
Peters<McKeown.
Smith<same.
Dresnick<Cohen.
Goldberg<Felleman.
Schipkin<Union Ry.
Felterman<Halligan.
Bolston<Glucksman.
Butchman<Gussaroff Realty & Const Co.
Sanglorio<Kalbach.
Goff<Scholar.
Williams<Colt Stratton Co, Inc.
Gallopini<Cockcroft.
Rogers<Trossy.
O'Donnell<Faust.
Dietz<Empire Carrying Co.
Nitzel<Knick Ice Co.
Carney<CNY.
Zafranetz<No 11 Rlty.
Chaunsey<Bienstock.
Kehoe<Lippman.
Komjoltty<Rosevear.
Brett<Vreeland.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—R C Heather Co<Gardiner.
Bradley Con Co<CNY.
Assets & Liabilities Assn, Inc<NY Lodge 1, B P O Elks.
Schwartz<Paul Gerli & Co.
CNY<Malatesta.
Corcoran<Rogers.
Hooflin<Halle.
Tootle Theatre Co<Shurbert Theatrical Co, (3.)
Platt<Bank of Lawrence.
McClure<McClure.
Tomony<Finley.
Berkowitz<Vetter Auto Top Co.
People<NY & East River Ferry Co.
Cohen<Freiman.
Bloom<Fish.
Herman & Herman, Inc<Partola Mfg.
McCaul<Real Con Co.
Freedman<Nat Carb.
Freiburg Lumber Co<Marden Orth & H.
Rafalovich<E B Leaf.
Alpha Lithographic Co<Svoboda.
CNY<Wheeler.
Chatham Square Rty Co<Lo Bue.
Kabeck<Hamilton.
Martime Brokers, Inc<Potter.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Weingarten & Jenks, Inc<Rhinock.
Irwin<Edison.
Finck<Bachrach.
Kelekian<Blair.
Razook, admx<Faour et al.
Dupay<Galbina.
Berman<Reiling & Schoen.
Beaty<Bacon.
Rand<Dick.
Straus<Guignlony.
Samuels<Rosen.
Ruge<Scharsmith.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART VI—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Lydon J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Goldberg<Krinsky.
PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Sears, J.—At 10 A. M. Campbell<Bianchi, (set for 2 P. M.)

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 11 A. M.

Estates:
Albert W. Harris,
Joseph Maguire,
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:
Margaret Whitehorn,
Maria Trewella,
Frank W. Jackson,
Morris Stern,
Joseph P. Morette,
Dora H. Heinsohn,
John W. Connors,
John S. Bradt,
Nathan Wolfson,
Charles M. Schroeder,
Max Speiser.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Armeny<Rosenstrauch.
Stander-McConnell Corp<Schulman Co.
Epstein<Goldstein.
Littenberg<Kessler.
Rosen<Blauner.
Bacon<Siff.
Yalden<Schultz, (2.)
Riess<S. Blate & Sons, (2.)
United Steel, &c., Corp<Hudson Trading Co.
Surdin<5th Av Coach.
Levine<N Y Rys.
Jassey<same.
Blaustein<same.
Londinsky<same.
Gross<same.
Speigler<same.
Spritzer<same.
Klinger<same.
Zajac<same.
Gertz<same.
Kresner<same.
Johnson<Shainlein Rty Co.
Hollister<Huselton.
Rothman<N Y Rys.
Weingarten<same.
Taylor<same.
Bervell<same.
Cohen<same.
Walde<same.
Kantner<same.
Sanicola<same.
Marmonstein<same.
Poole<same.
McNulty<same.
Leonard<same.
McCann<same.
Thomas<same.
Kemp<same.
Katz<same.
Healy<same.
Toppintio<same.
Ten Eyck<same.
Bender<same.
Spanipianto<same.
Rothbaum<same.
Kressach<same.
Dunka<same.
Salamon<same.
Bilensky<same.
Fialla<same.
Miller<same.
Rosenthal<same.
Shelton<same.
Sobel<same.
Fuchs<same.
Salomon<same.
Crage<same.
Di Gaetano<same.
Poole<same.
Frietag<same.
Hammond<Thompson.
Schindsheim<Zabinsky.
Robinson<Moore, (2.)
Shindler<Efron.
Pulvin<Truchinsky.
Fitzgerald<Bennett.
Freid<Wainard Bros.
Miller<Quinn.
Grimm<Goldberg.
Weibezahl<Birmingham.
Crist<Hagerman.
Gimbel Brothers<Sire.
Paragon Auto arts Mfg Co<Hydragas Sales Co.
Farms-S-D Co.
Adams<De Velasco.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rosen<Druss.
Gittelman<Goodman, (2.)
Wiener<Barnett.
Fisher<Int R T.
Knaster<I R T Co.
Barsky<Wolf.
Wiener<520-522 E 13th St Rty Co.
Goldberg<Kline.
Francis<I R T Co.
Hines<Gittens.
Goldstein<I R T Co.
Baylin<Eberth.
Precker<Hayes.
Krebs<Tisbo.
Sopolsky<Thomson.
Greene<Freund.
Handel<Lerner.
Kaufman<Dorf.
Cammen<Greenwich Bank.
Rechfort<Schrank.
Batovic<Polak.
Scohen<Leventhal.
Weissecker<Fisher.
Benowitz<Frye, (2.)
Katz<Reinus.
Urbach<Bass.
Madonna<Cohen.
Schor<Mirkin.
Held<Balmer Rty Co.
Beck<Goetter.
Harkimer<Verdeschi, (2.)
Cotter<Burns Bros.
Kellner Rty Co<Bradley Con Co.
Kassman<NY Rys.
Bryant<same.
Lombardo<same.
Josefsberg<Kalbach.
Triwasch<Potter.
Skalek<McCarthy Drill, &c, Co.
Weisel<Fidel & D Co.
Halpern<Cooper.
Stern<Goldstein.
Kronitz<Kalbach.
Goldman<5th Av C Co
Krawitz<Greenberg.
Mather<Kindler & C.
New<Bee.
Brilliant Silk Mfg Co<Schwartzreich & G.
Widlar Co<Grecian Imp, &c, Co.
Solomon<Progressive Smelting, &c, Corp.
Blumberg<Am Sur Co
Goldsmith<Capute Sulphur Corp.
Cohen<I R T.
Wolf<Park & Tilford.
Belzar<Ritz Fr Shop.
Hanson<Cohen.
Reynolds<N YRys.
Youngsworth<same.
Markun<Wexler.
Jenkins<Wilson.
Wiener<I R T.
Weiger<NY Rys.
Dellabori<S & H Rlts.
Epstein<Bowes.
Chorney<Met Life Ins
Flam<Senn.
Ravens<McCarthy.
Chadwick<NY Rys.
Holtzer<Fuss.
Fuchs<Mindlen.
Frankel & Co<Hurewitz.
Witt<Bernstein.
Buckman<I R T.
Prager<NY Rys.

sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Cornwall Paper Mfg Co<Hygrade Prod.
Weiss<Levine & Ginsburg.
Furlenetts<Aronoff.
Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Oliver<Bronston, (3.)
Newfield Silver Mfg Co<Wooster.
Hicks<Arch Eng Co.
Botoshansky<Wilson.
Furst<Jacobs.
Kupferman<Mirsky.
Howlett & Hockmeyer Co<Uditsky.
Wolf<Koenigsberger.
Freitag<Brecher.
Baron<Goff & Son.
Hopewell<Ritchey.
Farmers' Bag, &c, Co<Knick Bag Co.
Schwartz<Ind Order B'rith Sholom.
Silverman<Star Dial Light Co.
Huebshman<Dolinsky
York Bldg Co<Albert Fixture Co.
Pfeffer<Sklar.
Bloom<Abr Bloom Co.
Brummer<F & G Leggings, &c, Co.
Goetz<Rosenberg.
Gladstone<C D Wood Electric Co.
Indian Refining Co<Richards.
Dorf<Ginsburg.
Goldstein<N J Fld, &c, Co.
Propper<Feller.
Zittel<Schwartz.
Prudential Knitting Mills<Krasney.
Sternstein<Horowitz.
Nat Metal, &c, Co<Liberty Airoil Burner, Inc.
Johnson & Kildal<Redtop Elec Co.
Olshin<Bernstein.
Le Roy Silk Mills<Schroeder & Co.
Watson Mfg Co<Cole.
Perfect Coat, &c, Co<Rubin.
Blumenfeld<Gray.
Meyers<Gross.
Krebs<Sohn.
Vigneri<Levin Burgh, Inc.
Case on.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Volente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Parsell<McConaghy—Isaac F. Russell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Mace.
Re Main St, (City Is.)
Re E 161st St.
Ziehmer<Grady.
Becker<Berg.
Smith<Union Rwy.
Weiss<same.
Callahan<same.
Woelfert<same.
Weiss<same.
Ewing, Jr<De Forest Estates Corp.
Stucky<Stucky.
Cherno<Kalisky.
Joel<Schultz Nov & S Goods Co.
Pedersen<Knauf.
De Bellis<Prisco.
Rich<Union Ry.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J. No day calendar.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.—Case on.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. Fleischmann, admr, &c<Clancy et al—Charles M O'Keeffe.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Re Theadore Durenheimer<Rubin Lubarsky — Elwood M Rabenold.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Seitz<Furlong.
Re Cloak & Skirt Makers Union 11.
Dressler<Helthaler.
Pickford<McAdoo.
J Frederick<McAdoo.
L Frederick<same.
Stickelman<same.
Fisher<Fisher.
Rafsky<Schwartz.
Raynor<Raynor.
Seitz<Bauer.
Re Lawrence Av, (Wood-Harmon Warranty Corp.)
Pasdach<Boock.
S Fanciulino<Schwartzbach.
F Fanciulino<same.
Wachter<O'Brien.
Gassler<Gassler.
Weisbart<Aron.
Mendel<Feldman.
Tanner-Gross Co<CNY
Gordon<Bopp.
Re Matthews(Luyster)
Russo<Russo.
Pisano<Fleischmann Con Co.
Auditore<Am Term & Dock Corp.
Re Jersey St.
M Schneider<Wise.
W Schneider<same.
Payne<Castellano.
Re East 91st St.
Lowell<Grant.
Bernhardt<Corn Products Refining Co.
Markowitz<Gessner.
Cyprien<Spiegel.
Re Towle.
Oczko<Watson Equipment Corp.
Re Baerreis.
Stulz<Modell.
Vasa<Rosenweig.
Lewan Trucking Co<Hoffman M Car Co.
Perlmutter<Maguire.
Zimet<Pecker.
Ditmas<Stenton Rty.
Traktman<Beck.
Re Haslett, (Lord.)

PART II.—Lazansky, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM, TRIALS—Part III.—Benedict, J. At 10 A. M.

Eselgroth<Eselgroth.
Wandell<Haff.
Grossmutz<Schoenfeld.
Neulist<Neulist.
Katz<Katz.
Levy<Jacobsen.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Freeman<Martin Rlty.
Marymont<Greenberg.
Janssen<Janssen.
Robertello<De Lorenzo
Mauver Rty Corp<Osbeck.
Kahn<Rosenthal.
Miller<Weil.

The remaining cases, marked ready on the previous call of Feb. 6, will be added to this day calendar for trial, from day to day, as the above cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VIII., Kelby, J.

Grastataro<Brodie & ano.
Messina<B H RR.
Goldsmith<same.
Hellen<Newman & Carey Const Co.
Ostrander<Nassau RR
Morgensen<Robins Dry Dock Co.
Behrens<B H RR.
McAssey<Bauer & ano.
Montagnino<Minolfi.
Goldberg<Rosenbaum.
Nielsen<Coastwise Dredging Co.
Iwan<Jung.
Silverstein & Co<Slutzky.
Dalland<Erdmann.
Strump<Lurie.
Hickman<Hempstead Terrance Co.
Bergman<Nassau RR.
Stern<Acme Malting.
Zurich<B H RR.
Brooks<C I & Gravesend RR.
Ryan<Remmer.
Same<Kramer.
Clarke<Hughes.
Bowman<Nassau RR.
Lausen<Howland Co.
Wohlschegel<Testa.
Metal Package Co<Kennedy Const Co.
Osborn<B H RR.
Sagar<So Bklyn Ry.
Walker<Stuart.
Mannson<Nostrand.
Whittier<Dalzell & Co
Rourke<Ball.
Feppiani<NY Rys.
Edelman<Lenoci.
Marando<Nassau RR.
McGuiness<Bleckert.
Martin<NY Rys & ano
Ezzo<Steves-Lacios.
Karlinsky<Mandelbaum.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Lausen<Wolf.
Gulliksen<Evangelist.
Yonofsky<Fein.
Smith<Bush Ter Bldgs
Liverani<Clark & ano.
Binder<Perdigo.
Addison<Cunningham.
Lee<same.
Wheelin<Munch Brew.
Burggraf<42d St, Man & St Nicholas Av Ry
Peo ex rel Bissett<Coler.
McCaffrey<Nas RR & ano.
Sanseverino<Weinberg.
Levy<Katlowitz.
Nicosia<3d Av Ry.
Manso<Wells.
Cohan<Bailey.
Irwin<Riegelmann, Sheriff, &c.
McCullough<Sheffield Farms Co.
Hausbach<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Terragrossa<Pace.
Zeto<same.
Chiacchiera<same.
Mylnarczyk<Kruger.
Mazanowski<Fisdale.
Lignari<B H RR.
Serene<Greenberg.
Roosenkrantz<Stand Mot Serv Co & ano.
Goldspiel<Fichtenbaum.
Minore<Nassau RR.
Lamona<Fromer.
Creem Co<CNY.
Crane<NY Cons RR.
De Cola<Int R T.
Jemico<B, Q Co & S RR.
Marks<Rothschild.
Catania<Hogan & Sons & ano.
Shupack<Newman.
Gueriero<Weinberg.
Cinirella<Atl Stevedor
Wang<Wang.
Lautano<Timmins.
Piazza<B H RR.
Leonard<Viola & ano.
Perero<Mills.
Kaufman<C I & B RR
Stellina<Christie Rlty Co & ano.
Dalton<Williams & ano.
Palazzo<Behr & Co.
Durant<Welin Marine Equip Co.
Schupack<Miller & ano.
Bolton<C I & B RR.
Russo<Migliacci.
Sheehan<NY Cons RR
Gaber<L I RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7199.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—May, J.—At 10 A. M.

McLaughlin<Kornblum.
Monell, Jr<Burden.
Grainsky<Nas El RR.
Albert<Levy.
Schilling<Carroll.
Mills<B H RR.
Lavaca<Nas El RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Henrietta Herberts,
Hedwich Ernies,
Henry Kreichel,
Henry Lanke,
Agatha Vetter,
Annie Brown,
Anna Rowan,
Mary Krower,
Maria Dickenson,
James Shea,
Stephen Jackman.
Administration of:
Rebecca Kreps.
Guardianship:
Sheitfield, infants.
Accountings of:
Wm Kokenholz,
Jacob Wagner,
Margaret Connerty,
Louise Wenning,
Eliza Gardner,
Abraham Berger,
Mary Amador,
Joseph Scott,
Catherine Murray,
Phebe Cosgrave,
Betty Solomon,
Barbara Jones,
Anna Offerman,
Jeremiah Reid,
Martin Carey,
Abraham Baskkowitz,
Veronica Mochos,
Mylie McKeon,
Catherine Bogart,
Elizabeth M Ferman,
John Weltekaup,
John Singles,
Bridget McHugh,
Charles Rhode.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., no Justice.—At 10 A. M.

Wagemann<Vonhagen
Stock<Lord & Taylor.
Powers<West El RR.
Gerardi<I R T.
Youmans<Piccone, (2)
Marshall<Metcalf.
Bendheim<Barlow.
Sammon<Sammon.
Sistare<Davey.
Carney<O'Brien, (2.)
Fabrizioli<Hilder.
Kahn<Gironda.
Katana<Yonkers RR.
Schreiber<NY & S Ry.
Thompson<Crandall.
Geno<Funk.
Earl<Coyne.
Ugovitch<Ohio F Ins.
Reynolds<NY Rys.
Brundage<I R T.
Coleman<Bayles.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Creavy<Landgrebe (2)
Bergin<West El RR.
Elgar<Erie RR.
Considine Inv Co<NY C RR.
Bond<NY & S Ry.
Levine<I R T.
Brown<Welton.
Kramer<Yonk RR, (2)
Aswiczis<Hays.
Katz<Naratas & H.
Levy<Rosenbleuth.
Slater<Neuman.
Barriella<Cranford.
Sigman<P S Rty & M
Stohr<Curry.
Schomber<NY, W & B RR.

Highest number reached on call, 854.

SPECIAL TERM—Seeger, J.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Embury-Morris Co<Southard-Robertson.
Parsons<Parsons.
Reynolds<Malcolm (3.)

Also for the hearing of motions.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Faber, J. At 10 A. M.

Sechko<Muller & ano.
Peterson<Cohn.
Hedin<NY Cent RR.
Peckham<C RR, N J.
Gaffney<Barrett, as Pres, &c.
Flynn<NY Con RR.
Rourke<same.
Johanson<C I & B RR
Sexton<Schultz Bread.
Andujar<Fleming.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Consalvo, an infant<Mansfield et al.
Johnson<Daily et al.
Cuppinger<Borden's Farm P Co, Inc.
Locicero<Cortinas.
Schonberger, admr<Frisse.
Karelsen<Lorraine Hotel Co.
Holub<Private Auto Rent Serv, Inc.
Delahanty<Raven.
Smith<Von Blucher.
Rini<Samuels.
Cosman<B, Q Co & S RR et al.

Cases will be added to the calendar from day to day from the day calendar of Jan. 29. Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

119th St, 82 and 84 West, for a one-story synagogue, 34 by 90.11; Kalvirear Sons of Israel, 1,215 7th Av, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $26,000.

Delancey St, s s, between Lewis and Stanton Sts, to a one-story garage, 106.2 by 95.8; City of New York and Max Grobe, 1,024 Halsey St, Brooklyn, owners; W. C. McNaughton, 156 East 42d St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

57th St, 9 East, to a four-story loft; B. F. Achehs, owner; F. P. Platt, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,500.

5th Av, 933, to a four-story dwelling; C. E. Mitchell, 3 East 85th St, owner and architect; cost, $35,000.

3d St, 289 East, to a three-story dwelling; Congregation Mashikas Adas, premises, owner; H. M. Entich, 432 East 5th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

56th St, 6 West, to a five-story dwelling; Frank Partridge, 741 5th Av, owner; J. Casale and F. Witt, 569 5th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

Wall St, 45 and 47, to a nine-story bank and offices; United States Trust Co., premises, owner; A. E. Nast, 546 5th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

53d St, 142 East, to a three-story stable and garage; F. Sturgis, premises, owner; J. Gescheidt, 142 East 43d St, architect; cost, $3,000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

5% MORTGAGE MONEY
VERY LOW CHARGES
QUINLAN & LELAND
RECTOR 6080. 31 NASSAU STREET

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Trinity Church Corporation has disposed of another row of tenements on the lower west side which it has held for years. This sale is in line with its policy of liquidation adopted a couple of years ago in lieu of its old custom of long term leases.

The deal involved the six old buildings at 539 to 549 Broome Street, occupying a plot 146 by 86 feet, located opposite Public School 38 at the corner of Broome and Clark Streets. A syndicate of buyers organized primarily to purchase land and erect commercial garages in Manhattan is the buyer of the property. Plans for the improvement of the site with a two-story garage to cost about $190,000 are being prepared by N. A. Cantor, architect. Ames & Co., negotiated the sale.

Another Carnegie Hill Purchase.

Another residence in the Carnegie Hill section changed hands yesterday, when John C. Breckenbridge sold the five-story dwelling on lot 19 by 100.8 feet at 24 East Ninety-fourth Street, adjoining the Fairfax apartments at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue, to a purchaser reported to be an operator. The property was assessed at $60,000.

The sale was the third to be closed recently in this block. Senator Herbert C. Pell, Jr., bought the dwelling at 20 East Ninety-fourth Street last week, and Joseph H. Choate acquired the old houses at 10 and 12 a few weeks ago.

Orphanage Buys East Side Property.

The Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 to 280 Second Street, bought from Samuel Weil and others the three-story dwelling abutting at 292 East Third Street on lot 22.3 by 105.9. The property, which is between Avenues C and D, sold for $19,000.

Club Buys House.

The Ukrainian National Alliance, Inc., purchased from F. S. Phraner the three-story and basement private house at 30 East Seventh Street, and after extensive alterations will occupy the building for club purposes. Folsom Brothers, Inc., negotiated the sale.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

The Ararat Realty Corporation bought the five-story dwelling 42 West Ninety-sixth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, from the 58 and 60 Manhattan Avenue Company. The building, which was recently altered into small suites by Emil W. Oppenheim, was sold by O. G. Manss.

Bronx Apartment Resold.

The Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President, sold to S. Rosenberg the five-story new-law apartment house, on plot 82 by 100, at 1,070 Faile Street, corner of 165th Street, one of two houses recently acquired from the Sirius Realty Company. The building, which contains seven stores and twenty-seven apartments, was held at $130,000, and was sold for cash. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz were the brokers.

Taxpayer Sold to Investor.

The 197th Street and Webster Avenue Corporation, Hyman Berman, President, sold to an investor the one-story taxpayer with eight stores at the southwest corner of Webster Avenue and 197th Street, 100 by 50, finished six months ago and fully rented. The buyer gave cash and improved Brooklyn property. Morris M. Sinske was the broker.

Activity in Queens Borough.

William F. Rodgers sold his dwelling at 9,301 Herald Avenue, Richmond Hills, to William A. Van Inwegen, for occupancy. H. R. Williams & Son made the sale.

Elizabeth J. Brush sold her residence, on plot 60 by 100, at 50 North Nineteenth Street, Flushing, to George F. Sisbower of Bayside, who will occupy the property. J. Albert Johntra made the sale.

E. Kelley sold to the Jamaica Savings Bank a plot 98 by 102, on the east side of Woodhaven Avenue, south of Brandon Avenue, Richmond Hill.

J. Zeisler has sold to A. Bentz, a plot 47 by 100, on the south side of Putnam Avenue, west of Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood.

Staten Island.

William J. McDonald purchased from the Scott Estates, Inc., a plot of land on Simonson Avenue, Clifton, having a frontage of 330 feet and running back to the right of way of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, on which it has a frontage of 347 feet. Mr. McDonald will use the property, on which there are two dwellings, for business purposes. Moffatt & Schwab of Tompkinsville made the sale.

Westchester.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold the property located on Prospect Street, White Plains, N. Y., belonging to Dr. Samuel B. Lyon, to Frank N. Goble. The property was held at $20,000.

Recent Buyers.

The Plymouth Realty Company, John H. Leith President, is the buyer of the buildings 329 and 331 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The Manboro Realty Corporation is the buyer of Elberon Hall, 385 to 389 Central Park West.

Machine Shop For Sale

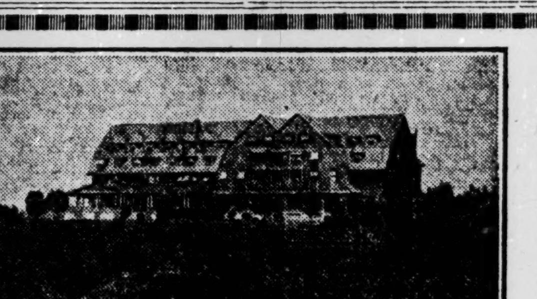
The property of the undersigned, who has been engaged in the manufacture of 155 Millimeter Common Steel Shell. Offers will be received for the entire property on which there is no mortgage or encumbrance.

This consists of a machine shop and about seven and one-half acres of land located on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, on Clyde Avenue, Buffalo, having a spur track on each side of the building. The land is fenced. The main building is single story, well lighted and in good condition, of stone construction, 80 feet x 300 feet, a stone addition thereto, 30 feet x 200 feet and a frame addition, 88 feet x 304 feet, together with other outbuildings, among which are a restaurant and time and employment office.

This is a modern plant with a low tax rate and cheap electric power. The equipment consists of electric motors and transformers, air compressors, boilers and heating system, high class tool room equipment, office fixtures and furnishings, belting, shafting and hangers, furnaces, lathes, boring mills, drill presses, grinders, pumping and conveyor systems, benches, special machinery, etc., all being in good operating condition.

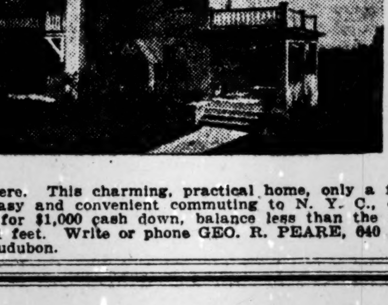
The property is open to inspection and may be seen by applying at the premises. Any offer made must have the approval of the Ordnance Department before acceptance.

J. J. CARRICK, INC.,
Clyde Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Telephone—Crescent 176.



FOR SALE: $300,000.00 will buy one of the best City-Suburban Hotels in the country, in a large, progressive manufacturing seaport city; modern; commodious; fully equipped and ready for immediate operation. It would also make an ideal Sanitarium, embracing a rare combination of enchanting beauty and natural delights.

W. S. CAHILL CO.,
Key Highway and Webster Street,
Baltimore, Md.



RARE BARGAIN, HIGH IN THE JERSEY HILL SECTION, AT PRE-WAR PRICE, ONLY $9,000.

A 9-room, all-year home of rare beauty, comfort and convenience; 900 feet elevation; superb land and water views; large living room, entrance hall, kitchen and butler's pantry, dining room on first floor; three immense sleeping rooms en suite, with two tiled baths and sleeping balcony on 2d floor; three large rooms, bath, one 3d floor; hardwood, white enamel trim, mahogany doors, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, wide verandas; a big open fireplace, especially built for wood fires, and a stone basement under entire house are noteworthy features; every city convenience combined with the advantages of a wonderful country exist here. This charming, practical home, only a few minutes from D., L. & W. Ex. Sta., easy and convenient commuting to N. Y. C., can be purchased outright and title secured for $1,000 cash down, balance less than the rent you now pay per month. Plot 100x211 feet. Write or phone GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Telephone 6634 Audubon.

For Sale at Woodmere
SIX HOUSES

These homes were built as an investment—to lease—and have never been unoccupied since their completion. They are in good condition and could not be built today at within 50% of the cost of construction. To close the affairs of the builders and owners, the Frank Cotter Co., the houses will be sold on very reasonable terms for delivery May 1st, when present leases expire.

For prices, plans, etc., apply to

WM. K. MACDONALD,
Woodmere, L. I.
Tel. 3128 Woodmere.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
403 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Tel. 3535 Vanderbilt.

5th AVENUE STORES AT 45th STREET

Suitable for any high class business. We will lease entire space or divide to suit tenant.

For terms inquire of the

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY
44 West 18th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

William Street

Building containing 15,000 square feet is offered for sale. Suitable for insurance company or agency. Prompt action necessary.

K 790 Times Downtown.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH

Elegant residential section; Colonial dwelling; most beautiful in Flatbush; living room 40 feet square, San Domingo mahogany stairway 15 feet wide, caen stone fireplace to ceiling, costing $1,500; dining room 30x20, with beautiful caen stone fireplace; tearoom off dining room; breakfast roon on second floor; private bath for bedrooms on this floor; walls and ceilings canvassed and most exquisitely painted; a gentlemen's residence of the most exclusive type; terms arranged; make appointment.

MILNER WILEY & SON, 1,602 AV. H.

Look Everywhere But don't buy until you have seen our California Comfort Homes. Garage, sleeping porch, etc. Beautiful street; two minutes west of Kings Highway Station, Sea Beach Subway from Times Square. (Pamphlet.) JOHN F. CHURLO, 1,778 West 11th St., Brooklyn.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Send for list of Handsome 7-room Brick Houses, ready to occupy, on Brooklyn Subway, 30 minutes from Times Square; easy terms.

Silsby, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Kew Gardens

Very attractive price and terms for 12-room house, garage, large grounds. Hot water heat, plate glass windows, screens, awnings—everything complete. Occupied and may be seen any day or evening. Immediate possession. Phone Richmond Hill 8259. L. H. Beardsley, N. E. cor. Metropolitan and Lefferts Aves., Kew Gardens, Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 Minutes from Penna. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GARDEN CITY HOME
122 STEWART AVE.
3 Minutes from Nassau Blv'd. Station.

One of the finest homes in town, brick colonial, 14 rooms, 4 baths, 2 toilets, every convenience. Large grounds, beautifully landscaped. Price and terms right. Immediate possession. Occupied by owner and may be seen any time by appointment. Phone Garden City 912.

Kensington at Great Neck, an ideal home colony, North Shore of Long Island. Ownership includes use of Casino, Tennis Courts, Swimming Pool and Shore Front. See Kensington homes before deciding.
Write for booklet, "A Week-end at Kensington"
FINLAY REALTY COMPANY,
Phone 5921 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER, NEARBY CONNECTICUT AND NORTH SHORE, L. I., PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

ALONG THE SOUND
Westchester County and Connecticut.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6441.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A FEW CHOICE OFFICES
can be had in
THE FRANCIS BUILDING
665 Fifth Ave.—Cor. 53d St.
Immediate Possession.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.,
12 East 44th St.—Murray Hill 1100.

30 IRVING PLACE
Southeast Corner 16th Street.
Most Accessible Location in New York.
Close to Subway and L Stations at 14th and 18th Street.
LOFTS 80x103.
Modern Fireproof Loft Building.
Contains four elevators, automatic sprinklers and every improvement. Unexcelled light. Immediate possession.
SOL. STERN, 31 E. 27th St.

TO LET
25,000 SQ. FT. STORAGE SPACE
West side, near Piers; possession Mar. 1. '19.
Carrying Capacity 200 lbs. per sq. ft.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row

Store and Basement
at 36-38 EAST 20TH ST.
46x96; fireproof; inside fire alarm system; elevators; immediate possession. Low rental.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

APARTMENT
with heat, $50. 8 rooms, 2 baths, at Philipse Manor. Near Depot and River. Occupancy March 1st. Robert E. Farley Organization, 12 East 44th St. Mr. Morris.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

For Rent.—Attractive small house, desirable neighborhood, near Central Park; 9 rooms, 2 baths; no agents. R 224 Times.

Brooklyn.

Astonishing Bargain.—7 rooms, brick, parquet floors, heat, electricity; fine location of Flatbush; will sacrifice for $4,000 for want of quick sale. J. Stein, Tribune Bldg. Beekman 3960.

Queens.

Must be sold, 2-family brick; modern improvements; rent of floor pays expenses, leaving profit; one block to subway; 15 minutes to Grand Central; healthy, refined section; $500 cash, balance on terms; selling at $1,000 below value; act quick. Biedenkapp, 36 East 23d St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

White Plains.—A pretty Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; large living room with fireplace; excellent location; near golf club and hotel; for sale, with or without fine mahogany furniture; garage for two cars. K 184 Times.

House and two-car garage; corner; reasonable; easy terms; White Plains; best commuting service. 103 Park Av., Room 306.

Modern 9 room private residence; plot 100x100; Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y. B 903 Times Harlem.

A gentleman's residence in every sense of the word; no dealers. P. O. Box 892, Mt. Kisco, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Long Island.

Ten-room house, electric lights, highest elevation in Flushing, best view on Long Island; large plot, 50x203; two street entrances, front and back; actual value $12,000, quick sale, $7,700; no one can afford to build now, material too high, therefore investigate this bargain and be convinced; particulars. Gressler, 547 Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

Bayside and Broadway, Flushing.—For sale, attractive houses, 7 and 8 rooms, near station; immediate possession. Bayside Homes Co., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

New Jersey

For Rent—Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J.; fine residence, ten rooms, three baths, electricity, hot water heat, six open fireplaces, hardwood floors, garage, stable; lot 100x300; rent $1,500. Particulars, owner, telephone 779-W. Box 223.

For Sale.—Westfield, N. J., house, 9 rooms and bath, electricity and gas, laundry in cellar; convenient to station, $7,000. Address H. H. Downes, 65 Duane St., New York.

BARGAIN!—Six-room-bath hollow tile stucco dwelling, steam heat, all improvements; large plot; near station; half hour out, Erie, $3,750, easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

Westfield.—Good houses, $4,800 to $8,000. Morehouse, Sylvania Place, Westfield, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Guaranteed first mortgages for sale ranging from $1,600 to $3,500, yielding 5¼% and 6%; principal doubly secured. For particulars address Real Estate Department, 26 S. New Street, Bethlehem, Penn.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LEASE! Great bargain. Two magnificent, elegantly located buildings. Less than 30 cents square foot, containing respectively 75,000 and 17,000 square feet. Lease long term years to responsible tenants, with privilege of occupying smaller part to commence with. Edward W. Browning, 110 West 40th.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bargains.—Near Concourse, apartment house, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; rents, $6,100; sacrifice for $37,000.

Corner apartment house, stores, 3 and 4 rooms; rents, $11,200; sacrifice, $70,000.

Fine corner apartment house, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; 12-year mortgage; rents, $15,000; sacrifice, $96,000.

Other bargains, small and large. Also desirable exchanges, will pay to investigate. H. T. Wood, 220 Broadway.

Institutions Attention.—Choice West Bronx block, 350x230, very accessible; sell half value; $75,000. Owner, H. U. Singhi, 256 West 73d.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE.
527 5th Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

I have a cosy little home of seven rooms and bath, stucco construction, two years old, beautifully decorated inside and out, ready to move into now, which you can buy for $700 cash, balance $5,800 as you now pay for rent; on a fine tree covered plot, 100x172 ft., in the exclusive Montclair-Morristown section, only 47 minutes out on D., L. & W. R. R.; it is a real bargain; fine air, ideal living conditions; a change of business compels me to leave this section. J. M. B., Post Office Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

Come see my lovely new 7-room home, with every modern improvement without exception; 8c commutation; $350 initial payment, low price, easy terms, less than rent, to quick buyer; on both West Shore and Susquehanna Railroads. Don't hesitate! Do it now. Henschel, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. 1098-M Hackensack (or 3652 Cortland, New York.)

SUMMER HOMES,
ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK, DEAL.
NOW RENTING.
Also hotels and boarding houses. Send for booklet. Albert Robbins, Inc., Asbury Park, N. J. (opp. depots), Allenhurst, N. J.

Bargain.—Pretty home; 3 acres, commuting; $9,500; value $12,000; owner leaving. Room 1705, 90 West St. Rector 9179.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Kew Gardens House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; on beautiful corner plot. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Port Washington Estates, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plots 100x150; price $2,000 up. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

$1,000 CASH
and quarterly payments will buy a farm of 107 acres for $7,000, between New Brunswick and Princeton. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone Beekman 2596.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FACTORY, FIVE MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL; WILL ERECT TO SUIT. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

FOR STORES, BUSINESS BUILDINGS, AND OFFICES, APPLY CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

Desirable offices to sublease, Brunswick Building, 225 5th Av.; terms reasonable; immediate occupancy. Call Room 1015 or phone 7800 Madison Square.

440 WEST 46TH STREET.
10,000 sq. feet, $2,000; four-story factory building, light, fine condition; possession at once. Mercer, 266 West 23d St.

Office, 18x15, eighth floor, front, three large windows, steam heat, electricity; very reasonable. International, 149 West 36th St.

Desk room, with all facilities; references; Woolworth Building. F 266 Times Downtown.

10,000 square feet, power, light, heat; Astoria, L. I. B. Y., 220 Times Downtown.

Part of office to sublet; good location. K 115 Times.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 308, 51 East 42d.

Brooklyn.

FACTORY LOFT
to let, space 25x85; excellent light, high ceiling; heat and power furnished. Strohbeck, 325 Johnson St., Brooklyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Store wanted on 3d Av., west side, between 149th and 152d St., or south side 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; will take half of store if tenant is willing to divide. S 55 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Showroom wanted in manufacturing vicinity for high-class dress manufacturer; state full particulars. Address S. W., 806 Times Downtown.

Loft, 25x90, light manufacturing; east of 5th Av., 14th to 36th Sts. K 234 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH ST., 132 EAST.—An exclusive bachelor two-room and bath apartment, elegantly furnished, with maid service and linen, $100 per month; immediate possession; references essential. Mr. Bohanan, Gramercy 2430.

50S, (Just off 5th Av.)—Will lease two-room furnished apartment, nonelevator building. Phone Plaza 1241.

50S, EAST.—Two exceptional rooms, bath, kitchenette; fireplaces; furnished, unfurnished. Plaza 6585.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Three-room apartment, attractively furnished, by month or year; meals if desired.

63D ST. and Madison Av., (Hotel Leonore, Apartment I.)—Beautifully furnished; two bedrooms, two baths, two parlors; private telephone, grand piano, &c.; linen and everything included except meals; hotel a la carte; fine service; can be seen after lunch any day; $150 a week, payable each month in advance; can keep apartment as long as desired.

65TH, EAST.—Charmingly furnished apartment; until October or longer; two rooms and bath; suitable for married couple or bachelor; meals and service if required. Telephone, before 10:30 A. M., Plaza 8630.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, West Side; Long, Short Leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
$200 TO $2,000 MONTHLY.
RAFAEL DE FLOREZ, 402 MADISON AV.

FIFTH AV. APARTMENT, west, to sublet until Fall; 3 splendid rooms and bath, on the Avenue, at very attractive rates. Apart. 51, Hotel Lorraine, 5th Av. and 45th St.

PARK AV., in the 70s.—Seven rooms, two baths; $300 month. Telephone Plaza 2784.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., 2 blocks subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Sq. 501.

TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS with kitchenette and bath, charmingly furnished; linen and silver included. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Murray Hill 1733.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, Madison Av., between 73d and 74th Sts.; rent $100. Phone Rhinelander 659.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square.)—Six rooms, 2 baths; 8th floor; southern exposure; open fireplace; handsomely furnished; separate maid's room available. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

32D ST., 9 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; service; period furniture. Steigelman.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50S, NEAR 5TH AV.—High-class apartment, (nonelevator,) two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

50S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; piano; $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50S, WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $150 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

59TH, 38 WEST.—Facing Central Park, between 5th and 6th Avs., charmingly furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; present tenant will sublet until Oct. 1; a bargain. Apply 10th floor front.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three-room apartments; $70-$90; latest improvements; completely furnished.

70S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 166 WEST.—Apartment 3 rooms, consisting of bedroom, living room, and kitchen, with fine bathroom and shower; exceptionally large rooms; handsomely furnished; ice refrigeration; $160, until Oct. 1; all appointments are of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Columbia 7640.

72D, (Subway.)—Six rooms, two baths; new building; charmingly furnished. Columbus 3974.

77TH, 66 WEST.—Two large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; high class elevator apartment; newly furnished; everything fresh and clean.

80TH ST., (411 West End Av.)—Seven rooms, three baths; immediate possession. Mrs. Mitchell, Schuyler 9361; $300, offer.

86TH ST., (Broadway.)—Exceptional apartment for the money, $200. Telephone Cathedral 6280.

90S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; very light; $150 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, elegantly furnished, electric lights; $80 per month. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Two rooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, maid service; rent $70; dining room in building. Telephone Cathedral 7715.

114TH, WEST.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment, sublet, July 1, $175; Sept. 1, $150 per month. Owner, Cathedral 7672.

116TH.—Beautiful six-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; every comfort; piano, phonograph; fashionable west side district; will share with two young people, furnishing their meals. Morningside 8274.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful six-room apartment; piano, linen, silver; elevator; lease. Telephone Morningside 2669.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice furnished apartments, east, west sides; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Col. 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av.
Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly.
2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up.
3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

AUDUBON AV., 248, (178th St.)—Will share furnished apartment with married couple, childless; $60; afternoons, 3-5. Apt. 26.

Central Park West, (105th.)—Seven beautifully furnished rooms, fifth floor front, elevator, refined, $140. Phone Morningside 9740.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

DUPLEX studio apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; sublet. Stuyvesant 7069.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

I wish to sublet or share part of my six-room and bath apartment; every comfort; fashionable west side district; only people of means need apply; references exchanged. Phone Riverside [illegible], Apartment 3-E.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER.—Five-room modern apartment, furnished, one master bedroom and bath, to be rented from Feb. 1 to May 31, $175 monthly. Call Apartment 63, 895 West End Av., or telephone Beekman 233.

Parlor floor, three large rooms, suitable for doctor, West 73d St., between Columbus Av. and Broadway. C., 288 Columbus Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 264, (90th St.)—Apt. 7 south, 8 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished mahogany self-player piano, Victrola; fine library books; immediate possession. Phone River 2449.

RIVERSIDE, 90'S.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms; 3 months, longer; $325. Vanderbilt 1450.

TO SUBLET.—Tastefully furnished apartment four rooms and bath, until October; $150. L. B. Ball, 82 West 12th St.

WEST END AV.—Eight-nine rooms, three baths, $350, offer. Mrs. Mitchell, Schuyler 9361.

WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths; handsome, artistic furnishings; terms. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

33D, 141 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—5-room apartment, private; latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, electricity, bath; rent $55. Ring basement bell.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Six light rooms, elevator apartment, $77.50; near subway.

MADISON AV., 675.—3 rooms with bath; excellent location, 61st, Madison Av. Call evenings. Plaza 8616.

Several 2 and 3 rooms bachelor apartments from 44th to 59th St. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Telephone Murray Hill 1733.

Unfurnished—West Side.

72D, 322 WEST.—One, two, and three elegant rooms, baths, facing the river, $55, $110, $125 monthly.

75TH ST., 323 WEST, (Near West End Av.)—Floors for rent. Two very large rooms and bath, formerly 22-foot high-class private house; heat and light included; $1,500.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—West Side.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—1, 2, 4 rooms, kitchenette; also doctor's or dentist's suite. 1,790 Broadway, Room 514. Circle 2815.

94TH ST., 276, (nr. West End Av.)—Two spacious rooms and bath, just completed; $1,100 and $1,200. Tel. Morning. 1114.

WEST END AV., 640,
Corner 91st St.
Seven rooms, two baths; most attractive apartment west side; $200 per month.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

Two or 3 rooms, with kitchen or large kitchenette; private bath; sleeping porch desirable; plenty of light and air; near subway, "L," or rail station; prefer private family; permanent; not over $50 monthly. K 214 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, 6-7 rooms, with bath, from March 1 to June 1; not over $125 per month; highest social and financial references; west side preferred. K 233 Times.

Young business couple desires a well-furnished 3 or 4 room apt., conveniences, between 43d and 86th Sts., west side; state price. S 59 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment in apartment house by 3 adults until about May, or monthly; kitchenette, bath, 3 rooms; $100 up; city and out of town references. R 213 Times.

Two ladies want furnished apartment, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; near elevated or subway station; about $55 a month until June or July. E. W., Room 810, 20 Broad Street.

Clients Wanting Furnished
APARTMENTS.
$200 to $2,000 monthly.
RAFAEL DE FLOREZ, 402 MADISON AV.

Three or four rooms, kitchenette and bath, in elevator apartment house; not over $100. W 396 Times.

Two or three rooms and bath, until June state particulars. R 273 Times.

1, between 30th-75th; immediate occupancy; Four gentlemen desire 2 bedrooms, parlor, with piano, kitchenette, and bath; prefer between 60th and 110th. S 56 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 886.

Two-room apartment, suitable for physician. Telephone Lenox 4227.

Unfurnished.

$10 bonus for 5 room apts., all improvements, west side, sublet or rent, not to exceed $60. Phone or write "Anxious," Bryant 6400, Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

Wanted.—An apartment for physician, three to five rooms, west side, between 69th and 92d Sts.; apartment house only; state price and location. B. L., 530 Columbus Av.

70TH, near West End Av.—4 rooms and bath; $120; private house; references. K 231 Times.

Modern three rooms, kitchenette, for March 1; three responsible adults; sublet or lease; not over $80. K 237 Times.

Three or 4 rooms, heated, modern conveniences, moderate rental. R 267 Times.

Two or 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; state location and rent. K 203 Times.

100TH ST., 313 WEST, (Riverside.)—High-class, 2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av. (two blocks subway station); special, permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Square 501.

West Side.

13TH, 161 WEST.—Single room, neatly furnished; very reasonable; also large rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

58TH, 35 WEST.—Rooms, with running water, adjoining bath; breakfast optional.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; large room, steam, phone; $7.

70S.—Newly furnished, beautiful, large room, twin beds; references. K 230 Times.

71ST, 62 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, ONE FLIGHT; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, spacious, sunny room; electricity, steam, phone; kitchenette privileges; $18.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor floor.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Outside sunny room, lavatory, adjoining bath, private family; reference. Klokow.

81ST, 27 WEST.—(Facing parks); exceptional room; southern exposure; porch; private bath; electricity; steam; maids service; breakfast; private house.

83D, 17 WEST.—Elegant, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; gentlemen only.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Front connecting rooms, adjoining bath; comfortable; quiet. Phone MacGregor.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; gentleman. Call P. M., Apt. 4-E.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, suitable musical studio, or single; living room; electricity; every convenience; references.

89TH, 17 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; exclusive private house; $30 monthly; business man only.

105TH, 28 WEST.—Large front room; private house; gentlemen. Phone Academy 1090.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable small room, private house; electricity, telephone, bath; references.

122D ST., 620 WEST, (Apartment 35.)—Single room, running water, view of Riverside Drive; men only; $6.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Exceptional room, bath; private family; business woman. Apt. 66.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway.)—Large outside, sunny room; all conveniences; gentleman preferred. Mayer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.
Handsomely furnished rooms, single, connecting, telephone, electricity. Ross.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64, 78th St.—Two beautifully furnished rooms, bath; select house.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—One or two rooms, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished. For particulars telephone Fordham 1059.

Brooklyn.

A room, home of owner; electricity, modern improvements. Phone 333 Prospect.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Lawyer, bachelor, Southerner, discharged infantry officer, desires permanent room in apartment of strictly private family; congenial young couple preferred; state terms. K 198 Times.

Room in high-class house by young Christian lady, Government employe; below 72d, west, or in Brooklyn; give rates, location, phone. K 162 Times.

Lady wishes room, permanently, between Washington Sq. and 70th, 6th and Lexington Avs.; highest references required. C 893 Times Annex.

Young Jewish business man wishes room, west side. Address A. E. S., Sidney Rubenstein & Co., 1,161 Broadway.

Young couple desires room with private family; privilege of getting breakfast or being served. C. C., 442 Columbus Av.

Wanted, by nurse, between 42d St. and Washington Square; about $4 week; phone; references. Hatfield, 419 West 118th St.

Single room by young man with private family, between 59th and 103d Sts., near Broadway. K 241 Times.

Young man, of good habits, desires nice quiet furnished room with private family. R 290 Times.

Furnished room, with kitchen privileges, wanted by business couple; state price. Box T. O., 104 East 14th St.

Christian gentleman desires small furnished room; American family; $15 monthly. R 286 Times.

Room, private bath, by March 1; young couple; Canadians; below 96th West. K 194 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

59TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant large rooms, excellent table; references; moderate. Lenox 2386.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large front room, with private bath; excellent table.

West Side.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive small rooms near bath; excellent table service; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, double room, private bath, one flight up, one small room; exclusive location, near subway.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large room with bath, electricity; references required.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Superior accommodation; excellent board; refined private family; business gentleman. Jay.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious, private residence, three spacious rooms, bath, single room; exceptional table; modern.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large, double room, private bath; meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

By young man, board and room with bath or running water; near 57th and 6th Av.; first floor unless elevator; answer in writing only, giving particulars. T W Auto Sales Co., Inc., 103 West 57th.

Family of 3 desires board refined family; must have 2 rooms and bath; give full particulars. S 57 Times.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large and small room; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of High Standard;
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlor; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 White Plains.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR FAMILY HOTEL,
124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.

New York State.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS
FOR HEALTH.
Right altitude, right air, right living.
Invalids, convalescents, and nervous cases.
Constant medical attention.
For terms and full particulars
Address Dr. L. J. Kiernan,
Stamford, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

Thirty cents an agate line.

ADDRESSING at home, $2.50 and $3 per thousand. R 278 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—First-class office manager, modern methods, capable correspondent, confidential assistant, personality; highly recommended; $28. K 779 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant Ledger Clerk, Christian, 6½ years' experience, accurate, conscientious; trial balance; highest reference; $18. A 1099 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist.—Three years' experience; expert; trial balances; $20. K 754 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, thoroughly experienced; knowledge of accountancy. K 236 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, ledger clerk, 3 years' experience; high school education; can furnish A1 reference; $18. R 280 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, thoroughly familiar general office routine; references. Efficient, 456 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, thoroughly experienced, desires position with reliable house; references. K 787 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, 3 years' experience, thoroughly familiar office details. L 650 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; 3 years' experience; college graduate; $18-$20. K 788 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION; DRESS MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE. R 263 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; capable of taking full charge; $25. B 474 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience double entry; executive ability; salary $25. L 635 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—A lady of culture would like position as traveling companion to lady, or would take care of apartment, hotel, club, or private home; years' experience; highest reference. Address K 95 Times.

COMPANION.—Young woman desires position companion, secretary, or capable of taking entire care home where servants are kept; unusually fond of children. K 229 Times.

FILE CLERK, office assistant, wishes position; experience; references. Barth, 511 East 79th St.

GOVERNESS, experienced, German, French, English; references. Phone Chelsea 2786. K 197 Times.

MASSAGE, licensed graduate; facial, general. Richmond, 129 New St., Newark, opposite tubes.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients. Houseman, Cathedral Plaza, 101 West 109th St., Apt. 208.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school education; four years' experience general office, clerical, record work; good at figures. L 632 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, thoroughly experienced in office work; can operate typewriter and switchboard; A1 references. A 1101 Times Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; accurate, willing, anxious locating; $12. K 784 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Refined French woman, competent, desires position; showroom preferred. R 480 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Advertiser is an officer of a corporation which is an adjunct of the War Trade Board and due to the armistice is closing its affairs; I want to place my private secretary in a position where high character, ambition, enthusiasm, initiative, experience, and all-around ability are desired and appreciated; she has installed filing systems, understands the principles of bookkeeping, and has taken minutes of corporate meetings and testimony. Address Employer, R 214 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, 6 YEARS' COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE, INITIATIVE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY. CALL CORTLANDT 3025.

SECRETARY, stenographer, expert, accustomed to assuming responsibility, desires connection, assistant to busy executive; knowledge bookkeeping; 12 years' experience; salary $45-$50 week. R 270 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, seven years' mercantile experience; possesses initiative and executive ability; not afraid of responsibility; A1 references. M., 112 Riverside Drive.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, executive; legal training; 12 years' experience law and general work; $35-$40 week. G 645 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, EFFICIENT, GOOD APPEARANCE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY; EXCELLENT REFERENCES; $25. B 458 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert; 7 years' thorough business experience; accustomed confidential work; salary $30. Phone C. L., Rector 3911.

SECRETARY, correspondent, stenographer; educated American; intelligent, correct work; systematic filing; responsible position small office uptown preferred. K 211 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires half day position afternoons; industrious; $10. R 231 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, well educated; several years' experience; A1 references. R 253 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, capable looking after details, acts quick, thinks fast; 5 years' engineering machinery experience; high school graduate; exceptionally neat, attractive personality; age 22; Christian; $20. L 552 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, have brains, grit, executive ability; accustomed meeting people; 8 years' technical experience; above average; good command English language; can be depended upon; not afraid work; $25. G 630 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, general office work; competent; high school graduate; seven years' experience; salary $30 week. Anna Shagan, 47 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined Christian, good knowledge bookkeeping; 6 years' commercial experience; unusual ability; sterling references; salary $20. M. Spor, 360 West 119th St.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, conscientious, reliable beginner; business school graduate; willing and capable. Irma Manty, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2998.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, hard worker, wishes position where proficiency brings advancement. Katherine Smith, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; five years' experience; thoroughly competent; familiar with general office routine, possessing initiative; $20. K 239 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - STENOTYPIST, competent, several years' experience engineering, commercial, and law; best references; salary $20. K 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; reference former employer; $18. B 449 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 2 years' experience; references; American; $15. B 450 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, has good knowledge of Spanish, desires position. K 755 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good insurance brokerage experience, intelligent, with executive ability; $18. G 690 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Young lady; academic graduate, desires position. K 771 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced; cultured, capable, good personality; excellent references. W 373 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, accounts; knowledge of bookkeeping; 6 months' experience; $11-$12. B. F., 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, conscientious, reliable worker; 2 years' experience; best references. K 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, high school graduate. Minnie Baine, 681 Beck St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly competent; six years' experience; good references; $22. K 773 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant, refined, Christian, willing, courteous, well recommended. L 648 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator and office assistant, three years' experience, desires position. K 243 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, high school graduate, wide awake; 4 years' experience; thoroughly experienced office work; Christian; $12. L 556 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, stenographer, accurate, willing; 8 years' experience general office work. R 256 Times.

TYPIST desires home work; accurate, educated. Apply Room 213, 217 West 125th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, cook, day or week; $12 week; letters only. Holmes, 303 West 50th.

YOUNG LADY of refinement desires position as traveling companion to lady; experience in stenographic work; recommendations supplied. Write Dare, 1,616 3d Av., Huntington, W. Va.

YOUNG LADY, foreign, experienced, desires clientele for face and scalp treatments; prices moderate; home treatment. G 878 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—First-class; apt. Hornig's Agency, 944 3d Av. 4010 Plaza.

COLORED HELP, city, country, references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT, Christian, bachelor, 37, desires to make change from general office work and specialize on figures; initiative, aptitude for figures, A1 footer, two courses in accounting with C. P. A.'s; salary secondary, seeking opportunity. K 218 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax consultation, corporations, partnerships, audits, systems, bookkeeping arrangements. Expert Public Accountant, 4601 Woolworth Building. Barclay 7811.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (27,) EXECUTIVE ABILITY, THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT CONTROL ACCOUNTS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE, CREDITS, &C. K 154 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 24, college education, experience cost, controlling accounts, systems, statements, correspondent, desires permanent position. K 780 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high grade executive, record of achievement, seeks position, controller or executive large corporation. H 726 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, experienced in junior and semi-senior work, wishes connection certified concern like capacity; salary secondary. K 774 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; services not fat fees. Alpert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports, books closed, opened, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward. Friedlander, 154 Nassau. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, New York University graduate, 5 years' public accounting, corporation, auditing experience, seeks accounting or managerial connection. W 353 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Young senior, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent connection. Store, 426 East 81st.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (22,) experience with C. P. A.; junior at N. Y. University. K 205 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (22,) thoroughly experienced, desires permanent connection with reliable concern. K 216 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, four years' bookkeeping; N. Y. U. student. Box 20, 1,563 3d Av.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 24, experienced in a C. P. A. office, desires certified connection; honorable discharge. W 378 Times.

ARCHITECT.—Graduate, registered in New York State, age 30, Christian, thoroughly experienced in architectural jobs, start to finish, office work and correspondence, wishes permanent salaried position with corporation or estate, to take charge of or organize architectural department or superintend building operations; location preferably New York City. Z 338 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, designer; 8 years' experience. Address D. A. Summo, 177 Union Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 72W.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE
by a university graduate; experienced food trade practices, statistician, correspondent. K 176 Times.

AUDITOR wishes position as traveling auditor; senior accountant; age 30. R 282 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, and manager, (23,) desires permanent position; thorough knowledge importing, exporting, trial balances, financial statements, controlling accounts; full charge; best references. K 776 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (23,) three years' experience, three years' university accounting training, executive ability, able correspondent; army honorable discharge; employed; salary, $30. W 365 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, discharged soldier, 5 years' experience, stenographer, desires connection with export or manufacturing concern, with opportunity of getting on selling end. K 770 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Thoroughly experienced; take complete charge of books, office, correspondence; clean cut, educated, and aggressive. K 202 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 19, accurate, efficient, N. Y. U. student in evenings; seeks position with advancement; downtown preferred. B 439 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 21, high school graduate, double entry, controlling, trial balance, stenographer, typist. London, 568 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18, willing, ambitious, desires position; 3 years' clerical experience; salary no object; references. L 631 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, expert office and business executive, linguist, unquestionable record, wants permanency with good prospects; trustworthy. R 228 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) commercial college training; two years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance; competent worker; excellent references. K 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' manufacturing, mercantile experience; efficient, reliable worker; $20. K 783 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 28 years; 8 years' business training, office executive, cashier; salary $30 to start. R 264 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 30; married; college graduate; 10 years experience; thoroughly efficient. K 204 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, 8 years' experience, good penman, wishes position evenings. R 287 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, executive ability, wishes position vicinity West 125th St.; American Christian. A 1091 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk; 12 years' experience; thoroughly competent; 21. K 772 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS BUILDER.
My war work concluded, ready to negotiate with responsible real estate concern for permanent alliance; age 40, American, experienced organizer, able to establish and inspire a sales force; advertiser with real selling ideas, forceful correspondent; successful record in the sale of farm and country property, colonization, town development, &c.; compensation commensurate with results achieved. M. E., 1,858 Broadway.

BUTLER—VALET and MAID.—Couple; experienced; English and French; first-class reference. Apply S., 126 West 49th St., N. Y.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Young American, colored; good education, wishes position. J. P. Johnston, 148 West 142d. Apt. 60.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; best references; city or country. Shelley, 54 West 84th St. Schuyler 9852.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 8 years' experience on domestic and foreign cars, wishes private position; own repairs, careful driver; 3 years last position; best references. Box 23, 1,508 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, married, 18 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1830J.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—5 years last position, 3 years Packard shop, wishes employment, private, city or country. R 284 Times.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, private or commercial, 10 years' experience; good mechanic; careful driver; A1 reference. Lasche, 482 East 189th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, thoroughly experienced, good mechanic; sober, careful; highly recommended. R 222 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, 14 years' shop, drive experience; private. Plaza 7543. Komoraik.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position, private; experienced; best references. Scudder, 104 West 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 35, wishes position, city or country; three years last position. Cars Eggers, 705 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.
Eight years' experience; best of references. J. Z., 140 East 83d.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER.—Broad executive experience; can install original collection and credit record systems which have been proved successful; capable correspondent; my credit and collection letters bring RESULTS. If you are in need of an A1 credit executive and are willing to pay $3,000 a year address E. M., 140 West 78th St.

DRAFTSMAN. — Technical graduate; high-grade mechanical and machine designer open. K 213 Times.

ENGINEER.—Chief or assistant; high-grade; certificate; age 30. 878 3d Av.

EXECUTIVE-SALESMAN.—CLEAN-CUT young man, (28,) single, twelve years' practical business experience, inside and road selling, managing, buying, wholesale, retail; honorable discharge from army; position anywhere in U. S. with large or growing concern where remuneration will be commensurate with results; references. Schwartz, 1,127 Clay Av.

EXECUTIVE.—New York attorney, recently released from army, seeks connection with progressive concern with view of making himself valuable in executive capacity, or as assistant to an executive; has good record; can furnish excellent credentials. R 279 Times.

Executive, 29, college graduate, six years' active legal experience, recently honorably discharged, Captain Infantry, U. S. A., desires position with business concern offering future. K 761 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE AND ACCOUNTANT,
six years' experience office manager, systematizer, desires to make a change; textile house preferred; highest credentials. B 904 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER, American, (33,) constructive supervision, office procedure, records, salesmen, stenographers, filing; thoroughly efficient; unquestionable credentials. R 221 Times.

EXPERT TYPIST desires work evenings at home; has own typewriter. K 240 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man, speaking Spanish, English, knowledge of office routine work, desires position with exporting house. T. B., 159 East 28th St.

JIU-JITSU.—Expert Japanese instructor visits pupils to give private lessons. Appointment only. Also jiu-jitsu massage. K 228 Times.

KITCHEN HELP, Japanese, position in club house. C. Sato, 102 West 132d. Morningside 8193.

MAN of fine executive ability, full knowledge all building trades, masonry, &c., wishes position of responsibility as manager of estate. William Doherty, 358 West 27th.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, factory executive, chief engineer, designer special and automatic machinery, production tools, interchangeable manufacturing, stamping, auto accessories, experimental development. B 471 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL designing engineer, specializing in practical development of automatic machinery. R 82 Times.

NEWSPAPER MAN, with mail order and advertising experience, desires connection with large concern; capable executive. K 224 Times.

MANUFACTURERS!
Salesman will represent you on commission basis, New York, New Jersey, staples. K 785 Times Downtown.

MOTION PICTURE OPERATOR, experienced machinist and electrician, wants position: city or road. Care of Hempfling, 56½ Taylor St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER, Capable Executive, with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine; can handle large business independently; desires responsible position with opportunity; expert bookkeeper, correspondent, salesman, credits; highest credentials. K 747 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, good penman, figurer, invoice clerk, clean cut, Christian; age 22; good education; quick, active, punctual; unquestionable references; $15. G 644 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 19, good education, secretarial experience, desires office position. K 775 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bookkeeping, purchase, sales; Wall St. experience; best references. K 201 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY and confidential assistant, busy executive or man of large affairs, capable of handling correspondence and details, ten years' experience, best references. K 191 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, honorably discharged, nine years' experience as salesman and manager with large corset manufacturer, wishes to connect with house in a kindred line, where experience and thorough business training will receive proper remuneration; highest references as to character and ability. A 1097 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN.—Two army officers, discharged, wish to take position as salesmen, (traveling;) prefer export or import house; experts in South American trade conditions; know Spanish thoroughly; references. W 370 Times.

SALES PRODUCER.
A young man, (34,) married, seeks opportunity with small firm; capable sales organizer, correspondent, and producer; record spotless. C 981 Times Annex.

SALESMAN visiting over 300 personally acquainted Southern textile mills wishes to represent reliable concern, selling or buying supplies, equipment, &c.; no attention after Feb. 15. C 882 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, age 25, married, desires position with reliable concern, city or road; four years with automobile tire concern; excellent references. R 208 Times.

SALESMAN, cotton goods, with large following among the cutting-up trade, desires to connect with reliable converter. Box 83, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—I want to sell on strict commission basis; mercantile line or any clean-cut, high-class proposition; reliable house only. H. R., 66 Times.

SALESMAN. — Young married man desires position as salesman, wearing apparel preferred. A 1089 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, married, wishes position, men's furnishing; 4 years' experience. Tiger, 23 West 114th.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires represent good mercantile house; best references. K 789 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Ostrich feathers; 6 years' experience, wishes connection; reliable concern. R 243 Times.

SECRETARY, young man, trained first secretarial school, desires position with reliable firm; willing to demonstrate ability. Jerry Brown, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2994.

SECRETARY, OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Eleven years' experience; excellent references; honorably discharged. K 97 Times.

SILK SALESMAN, PHILADELPHIA
resident, formerly with large silk house, desires to connect with domestic or Japanese silk house; commission basis. F 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Clean cut, good personality; 6 years' experience; capable handling technical dictation accurately; knowledge double entry bookkeeping; versed up-to-date office methods; unquestionable references. L 513 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER, experienced, rapid, accurate operator, desires position; $20-$25. G 338 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, high school education, knowledge Spanish; references. K 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 18; knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; references. K 208 Times.

TRANSLATOR. — Expert; Spanish and French; business, literary, and technical. R 266 Times.

TUTOR.—Aviation officer, just back from France, would like position as tutor or companion to small boy; college man of refinement; adept in all outdoor sports. Address R 258 Times.

WRITER.—AN EXPERIENCED JOURNALIST AND MAGAZINE WRITER WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY DESIRES POSITION; HAS WORKED BOTH IN NEW YORK AND LONDON; HIGHEST REFERENCES. K 781 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) married, honorably discharged, desires position with future; experienced in selling and office detail; excellent references. P. D., 955 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, good education, excellent appearance and personality, desires to make connection with any firm where tact, initiative, ability, and a progressive spirit will be appreciated. E. Allen Wolff, 48 Stuyvesant St., City. Phone Orchard 1229.

YOUNG MAN.—An aggressive young man, 20, competent, possessing varied experience, advertising, collections, correspondent, interviewer, stenographer, seeks connection. K 212 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) honorable army discharge, high school graduate, 3 years' business experience, neat appearance, references, wishes position with advancement. K 769 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, 22 years old, two years' experience handling silks and woolens in high-class cloak and suit house, at present employed, wishes change for better. Write Box 220, 1619 St. James Building.

YOUNG MAN.—Ex-army officer, (30,) honorably discharged, eight years steel shipping and accounting, desires position with future; would travel for reliable concern who would consider limited experience. R 219 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, honorable army discharge, educated, extensive experience in office work and bookkeeping, wishes position that offers good opportunity for advancement. Z 372 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, clerical experience, good penman, accurate figurer, desires position at anything with opportunity. Harry Gettler, 1,278 Grant Av., Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, 4 years' practical clerical and office experience; some knowledge exporting and warehousing. B 477 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, four years' office manager, selling ability; desires connection with future, any capacity. Kleinman, 125 East 4th.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires "live" outdoor position, offering real initiative, advancement; likes figures, typist, stenography student. L 659 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, honorably discharged U. S. Army, desires position at anything. H. Butt, 330A Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced shipping, stock, manufacturing, wishes position; references. K 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, educated, experienced as assistant, credit department, desires position. A 1100 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, had own business, experienced selling, collecting, wishes position. Ben Michelson, 837 Beck St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, excellent reference, wants to work at anything; $20 per week. K 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position at anything with advancement. L 628 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, good personality, seeks outside position selling; references. K 762 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, salary no object, wishes position with future. A 1098 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position anything; 4 years' business experience. K 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires connection with reliable firm. K 199 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS for invitations; must be good penmen; $3 per thousand. Apply Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
of
LARGE PUBLICATION
Desires the services of a
WOMAN
in
MAKE UP DEPARTMENT.
One capable of handling cuts, copy to printer, entering contracts, &c.
POSITION PERMANENT.
State salary and experience; only those with experience need apply; replies absolutely confidential.
ADDRESS "OPPORTUNITY,"
136 TIMES.

ADDRESSOGRAPH AND GRAPHOTYPE OPERATORS. — HIGH-CLASS, EXPERIENCED GIRLS; GOOD PAY. CALL ELLIOTT SERVICE CO., 141 WEST 36TH.

BILLING CLERK.—Young lady with Christian automobile accessory and service firm; opportunity for advancement; references. B 236 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT in real estate office; must be experienced in double entry bookkeeping; excellent opportunity for capable person desiring a permanent position; real estate experience preferred but not essential. Call Realty Supervision Co., 45 W. 34th St. Room 903.

BOOKKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; MUST BE ACCURATE AND GOOD PENMAN; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY. MILLAR, MANDEL & CO., 38 EAST 30TH.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; must be thoroughly competent, double entry and trial balances; only experienced will be considered; state references, experience and salary desired. P. O. Box 48, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER,
capable of taking complete charge office; thoroughly experienced; good opportunity. R. & R. Underwear, 105 East 29th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist; must understand bookkeeping and have several years' experience; $15 start; state references, &c. A. K., 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One thoroughly acquainted with dress manufacturing, double entry; good opportunity; salary start, $20; references. Write A. L., 802 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Large, high class specialty shop requires the services of a dress buyer; one who has handled high-class merchandise and can furnish the best of references will find an excellent opportunity. Apply National Garment Retailers' Ass'n., 47 West 34th St. Call Thursday.

CASHIER, assistant bookkeeper, experienced; bond required; $15. K 223 Times.

CLERKS, between the ages of 16 and 18, in the office of a large corporation. Experience unnecessary; hours 9 to 5, half-day Saturday throughout the year; vacations with pay; salary $10 per week to start; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, experience, if any, &c. H 796 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Small private dressmaking house requires neat, intelligent girl to act as receiving and shipping clerk; must be good penman and accurate at figures; salary to begin, $15; state age, religion, and past experience. K 226 Times.

CORSET MODELS, all sizes; liberal compensation. International Corset Co., Room 1001, 130-132 West 42d St.

DEMONSTRATORS. — Wanted, experienced women demonstrators; salary. Apply in person, Metropolitan Hardware Co., 32 Vesey St., New York.

DRAPERS WANTED, EXPERIENCED ON DRESSES. UNION SHOP, 153 WEST 27TH ST., 3D FLOOR.

FILE CLERK.—Wholesale house has good opening for bright, ambitious girl, (15-16). L. D. Bloch & Co., 153 5th Av.

FILE CLERK and switchboard operator, permanent position. Clerk, 232 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, sleep in or out, doctor's office on ground floor. 120 East 34th St.

GIRLS, WOMEN.
EMPLOYMENT
UNDER IDEAL
WORKING CONDITIONS
LABELING AND PACKING SUNSHINE BISCUITS; CLEAN AND SANITARY WORK; HIGHEST WAGES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT; 48 HOURS PER WEEK; REST-ROOMS, RESTAURANT; GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING AND RAPID INCREASE WITH EXPERIENCE.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT
COMPANY,
SUNSHINE BAKERY,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Take Queensboro tube at Grand Central Station for 11th St. or 2d Av. extension of elevated across Queensboro Bridge. Transfer from any Brooklyn trolley to Crosstown line over Vernon Av. Bridge.

GIRL for billing and office work; must be quick at figures; state experience and salary. R 285 Times.

GIRLS to label and dress perfumery and patent medicines; good hours; steady employment. Apply 125 Front St., New York.

GIRL wanted for advertising department of publishing house; permanent position; advancement; $8 to start. K 206 Times.

GOVERNESS, woman of refinement and experience, to care for three children, 1, 4, and 6 years of age; must furnish first-class references. Write or call at 55 Van Ness Place, Newark, N. J., twenty minutes from New York on Hudson Tubes.

GOVERNESS.—Party in Boston suburbs wants French governess; two children, aged 4 and 2; references required. L 649 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK wanted immediately; young lady with experience on customers' ledger and who is capable of handling large number of accounts. R 288 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced on accounts payable. Apply Hotel Employment Dept., 405 Lexington Av., Room 216.

MAID.—Visiting, plain sewing, light housework; Catholic family; reference. Apt. 164, 5 East 58th.

MILLINERS.
GOOD SALARIES TO EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE MILLINERS.

BEST & CO., 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10 A. M.

MODELS, size 16 and 18, experienced; good position, Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

MODEL wanted, dresses, 16 size. Call, between 2-6, S. L. Dress Co., 55-61 West 17th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MODEL
FOR
SUITS AND GOWNS.
SIZE BETWEEN 18 AND 36; SPARE FIGURE; HEIGHT 5 FT. 7 IN.
ONLY REFINED, PLEASANT MANNERED WOMEN WITH EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE STORES NEED APPLY.
BEST & CO., 7 WEST 35TH ST.,
8:30-10:30 A. M.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
CALL ALL WEEK.
CASSIDY & DORFMAN,
45 WEST 25TH ST.

MODELS, size 16 or 36, for coat and suit house; long season. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR of intelligence and education, stenographer and typist understanding every phase of the business, for downtown office; good chance for advancement; state particulars and salary. M., 2,876 Broadway.

NURSE, first-class, for baby 6 months, and boy, 2; nursemaid to assist; must be thoroughly reliable and anxious to please, with best references; high wages paid to right party. Call, 9:30-10, Mrs. Irving, 101 East 80th.

NURSE, graduate, needed for regular ward duty. Tarrytown Hospital, Tarrytown, N. Y.

NURSE.—Mother's helper for two boys, 5 and 8. Apply Thursday, 9 to 12, Apartment 5L, 302 Central Park West.

NURSE GIRL, experienced, care for two children; good home and wages; one year's city reference required. Siegel, 5 West 91st.

NURSE for children, 2 and 5; good home and wages; reference. 62 West 87th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, school graduate, preferably with some experience; good position for bright girl. Joseph L. Herzog & Co., 45 Rose St., corner Duane.

OPERATORS
ON LADIES' FINE NECKWEAR.
SCOTT, INC., 79 5TH AV., 17TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN,
require a number of experienced saleswomen in the following departments:
Art Needlework, for Stamping and Embroidery Orders;
Embroideries,
Laces,
Shoes,
Stationery.
Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

SALESWOMEN
Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of Saleswomen for permanent positions in the following departments:
CORSETS,
HOUSEFURNISHINGS,
MILLINERY,
RIBBONS.
Also Apprentice
SALESWOMEN.
over 16 years of age. Complete instruction will be given in our School for Salesmanship, and every opportunity afforded those desirous of advancing themselves.
Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

SALESWOMEN.
We require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for our handkerchief department; permanent position; congenial surroundings; no Saturday night work. Apply to Supt.
BARNETT BROS., 74th and Columbus Av.

SALESWOMEN.
We require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for our handkerchief department; permanent position; congenial surroundings; no Saturday night work. Apply to Supt.
BARNETT BROS., 74th and Columbus Av.

SALESLADIES,
experienced in corsets, hosiery, underwear, and infants' wear; only competent help need apply. I. Berger, 2 Clinton St. and 120 West 125th St.

SAMPLE GIRL.—One thoroughly experienced in mounting samples, and taking care of price books. Apply North American Lace Co., 105 5th Av.

SECRETARY and bookkeeper, well educated, for highest dental office; assist generally. State qualifications, references, and salary expected. Z 319 Times Annex.

SOLICITORS.—Magazine and book subscription solicitors; tactful, neat appearing, business-like young women; commission basis; can earn $15-$35 weekly; experience desirable but not essential; must be willing to learn and follow instructions. Apply Physical Culture Pub Co., 119 West 40th, Mr. Yurman.

SPANISH AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE EXPERT TRANSLATOR AND SPEAKER; ONE OF SPANISH BIRTH PREFERRED. PAUL WENGER CO., 56 LIBERTY ST.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator for stock broker's office; must be quick, competent, and experienced; others need not apply; salary $20 per week. Write, giving references and particulars, to W 426 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent and attractive position with leading magazine, accuracy, intelligence necessary; experience in advertising make-up department essential. Write full particulars, stating experience and salary. "Brains," 138 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 18-22 years, as general office assistant; $22 start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter only, stating experience, to Mr. Reed, 264 Spring St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; first class; one who can take rapid dictation and transcribe rapidly and accurately; high-class commercial house; state experience, salary, and full particulars. R 283 Times.

STENOGRAPHER
wanted immediately by Christian firm; age about 21 years; must be accurate and a good penman. Wm. Davies & Co., 353 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced; must be well educated. Write, giving education, experience, and salary expected, B 242 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; must be experienced; state age, salary required and where previously employed; steady position. Manufacturer, B 282 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be competent and experienced; good salary. Apply Empire City Pearl Button Works, 10th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
BRIGHT, EDUCATED, ENTHUSIASTIC, AMBITIOUS.
203 BROADWAY (AT FULTON), SUITE 910.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in hotel; must be first-class; $100 a month and meals. Hotel Ashton, 93d St. and Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER - OFFICE ASSISTANT, good at figures, by importing firm. Address, stating experience, references, and salary desired. K 219 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, (20,) work in Long Island; permanent; $100 month. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER for Christian uptown office; beginner; neat penmanship; $12; advancement. R 262 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (law,) efficient and experienced; unless first class don't apply; $21. 141 Broadway, Room 1705.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced stenographer and typist; long hours; permanent position. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Knowledge of Spanish essential; closed Saturday, open Sunday. A 514 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, rapid. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Tuxedo Shirt Co., 185 5th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
require experienced saleswomen of good appearance for their Shoe Department.
Applicants to be considered must have catered to the best clientele.
Apply after 9 A. M. at Employes' Entrance, W. 43d St., near 6th Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.
THE LERNER WAIST CO.
offers good opportunity to young lady with more than average ability; one who can operate busy board, with 30 extensions; must be competent, courteous, and pleasant, and have at least several years' experience; permanent position and good salary. Call 15 West 36th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Must be experienced and courteous; good salary, steady position and advancement for the right applicant. Apply Thursday, Schulte Cigar Stores, 384 Broadway.

TEACHER for Isaac Pitman shorthand; day and evening work. Apply Kimball School, 116 West 14th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk; one who can operate a typewriter; excellent opportunity. B 198 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Well-bred, educated young girl, pleasant voice. 203 Broadway, Suite 910.

TYPISTS, piece work; experienced can earn $15 to $20 weekly. Apply, 9 A. M., Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TYPIST AND CLERICAL WORKER; MUST BE BRIGHT, QUICK, NEAT, AND ACCURATE; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY; HOURS 8:30 TO 5:15; SALARY $14 PER WEEK. CALL THURSDAY AT 9 A. M. SCHOLL MFG. CO., 339 BROADWAY.

TYPIST.—WELL EDUCATED, AMBITIOUS AMERICAN, FOR POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY, WITH ADVERTISING COMPANY. CALL ELLIOTT SERVICE CO., 141 WEST 36TH ST.

TYPIST wanted, familiar with U. S. Post Office addresses and Postal Guide; must be efficient; address giving experience and salary expected. Z 355 Times Annex.

TYPIST for filling in, addressing, and copying; opportunity to learn dictaphone operating; permanent position; $10 to start. K 207 Times.

TYPIST on Underwood; must understand billing and general office work; salary $12. Ehlers Coffee Mills, 224 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, some knowledge of bookkeeping. Picker, 497 Lexington Av.

WOMAN.—Strong and active, as working forewoman of office cleaners; morning and evening hours. Apply any morning, 9:30 to 11:30, at 21 West 23d St.

own handwriting and enclose page of written work. A 513 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined and cultured, fond of children, to assist in taking care of young children; good salary and permanent position for the right party. Apply in person all day at Hebrew National Orphan House, 52 St. Mark's Place, New York.

YOUNG LADY to take entire charge of doctor's office; only one having experience or a nurse need apply; state references, age, and salary expected. B. L., 530 Columbus Av.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, to work in office of manufacturing company; Christian firm; good advancement; state salary. Address W. L., 807 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to do figuring and typewriting 5 afternoons a week, 4 hours each; convenient for student; please give age, education, and salary expected. B 245 Times.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO EARN
$12 TO $30 A WEEK?
Then enroll at once for our inexpensive four-week course of practical training in filing and indexing. We secure positions for girls who complete the course. Employers want them because our training is the same as actual business practice. You can take the course without interfering with other work. New afternoon and evening classes now forming. Apply at once—write, phone, or call. It is your opportunity for a splendid position with big concerns. Phone Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING.
Only School Affiliated with a Filing Equipment House.
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin Street, Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syl-la-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED
in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained woman. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunities for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.
PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS PAY.
Don't overlook your opportunities. Call or write us at once. Instruction (day and evening) includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Business English, Office Practice, and Bookkeeping. Gymnasium privileges.
BALLARD SCHOOL—Central Y. W. C. A., Lexington Av. and 53d St. Phone Plaza 10100.

SECRETARIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND HOW TO TRAIN FOR THEM will be explained in a lecture by E. J. McNamara at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 6 P. M. Write or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for complimentary admission ticket to lecture and for Booklet 51. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS. — Business is now demanding hundreds of trained women; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 70, "Your English," will enable you to determine. Write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet.
CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6955.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners, advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours student's convenience. 500 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

FOREIGNERS taught fluent English by cultured young lady. Vanderbilt 3639. 40th St.

BECOME AN EXPERT! Study spare time for business and secretarial positions. The Emerson Institute, 334 5th Av.

PREPARE for RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS. Read "What Women Can Do;" free copy on request. Rose L. Fritz School, 334 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; TYPISTS, $15-$18; PERMANENT POSITIONS. STENOGRAPHER'S BUREAU, 158 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographers; numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

For the Particular Business Girl.
THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU,
185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley.

Assistant to dept. head of fashion magazine, stenography essential, $20.

Young college woman interested in writing advertising copy, typing necessary, $20.

Executive woman for organization office, stenography and fluent Frenh essential, $1,500.

Legal stenographers, $25.

Other secretarial and stenographic positions for young college and high school women.
"No registration fee—just a standard."

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.
Stenographers, (Christian firms,) $15-$20.

TYPISTS: Permanent position for eight superior typists experienced in tabulation & accounting work $22-$25; apply in person at once. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.,
206-208 Broadway,
Corner Fulton St.

Where STANDARD SERVICE is offered to women and girls of the business world who appreciate RELIABILITY.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) motor truck company, $18-$20.
ELLIOTT-FISCHER BILLER, Jersey City, $15-$16.
TYPISTS, (2,) motor truck company, uptown, $14-$18.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, uptown, 5th Av., $18.
STENOGRAPHER, must have legal experience, $15-$18.
STENOGRAPHER, (beginner,) publishing, $15.
STENOGRAPHER, law, $20.
STENOGRAPHER AND FILE CLERK, Long Island City, $22.
STENOGRAPHER, near Newark, $16.
STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, downtown, $15.
STENOGRAPHER, Hudson Terminal Building, $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown, $14-$15.
TYPIST, Long Island City, (Underwood,) $22
TYPIST, mercantile house, $13.
TYPIST, Broadway mercantile, $14-$16.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, Jersey City, (lunches,) $14-$16.
CORRESPONDENT, DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, STENOGRAPHER, Broadway, $18-$22.
ORDER CHECKER, Broadway, $18-$20.
YOUNG LADY for sales room, $10.

Each position listed above is with a responsible firm, permanent, and offers a good future.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clericals, $10-$25. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Bldg.

ORDER CLERK.—Shoe manufacturing experience, $20-$25.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 BROADWAY. SINGER BUILDING.

Bookkeepers, experienced auditing accounting depts, $23-$30; Stenographers, asst. to dept. chiefs, $23; Stenographer, Spanish dictation, attractive salary. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Lang Agency, 115 Broadway—Stenographers, Typists, clerical. Many good positions. Call immediately.—

Many excellent opportunities; stenographers, typists, dictaphone operators, clerks, filers. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
ESTABLISHED 1902.

STENOGRAPHER. — Downtown law office; not over thirty years of age; must have legal experience; $25.
STENOGRAPHER.—Brokerage firm in financial district; $1,000 yr.
STENOGRAPHER.—Publishing house uptown; simple dictation; $1,000 yr.
STENOGRAPHER and CLERK.—Wide awake, agreeable personality, export or steel experience if possible; $900-$1,000 yr.
STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY.—2 or 3 years' experience to take rapid dictation; $900-$1,000 yr.
STENOGRAPHER. — Knowledge of bookkeeping; secretarial position in interior decorator's office; $900.
TYPIST and STENCIL CUTTER.—Uptown position in pleasant office; $800-$900 yr.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Downtown concern desires girl with some knowledge of the Italian language; she need not necessarily be able to converse in Italian, but must be familiar with the foreign names; salary to start about $800-$900 a yr.
TYPIST.—Large uptown concern must have accurate, steady typist to start work on Thursday or Friday; salary to start $750-$800 a year.
STENOGRAPHERS. — We have on hand a number of very good uptown and downtown positions for young women with just a few months' experience; the salaries range from $750 to $900, according to ability.

Call 9 to 1.
Room 725.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
REGISTRATION FREE.
I CAN PLACE YOU AT ONCE.

STENO. with financial experience, $100 per month.
STENO.—Construction, $25.
STENO.-SEC'Y.—Manufacturing, $25-$28.
STENO.—Patent law, $23.
STENO.—Commercial, $18-$20.
STENO., DICTAPHONE OP., Bush Terminal, $25.
STENO.-SEC'Y, Hoboken, $25.

BOOKKEEPERS, $25, $22, $20.

FILE CLERKS, (10,) Brooklyn, $14.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, one capable of operating 20 trunks, 65 extensions, $20.

FILE CLERK, Relief Tel. Op., $15.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, $14.

OFFICE GIRLS, $10.

TYPISTS, $12, $15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, ([illegible]) $18.

BILLER, L. I. City, $12.

AGNES I. RICHARDS,
ROOM 303A. 52 WALL ST.
IMMEDIATE POSITIONS FOR REFINED AMERICAN APPLICANTS.
STENOGRAPHERS, numerous.......$12-[illegible]
TYPISTS .... [illegible]
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS .... [illegible]
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS .... [illegible]
NO REGISTRATION CHARGE.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.
We are urgently in need of law stenos., $30-$25. Many other secretarial and stenographic positions, $25-$18. Italian-French stenos., $35. Typists, $18. College grads., $110-$75. Ledger clerks, $20-$18. Adding machine operators, $87.50. File clerks, $15. Switchboard operators, $16-12. Many others. Register free.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 NASSAU STREET.	Statisticians..............	[illegible]
	Stenographers.....	$18 to $22
	Stenographer and Bookkeeper......	$18 to $20
	Clerks...............	$15 to $18

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by certified public accountant; state age and experience; permanent position. A 511 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSERS for invitations; must be good penmen; $3 per thousand. Apply Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT for large manufacturer; preferably college man, willing to start low, ($30;) can look forward to exceptional training and future; some experience necessary; give full details; photo, if submitted, returned. Address A. A., 135 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, for an export medium of exceptional merit, which has unique talking points; commission basis; give full particulars in first letter. K 791 Times Downtown.

AGENTS wanted, for out of town; salary and commission. Eagle Ink Co., 111 East Houston St.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT WANTED
for a large metal bedstead and spring bed factory; one who is practical in all its mechanical details; references and salary desired. Address Superintendent, Room 100, 742 Market St., San Francisco.

AUDITOR. — Experienced bookkeeper and auditor; excellent opportunity. Apply between 8:30 and 11 A. M., Hecht Bros., [illegible] West 14th St.

A1 MEN'S
CLOTHING SALESMEN,
A1 MEN.
ONLY THOSE OF PROVEN ABILITY NEED APPLY; THIS IS A LARGE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES ARE UNUSUAL; SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY.
H. BATTERMAN CO.,
BROADWAY AND GRAHAM AV., BKLYN.

BENDERS on art glass lamps and domes. Kramer Bros. Lamp Co., 583 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18 to 21, experienced, wanted for manufacturing company in Brooklyn; good opportunity for worker. Write, giving age, experience, and salary desired, A 500 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for export commission house; must have references covering several years; steady position; salary $50 per week. Z 357 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent desired by manufacturing concern to take full charge. Address D. M., 801 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian concern, in need of experienced bookkeeper, typist, and general office assistant; state age and salary expected. B 243 Times.

BOYS! BOYS!
High school graduates desirous of starting their business career under the best of conditions and surroundings; advancement limited only by ability and attention to duties.
AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
90 West St. Room 508.

BOYS
for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement, along engineering lines; $9 to start. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY wanted in Christian real estate and banking office; must be neat, clean, and intelligent, and have finest character references; previous business experience not necessary; reply in own handwriting. H. R. 22 Times.

BOY, about 16, of good parentage, in wholesale silk house, to assist in stock and shipping department; experience in this line preferred. Call with references, after 10 A. M., Strauss & Co., 331 4th Av.

BOY, by large advertising agency; opportunity to learn advertising business; unusual chance for advancement; call or write. Room 712, 381 4th Av.

BOY, 14-16, bright and willing; opportunity of training and advancement; interior decorating business; Christian firm. Mountain Community, 176 Madison Av.

BOY, begin as messenger in bank; good opportunity to learn the banking business, chances for advancement; state age. Write Box 60, 2,121 3d Av.

BOY, bright, wanted in cloak and suit house, to be generally useful; call at 8:30 A. M. Fahrer & Eidenberg, 147 West 22d.

BOY to make himself generally useful; salary $8 to start; good chance for advancement. K 217 Times.

BOY, make himself generally useful in cloak and suit house, one with experience preferred. Write Box 100, 1,819 St. James Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOY.—Cotton goods broker's office; good chance for advancement. A 497 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 years old, in office large silk importers; good future for bright boy. B 214 Times.

BOY for office work in bond house; experience unnecessary. A 503 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in a law office. Apply 43 Cedar St., New York City, Room 304.

BUTLER-VALET, unmarried, to cook for bachelor and take charge of his apartment; state qualifications, by whom last employed and for what length of time; city references. Z 359 Times Annex.

BUTLER-VALET, unmarried, plain cooking and take charge of a bachelor's apartment; state by whom last employed and for what length of time; city references required. Z 283 Times Annex.

CASHIER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man with ability and some experience, in midtown office; hours 10-7; salary $22 to start; must be able to furnish bond; give experience and references. B 240 Times.

CASTERS on white metal for lamps and fixtures. Kramer Bros. Lamp Co., 583 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR and gardener, first class, for small family in country; state experience. Address or apply I. S. Wolf, 130 East 25th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR for Overland limousine; all year position for right man; references required; state wages. K 777 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, metallurgical; must be thorough with treatment and analysis of nonferrous metals, in a plant located within 20 miles of New York City. Z 335 Times Annex.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE STOCKKEEPERS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED CHINA AND GLASSWARE STOCKKEEPERS. APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

CHIROPODIST wanted; Turkish and Russian baths. Inquire 66-68 Sheriff St., City.

CLERK, STENOGRAPHER, ACCOUNTANT.—Spanish speaking; Peru, South American, 2-year contract; $150 per month; give references and full qualifications. A 509 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR with publishing house experience; must furnish bond. Write, giving full particulars, Box 96, 1,619 St. James Building.

COLLECTOR and solicitor, for life insurance, age 25-35; salary and commission. Call 1,600 Broadway, Room 808.

COST CLERK.—Long Island manufacturer desires services of capable cost clerk for permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; give age, previous experience, references, and salary desired. Capable, 76 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

CUTTER AND DESIGNER, EXPERIENCED ON SILK PETTICOATS, TO TAKE CHARGE OF CUTTING DEPARTMENT. GOOD CHANCE FOR RIGHT MAN. L 671 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, wanted, one who is familiar with apartment house work and can develop from sketches; bring samples. Apply Chas. Kreymborg, care Mervenhaus Bros., northwest corner 163d St. and Park Av.

ESTIMATOR.—Steam heating and ventilating concern requires the services of a capable estimator; only man well known among trade will be considered; state experience and salary. K 232 Times.

EXECUTIVE AS ASSISTANT TO MEMBER OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; A MORE THAN ORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR QUICK ADVANCEMENT FOR DEPENDABLE MAN OF PROVED ABILITY POSSESSING GOOD MEMORY AND CAPABLE OF GETTING RESULTS; STATE IN CONFIDENCE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND FULL PARTICULARS. ADDRESS EXECUTIVE, 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced male bookkeeper, qualified to take charge books lumber importers; thorough familiarity required accounting practices mercantile trading concerns and interoffice and central accounting. Apply, letter only, giving references, 809, 10 East 43d St.

EXPORT.

I want the services of a young man with commission house experience who will start at a small salary and handle all inside details for me in a small, rapidly growing business. State fully in confidence where you have worked, your nationality, age, lowest salary you could take, and why you think yourself fitted. B 473 Times Downtown.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require several thoroughly experienced floor managers. Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

FOREMAN.—We require the services of an experienced foreman to take charge of our house-dress cutting room; must be able to grade his own patterns and capable of supervising a force of 15 men; state experience, reference, &c. Write E. W. Cornell, M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha, Neb.

FOREMAN, American, in medium-size magazine printing plant, to supervise and manage compositors, stonemen, pressmen; permanent position; give experience, references, salary desired; all applications held in strict confidence. A 493 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN for bronze foundry doing architectural and sculptural casting; good position for right man. Address, stating experience and salary desired. R. A., 807 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Couple wanted for small place in Montclair, man for gardener and other useful work; must understand care of horses and chickens; wife for general housework; write, naming references and wages wanted. B 244 Times.

GLASS BENDERS on art glass lamp and dome. Kramer Bros. Lamp Co., 583 Broadway.

HAIRDRESSER and marcel waver; expert only; good wages. Call 3,587 Broadway.

HOTEL BOOKKEEPER and auditor, experienced in hotel work; must be a live wire; $90 a month and lunch. Hotel Ashton, 93d St. and Madison Av.

IF YOU KNOW WIRE AND FIBRE ROPE;
IF YOU CAN SELL IT;
IF YOU ARE ACQUAINTED WITH THE TRADE IN THE CENTRAL WEST;
IF YOU HAVE ACTUALLY SOLD ROPE IN THAT TERRITORY;
IF YOU WANT TO CONNECT WITH A LARGE ROPE MANUFACTURING FIRM THAT OFFERS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY,
THEN YOU'RE THE MAN WHO CAN FILL THE POSITION THAT IS OPEN. A SUBSTANTIAL SALARY AWAITS THE MAN CHOSEN FOR THE POSITION AND THIS FIRM IS WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE FURTHER TO HIS EDUCATION.
IF YOU'RE THE MAN, APPLY BY LETTER AT ONCE, TELLING WHY YOU'RE SURE YOU CAN QUALIFY. G 688 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JAPAN.
Salesman wanted to take import orders on silks, brushes, buttons and sundries; must be experienced in the line; salary and commission. R 241 Times.

JOIN
THE
U. S. MERCHANT MARINE
AND
SEE THE WORLD!
MEN WANTED
AT ONCE TO BE TRAINED AS
FIREMEN.

GOOD JOBS AT GOOD PAY ON OCEAN-GOING VESSELS. PAY DURING TRAINING. BOARD AND UNIFORMS FOUND BY U. S. SHIPPING BOARD; AGES 18 TO 35; BRING BIRTH CERTIFICATE.

APPLY MR. VAN, U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 616 HALL OF RECORDS BUILDING, CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MANAGER.—Export house requires the services of an export manager for South American department; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 365 Times Annex.

MAN, active, energetic, under 45 years of age, wanted as a night watchman in a school near New York; hours 8 P. M. to 6 A. M.; one hour off for supper; two nights off a month with pay; $35 per month with board. Address Watchman, K 210 Times.

MAN wanted for Boston who thoroughly understands brokerage business in grocery products; nationally advertised specialties; will have entire charge of territory and must be fully competent; good salary. Address Manager, K 759 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MAN.—Piece goods man with knowledge of South American market, for an export house. Z 364 Times Annex.

MESSENGER for downtown law office; state age, education, race, address, and telephone number. K 786 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED.

Large women's specialty ready-to-wear establishment on Pacific Coast has opening for thoroughly experienced man to take charge of office; must be familiar with retail office problem, statistical analysis, and must be thorough accountant; excellent opportunity and compensation for right party. Apply H. Liebes, Room 1801, 303 5th Av.

OFFICE MANAGER and Accountant.—Young man with initiative and tact; must have executive ability; high school or college graduate preferred; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. C 889 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, by Christian firm, bright, neat, active boy for steamship forwarding office. L 662 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright, permanent position, splendid chance for advancement. Call Moore & Gibson, 307 6th Av.

ORDER CLERK WITH WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, REFERENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. B 233 TIMES.

PACKERS, EXPERIENCED, BY LADIES' COAT AND SUIT HOUSE. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING. SPERBER, FRANK & ENGEL, 29 WEST 33D.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Men and women can make big wages on piece work. Apply Otto Sarony Co., 1,177 Broadway.

PRINTER, take charge of medium-sized plant on high-grade work; four cylinders, six jobbers, and job bindery, open shop; state references, experience, and salary expected; only man familiar with good topography and stone work can fill position. B 211 Times.

PORTER.—To clean office, carry freight up and down elevator, run errands, and make himself generally useful; only those whose record will permit bonding need answer. Write to Box 441, 1,358 Broadway.

PORTER wanted by florist. Hart, 1,000 Madison Av., near 78th.

PURCHASING AGENT.
LARGE CONCERN IS IN NEED OF AN ASSISTANT TO THE PURCHASING AGENT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN TRACING AND FOLLOWING ORDERS; GOOD CORRESPONDENT, POSSESSING INITIATIVE AND EXPERIENCE; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS UNUSUALLY GOOD; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. C. H., 514 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REPAIRMAN on typewriters, calculators, comptometers and Burroughs adding machines wanted for work in South America; three-year contract; transportation paid to and from property; submit full particulars. Z 353 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Harper & Brothers have several openings in their subscription sales department for energetic men with selling experience; we have excellent selling propositions, including a number of splendid combination offers that are big business getters; we pay commissions promptly, and show you by actual demonstrations the possibilities of earning upward of $100 weekly; if you are looking for an A-1 opportunity call and see Mr. Simmons, Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York City.

SALESMAN.—A high-grade man, with ability to earn $100 or more weekly; experienced selling securities preferred; must show clean record and stand investigation; an unusual opportunity is offered live wire for advancement and to qualify for branch manager; large corporation with unlimited future; liberal co-operation; commission basis; drawing account when worth is proved; write fully in strict confidence. Address "Industrial," Box 41 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Great Northern Mfg. Co. wants two thoroughly experienced traveling salesmen, between 31 and 45 years old, to sell Quality Brand aluminum cooking utensils to retail trade in Illinois and New Hampshire; contract on liberal commission basis; expenses advanced; opportunity to earn from $5,000 to $12,000 a year; high-class specialty men (not grocery) preferred; call in person Thursday, Friday. C. P. Shaw, Hotel York, city.

SALESMEN for men's retail furnishings for our removal sale to May 1; salary $5 daily and commission; only men capable of selling enough to earn $50 weekly need apply; exceptional men with experience and references can secure good positions which will be permanent if thoroughly capable. Milton Weber, 7 Wall St., entrance through New St. hall.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced auto accessory or electrical salesmen, with previous record for getting results; one for local and other for distant territory; salary and commission; permanent and well paying proposition for good men; write, giving age, experience and previous compensation. R 277 Times.

SALESMEN.—Large manufacturer of screens and metal weather strips desires five high-grade salesmen for N. Y. City; those qualifying will receive favorable consideration to manage other offices; leads furnished; earnings $75 to $150 per week; commission. Fil-Bac Screen Corporation, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, several live-wire salesmen with good following to carry line of skirts in New York State, Middle West, and South; exceptional opportunity for the right men with good recommendation; price no object; salary or commission. Address, giving full particulars, B 209 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have an exceptional opening for 2 or 3 young men with experience in stocks and bonds to sell securities by telephone. We want young men with backbone. Quick advance for those who make good. Salary and commission. Durell, Gregory & Co., 7 Wall St.

SALESMAN, experienced fashion; must have big acquaintances with ladies' tailors in New York and Brooklyn; we publish the best fashion book in the world exclusive for ladies' tailors; opportunity to make big money with this book; commission; reply by mail only. The French-American Fashion Co., 210 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Junior piano salesman, intelligent and of good address, with reasonable knowledge of music and musical matters and compositions; capable of taking charge of music roll department and demonstrating; one with previous experience preferred. Address, stating age, salary, experience, Salesman, 200 East 23d.

SALESMAN, experienced in ladies' muslin underwear; must have a large following among N. Y. department stores; also office trade; good opportunity for right party; drawing against commission basis. B 237 Times.

SALESMEN and agent wanted to sell our tea, coffee, spices, and extracts to our old customers on established routes on commission and salary; write for our proposition and samples. C. L. Staples & Co., Dept. 19, Clinton, Iowa.

SALESMAN.—Factory representatives have opening for a good salesman, preferably experienced in automobile supplies; salary $15 and liberal commission; excellent opportunity for man with selling ability; write full particulars about yourself. R 276 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED,
ONE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE FLANNEL SHIRT MANUFACTURING TRADE; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. K 656 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Popular-price coat and suit house making very strong line is open for city representative with good following; salary or commission. Call afternoons, 27 East 22d St., Suite 52.

SALESMAN, who controls large clientele, able to get big business for a New York lithograph concern; attractive proposition; salary and commission. B 418 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, wanted for muslin underwear and children's dresses; must have references; commission basis. Reidebrau Underwear Co., 9 East 22d.

SALESMAN wanted for Middle West take as side line leather novelties; those calling on jobbing and retailers; commission. A 494 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (3,) who have had specialty experience preferred, to sell a nationally advertised check writer; liberal commission. 9th floor, 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN for toy and game novelties, to represent New York and territory; must have five years' experience and good references; commission basis. R 259 Times.

SALESMEN.—Carry side line, commission basis, leather goods, razor straps, shaving brushes, calling on jobbers, retailers. A 512 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Established lithographing and printing firm will pay commission or salary to experienced salesmen. A 424 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell fashion publication to tailors; salary and commission. Room 301, 235 5th Av.

SALESMAN WANTED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. EAGLE INK CO., 111 EAST HOUSTON ST.

SALESMAN to carry side line of leather goods; commission. A 495 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and estimator, composition floors; salary and commission; must have experience and acquaintance. B 238 Times.

SALESMAN experienced in ladies' tailoring line; commission basis. J. Silberman, 157 Rivington St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced paper and twine salesmen; commission basis. B 218 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Large wholesale hardware and export concern requires services of reliable, experienced man. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary expected. Address Opportunity, P. O. Box 851, City Hall Station.

SHIPPING CLERK experienced in export and domestic shipping; steady position in large manufacturing concern. P. 114 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHEET METAL
WORKERS.

Want men experienced on general factory sheet metal work; metal boxes of all kinds. All work is from blue prints. These positions are all on commercial work and are permanent to competent men. Applicants must be willing to live in or near Newark, N. J. In answering, give least day rate you are willing to start for where opportunity for more is positive when you have shown your ability. Give nationality, married or single, age, and some general information on your experience. Address for more information Post Office Box 115, Bloomfield, N. J.

SOCIAL WORKER to organize and direct club in settlement house. B 231 Times.

STATISTICIAN, by large motor car sales organization, doing a world-wide business; state references, experience and salary desired. B 239 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, with ability to quickly develop into substantial position; must have had at least five years' experience, be very rapid and accurate, and not afraid of any kind of work, such as tending small switchboard, temporarily; copying form letters, &c.; good salary at once and more soon as deserved. Write fully, K 220 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter and order clerk, experienced in woolen commission line, by an American house; hours 8:30 to 5:30; $30; temporary; no applications considered except from efficient, experienced men. S 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of taking important dictation from executive, experienced in general office routine, with knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $20. Address C. P., B 241 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Automobile manufacturer wants competent young man, willing to start at $75 monthly and capable of rapid advancement. Z 367 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected, cotton goods. Z 363 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work in electrical manufacturing concern. 290 Hudson St.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require experienced salesmen of good appearance for their
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Applicants to be considered must have catered to the best clientele.
Apply after 9 A. M. at Employes' entrance, W. 43d St., near 6th Av.

STOCK SALESMAN, experienced, with clean record, for a 10% preferred stock in banking institution; leads, co-operation and large commission for a man who measures up to our standard; state qualifications and record in first letter, at once. Integrity Finance Co., 1304 Finance Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

STOCK SALESMEN.—High grade men to sell stocks in an oil company backed by local financial interests; intelligent men of good appearance can make big money; liberal commission, no advances; live leads furnished. Apply Room 1706, 115 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN.—We have an exceptional proposition to offer high-grade stock salesmen, leads furnished, dividend paying oil stock, with responsible backing; only high-grade men will be considered; commission basis. Durell-Gregory & Co., 7 Wall St.

STOCK CLERK IN WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. B 234 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Experienced and successful speculative stock salesman can make profitable connection on liberal commission. State full experience in letter for interview. K 735 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, BY LADIES' COAT AND SUIT HOUSE; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. APPLY THURSDAY MORNING. SPERBER, FRANK & ENGEL, 29 W. 33D.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced in mechanical lines, for factory in Greater New York employing 400 male and female machinists and assemblers on a variety of small work; a man who can get out a quantity of good work under the constant handicap of a great variety in small quantities and who can show such a record can secure a very desirable position with a reliable, old-established and growing concern; state full details of experience, together with age and approximate earnings. Address Manufacturer, P. O. Box 520, City Hall Station, Downtown N.Y.C.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted; factory located in the Middle West wishes to secure a competent superintendent, preferably a man familiar with the manufacture of light shelf hardware. Apply Box Z 349 Times Annex.

SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.—Young men of character and education, to assist in taking care of boys. Apply, stating references and salary wanted, to Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio.

TUNER, ONE WITH PLAYER PIANO EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY LAUTER PIANO CO., 149 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.

TYPIST wanted, familiar with U. S. Post Office addresses and Postal Guide; must be efficient. Address, giving experience and salary expected, Z 354 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INITIATIVE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF DRAPERY DEPARTMENT STOCK ROOM; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALSO GIVE REFERENCES, OTHERWISE NO CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO YOUR LETTER. A 498 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN.—Automobile company of national reputation is looking for young man to take charge of correspondence on detail work and handle a force of 25 girls; will be located at Long Island City service station; salary at start, $100-$125 per month. Reply, with full details, B 204 Times.

YOUNG MAN for general office work and telephone; one having had some practical experience in advertising office and in handling electrotypes and engravings preferred. Address, stating age, experience, and salary, Y. M., 260 East 23d.

YOUNG MAN to learn advertising business, must be willing to chase copy and apply himself to details; college man or high school graduate preferred; $10 a week to start. Call at 5 P. M. Room 904, 47 West 34th, city.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) to make himself useful in manufacturing business; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary to start $10 week. Call, with references, Melis, 135 West 3d St., 9-10 A. M.

YOUNG MAN for foreign department of a large mercantile house; good opportunity. Apply, by letter, stating salary desired, A 499 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20-23 years, freight department steamship company; do not apply unless you are capable of promotion; give particulars. K 764 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, assistant at books and export shipping, knowledge of Spanish preferred; give particulars. R 272 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16-19, stock assistant, opportunity. Call 5-6:30 P. M., 3d floor, 38 West 26th.

YOUNG MAN with collecting experience; highest references required. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.
Beginners' classes in CONVERSATIONAL French and Spanish taught by native instructors. Every-day vocabulary, business terms, and correspondence featured. Registrations now being received for 6 o'clock classes forming this week. Write or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

ACCOUNTANCY — TRAINED MEN ARE NEEDED NOW.—Write or telephone for complimentary card of admission to opening lecture on Feb. 25, 8 P. M., and details of evening classes now forming in Pace Standardized Course in Accountancy and Business Administration. New York Institute of Accountancy, 215 West 23d St., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Business is now demanding hundreds of trained men; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 73, "Your English," will enable you to determine; write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $25 to $75 Weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

AMERICAN BUSINESS IS ABLAZE
WITH A NEW SPIRIT.

The lessons learned from the war have inoculated it with new energy, enterprise and progressiveness. THE BUSINESS ENGINEER OF THE DAY is the

TRAINED EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

He is in the greatest demand of any professional man in the world, has the least competition, and consequently is the best paid.

$3,000 TO $10,000—AND MORE

yearly. Business men realize that if they are to survive and prosper in this new era they must have a close, accurate and constant analysis of their business, and possibly a day-by-day audit, such as can only be secured through the medium of the man—or woman—trained in Higher Accounting. The available supply of these is exhausted—there are none to be had.

We can fill, in a limited way only, the many requests being received for AUDITORS, COMPTROLLERS, COST ACCOUNTANTS, EFFICIENCY ENGINEERS, CREDIT MEN, AND SYSTEMATIZERS.

THE LARGEST UNIVERSITY
IN THE WORLD,

teaching Higher Accounting and coaching for C. P. A. examination, by simple, practical, and agreeable Home Study, is making a special effort to train ambitious men and women, with analytical minds, who desire to fit themselves to fill these positions and secure the financial independence that comes with the mastery of the highest paid profession in the world. KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING NOT REQUIRED. We train you from the ground up.

LET 1919 SEE YOUR TRAINING AS A PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT COMPLETED!

Address for interview, giving age, position, education, and telephone number, REGISTRAR, BOX 320 TIMES.

IF YOU ARE mechanically inclined "break into the engineering game." There is no field today richer in opportunity; we offer an intensely practical course in drafting and shop mathematics; individual attention; rapid progress; classes now forming. Call write, or phone today, Y. M. C. A., New York Branch, 157 East 86th St. Telephone Lenox 6051. Brooklyn Branch, Marcy Av., near Broadway. Telephone Williamsburg 3800.

ARE YOU MAKING
ALL YOU SHOULD—
all your ability deserves? Discover your weak points and strengthen them. Find your strong points and use them to greater profit. You can learn how to read yourself and others by joining Dr. Merton's class in Character Analysis. Write, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet "C" and full details, Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., N. Y.

MEN OF "PEP." PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER wanted for training in Traffic Management, Interstate Commerce, Railroad Work, and Domestic and Foreign Shipping. The growing demand for trained men is unlimited. We can teach you. Our course offers instruction in practical work and is given in co-operation with the La Salle Extension University, under the direct supervision of expert traffic men. Evening classes. For full information write, call, or phone M. V. Weller, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

MEN WANTED.
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Take advantage of the great after-the-war reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited opportunity; taught by actual work; no book study; three months' course; day and evening classes; easy payments; tools and equipment furnished free; write for Booklet C. Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 West 44th St., New York; 15 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Men wanted to become specialists. Practice from the start. Individual instruction in laboratory work by competent expert mechanics under graduate dental surgeons. Fully equipped laboratories. Day or evening. Porcelain casting included in the course. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 25 West 45th St., New York.

SECRETARIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND HOW TO TRAIN FOR THEM will be explained in a lecture by E. J. McNamara at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 6 P. M. Write or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for complimentary admission tickets to lecture, and for Booklet 50. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPERS, clerks wanted to train under certified public accountants for openings as cost accountants, auditors, executives; new home study plan. International Accountants Society, 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MOVING PICTURE operating taught; positions free; day or evening. 644 8th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC., 206-208 Broadway, Corner Fulton Street.

STANDARD SERVICE will show you how the really good positions are secured.

For immediate filling our EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT can offer an excellent opening for Traveling Salesman with responsible extract house at salary of $1,800 per year and commission. Also, opportunity for TOOL DESIGNER living near Newark, $35. Good position waiting for capable English-Portuguese-Spanish STENOGRAPHER; salary according to ability.

Our CLERICAL DEPARTMENT has many good openings for capable STENOGRAPHERS, those who know when the door to a good future has been opened rather than looking for the highest bid for mechanical work. Salaries, $18-$20. A Brooklyn bank can use a high-grade exp. bank BOOKKEEPER at a figure around $1,500 or over to the right man; also, as BANK MESSENGER, man of good character and appearance, about 40 to 45 years of age, $20-$23. Excellent opening for Registered Pharmacist and a good

DRUG SALESMAN.
Open until 8 P. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

A. M. A. FISCHER. J. T. McCOY.

The following positions we have been requested to fill immediately:

CLERICAL DEPT.

STENOGRAPHER and PRIVATE SECRETARY for manager of a large retail business; man to act as buffer; tact and initiative essential; $30 week.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER.—Auto concern in Bronx desires man 35-40 years old; $25 week.

EXPORT BUYERS (4), needed for different export concerns; Spanish essential; $25-$55 week.

CREDIT and COLLECTION MAN, junior; must be experienced; $25 week.

TRAFFIC CLERK.—Must work in Stamford, Conn.; knowledge freight rates and railroad experience; $1,200 year.

TECHNICAL DEPT.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Must know accounting, cost systems, efficiency methods and production; salary $5,000.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT to take complete charge of a typewriter factory; must have experience with the manufacture of typewriters; right man can demand large salary.

C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

EFFICIENCY EXPERT for shipping dept. of industrial plant, attractive salary; Traveling Auditor, (at least 4 yrs.' expr.,) single man preferred, $175-$200 and expenses; Stenographers, young men, $23-$25; Truck Manager, under 45 years, full charge routing and shipments, $25-$30. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, $25; bookkeeper, insurance, $25; clerks, $20-$18; boys, $10; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,000-$4,200; many others; high-grade applicants only. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ATTENTION! CAREFUL BUYERS!
PACKARD, 1918, LIMOUSINE, 3-35.
PIERCE, 1918, LANDAULET, 38.
PACKARD, 1917, ROADSTER, 2-25.
CADILLAC, 1917, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC, 1917, SEDAN.
CADILLAC, 1917, TOURING.
HUDSON, 1917, LIMOUSINE.
LOCOMOBILE, 1917, TOURING, 38.
MARMON, 1917, CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS
ANNOUNCES
CLOSED CAR SALE.
End of Season Prices in Mid-Winter.
SEDANS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
1917 HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
1918 CADILLAC SEDAN.
1918 DODGE SEDAN.
1915 4-PASS. CADILLAC SEDAN.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
ALSO MANY OTHERS.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
CADILLAC 1918 7-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 6-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
DANIELS 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 Roadster and Speedster.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood 4-passenger.
PIERCE 1917 "66" Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

AUTO BARGAINS.
ON EXHIBITION.
CADILLAC, Victoria coupe, 1917.
CADILLAC, 7-passenger, 1917 and 1916.
PACKARD, Chummy Roadster, 2-25, 1917.
PACKARD, 2-35, Landaulet, 1917.
PACKARD, 1918, 3-35, Touring.
PIERCE, 6-48, Limousine, 1917.
PIERCE, 6-48, Touring, 1916.
PIERCE-ARROW, B-3, 6-48, 5-Pass.
MARMON, 1917, Limousine Brougham.
MARMON, 1916, Convertible Town Car.
STUTZ, 1917, Roadster.
PIERCE, 13-38, Brougham.
SIMPLEX, 90, Roadster.
LOCO, 6-38, Landaulet, 1915.
LANCIA, 35, Special Roadster, 1916.
LANCIA, Streamline Touring, 1916.
ISOTTA, Special Touring, 1915.
FIAT, 90, Special Roadster.
FIAT, 1915, Imp'd, 30, Tour.
DE DION, small Town Car.
RENAULT, 18 horse, collapsible Landaulet.
RENAULT, 45, Limousine.
PEUGEOT, 18 horse Sedan, exceptional.
ROSKAM SCOTT CO.,
1,896 Broadway, (63d.) 907 Columbus.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
1918 PACKARD touring.
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1917 CADILLAC sedan.
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1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 PEERLESS touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW touring.
1917 STEARNS sedan.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger touring.
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 MAXWELL sedan.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1917 MAXWELL touring.
1916 STUTZ Speedster Bearcat.
TRUCKS! TRUCKS!
1917 PACKARD, 2-ton.
1917 REO, 2-ton.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BROUGHAM body, by Holbrook; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 Runabout, like new, perfect condition, $600. Call 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little-6 touring, with Winter top. 1,778 Broadway, (57th;) one flight.

CADILLAC 1918 AMESBURY SUBURBAN.
CADILLAC 1918 SPECIAL 7-PASS SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
ROAMER 1918 TOWN BROUGHAM.
HUPMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1915 FLEETWOOD SPORTING—4.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY, 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
D. C. BURRELLE,
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 153.

CADILLAC 1918 4-passenger Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 Landaulet, 38 H. P.
PACKARD 1918 Limousine, 3-35, like new.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 Touring, 48 H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC Brougham, wire wheels, like new, bargain. Ryan, Lincoln Garage, 1,926 Broadway.

CADILLAC limousine, in first class condition, for sale cheap. Phone Farragut 488.

CADILLAC 1918 Victoria Coupe, 1917 Sedan, touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4-passenger touring, sport model; extras, 2 shoes, slip covers; excellent shape. Oberweger, 136 West 52d.

CADILLAC 1917 Amesbury Suburban Sedan.
George Wallace Copley,
Plaza 4837. 665 5th Av.

CADILLAC Runabout, late model; runs, looks like new; $650. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Sedan; price attractive. 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, 1918; wire wheels; perfect condition. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Phone 3531 Schuyler. Open evenings and Sundays.

CHEVROLET, 1918; perfect condition; $650; terms; will trade in for cheap car. Address 490 East 152d St.

COLE "8" 7-passenger touring car; fully equipped; used less than six months; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

DANIELS latest model collapsible brougham, cost $5,800; offers. See Mr. Fulton's chauffeur, Olympic Garage, Broadway, 127th St.

DODGE 1918 sedan; almost new; private owner; sacrifice. Garage, 200 West 77th.

FORD, 1919 models, pleasure, commercial; terms to suit buyer; finance deals personally; meet me. J 1297 Times Bronx.

FORD SEDAN 1918; BARGAIN.
Twentieth Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; real opportunity. 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1917 Limousine; town car. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON, 1917, four-passenger speedster. Phone 2626 Vanderbilt.

HUPP 1917, seven passenger touring car, in excellent condition. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan with Westinghouse shock absorbers. 15 West 95th St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 5-passenger Touring, like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON Sedan, late model; must dispose of this handsome car. 1,930 Broadway.

KISSEL Car Coupe, 1916; in very good shape. J. J. Barrett, Tel. 2620 White Plains.

LANCIA Cabriolet, special body; lady going away; can be seen at 236 West 59th St.

LOBELL ABORN CO.
HIGH-CLASS USED MOTOR CARS.
1917 MERCER Suburban; "Exclusive."
1918 KISSEL Sedan; C. T. Silver model.
1917 STUTZ Tr. very special.
1916 WHITE 30. Lim. Land.
1917 HUDSON Sedan; very attractive.
1917 CHALMERS Sedan.
Many other cars on display.
Every car here will stand a severe mechanical test. Our success is due to the confidence that buyers place in us.
LOBELL ABORN CO.,
230 West 56th St.,
one door west of Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE,
1916 "38" H. P. Landaulet;
NEW CAR GUARANTEE;
Reasonably priced.
Inquire of G. M. Brock,
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st St., West of Broadway.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE 638, 1914 limousine; self-starter, electric lights; in best running order; can be purchased for $425 private party. 130 West 18th. Chelsea 8254.

LOCOMOBILE, 48 H. P., six-passenger, torpedo body, Series 2; run less than 10,000 miles. R 230 Times.

MERCER Speedster, 1916, runs like new, no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

NATIONAL, late 1916, Newport Six special, blue ribbon, limousine body; any demonstration; in first-class condition; will take small car in trade. Mr. Rosenberg, Chauffeur, 214 West 80th. Schuyler 9416.

OAKLAND, 3-passenger cabriolet, practically new, driven 4,000 miles; $800. Fordham 5412.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 Little Six Touring, like new; sell reasonable. 1930 Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. | Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND CO., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARDS.
1917 2-35 Landaulet, fine condition.
1916 1-35 Limousine, newly painted.
1916 1-35 Touring, newly painted.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 1918 Touring Car, 1918 Fleetwood Roadster, 1917 Fleetwood Brougham, 1916 Special Roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-cylinder 5-passenger, 4-door touring; equipped with starting and lighting system; condition good; demonstration if desired; $650 cash. P. J. Durham, 244 West 49th.

PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood brougham-limousine; practically new; fully equipped and guaranteed; big sacrifice. J. Tymoff, 918 Union St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD Twin Six 7-passenger Touring, like new, many extras; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger Toy Tonneau, Victoria top, newly painted, $500 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

ROLLS-ROYCE landaulet; Brewster body; perfect mechanical condition; sacrifice. Address Estate, C 883 Times Annex.

REO 5-passenger Touring, perfect condition; sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

SCRIPPS 1916 runabout, in excellent condition. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STANDARD sedan, 1918, almost new; run 2,500 miles; cost $4,000; will take $2,500 or first and second mortgages; must sell. Grossman, 9 6th St., Harrison. Tel. 2299 Harrison.

STEARNS KNIGHTS — Overhauled Guaranteed | Closed and Open — Models. 4 and 8 cyl. | Prices very reasonable.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus—7600.

STEARNS Limousine, 1917, four cylinder, Fleetwood body. Mr. Best, 2626 Vanderbilt.

STEARNS 1917 touring car, in excellent condition. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER, latest model Sedan, 19 series, "four" cyl., fore-door; used only a few miles for demonstrating purposes; absolutely perfect condition and fully guaranteed as brand new. Studebaker Factory Branch, 1,751 Broadway. See Mr. Christie, second floor.

STUDEBAKER 1913, in excellent condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., Broadway and 62d St.

STUTZ 4-passenger touring; late model; wire wheels; extra shoes and wheels; many other extras; like new. Winn, 374 Wadsworth Av. Phone St. Nicholas 3020. Call between 11 and 1.

STUTZ, 1918 touring, perfect condition.
George Wallace Copley,
Plaza 4837. 665 5th Av.

STUTZ, 1916, Bearcat Speedster; wire wheels. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Phone 3531 Schuyler. Open evenings and Sundays.

STUTZ, 1918 touring, perfect and beautiful.
George Wallace Copley,
Plaza 4837. 665 5th Av.

STUTZ, beautiful 1917 Sedan, like new, fully equipped; sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917, A1 condition. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; this "classy" car for sale at bargain price. 1,930 Broadway.

WHITE limousine for sale, $7,500; elaborate furnishings; 1918 model. R 265 Times.

WINTON, Model 33, light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

VELIE 1917 five-passenger; almost new; can be bought very reasonable. Anderson & Williams, 220 West 84th St. Telephone 1375 Schuyler.

1917 FORD sedan, self starter, electric light; excellent condition. Brady Murray Motors Corpn., Broadway at 62d St.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
1½, 2½, 3½, and 5 ton,
ALL STYLE BODIES,
THOROUGHLY REBUILT IN OUR OWN SHOPS.
90-day guarantee.
Reasonable terms.
GRAMM BERNSTEIN SALES CORPORATION,
1,457 Broadway, Room 812.
Bryant 5187.

2 RIKER TRUCKS
with Hydraulic Dump Bodies.
Fully GUARANTEED by
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA.
Exchange Car Department,
61st St., West of Broadway.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

TRUCK.—Absolutely new 2-ton Dart; will sell at big sacrifice in consequence of cancellation of export order. A. B., care Hicks Agency, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

D. E. TRUCK, 1 ton; worm drive. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., Broadway and 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BIANCHI.—Beautiful town car for rent by month or week; owner drives; best references. Write C. Cristiani, 110 West 56th. Telephone Circle 1635.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

CADILLAC.—Attractive limousine; hour, week, month. Telephone Wedge, 5174 Riverside; very reasonable.

PACKARD Twin Sixes; rates very reasonable. Champion Garage and Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD seven-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Plaza 9290.

PIERCE-ARROW, beautiful, for renting hour, day, week, or month. Col. 4596.

Automobiles Wanted.

LATE model cars; highest cash prices. Auto Warehouse, 1,778 Broadway. Circle 1417.

TOURING or runabout; cash waiting. 565 East Fordham Road. Tel. 5412 Fordham.

WANTED, 1918 model 4 or 5 passenger; Chandler preferred; state full particulars, price, mileage, condition tires, &c. Z 344 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. | 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50 St. | Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St | Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE. DEPARTMENT.

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AMERICAN LINE
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Northland. Mar. 3 | Haverford. Mar. 25

WHITE STAR LINE
Olympic N. Y.-Southampton FEBRUARY 28
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Baltic....Feb. 15 Adriatic..Mar. 15
Lapland...Mar. 3 Baltic....Mar. 22
Lapland........April 5
And Regularly Thereafter.
N. Y.—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—ITALY
Canopic..(1st class only)..Feb. 27
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

Egypt—India
American & Indian Line
From NEW YORK direct to
PORT SAID, MADRAS,
RANGOON, CALCUTTA
SS Trafford Hall sailing about Feb. 20
Carrying FIRST CLASS ONLY
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
For rates of passage, etc., apply to
Norton, Lilly & Co.
Produce Exchange Building, New York City
General Agents for
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245 Broadway. 561 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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SUVA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
Largest, Newest, best-equipped Steamers.
For fares and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry.
1231 Broadway, New York,
or to Gen. Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

Norwegian America Line
Passenger Service to
NORWAY—SWEDEN—DENMARK
Bergensfjord...............Feb. 20
For rates, &c., apply to
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—FRANCE
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
Company's Office, 19 State St., New York
Phone Bowling Green 7560.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Low pressure is general tonight, except over the central and southern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, with a severe disturbance central over Southern Kansas.

Rains or snows continued west of the Rockies and extended eastward into Kansas, Missouri, and the West Gulf States.

Snows also fell in the extreme Northwest, the lower lake region, Southeastern Lower Michigan, and the Middle Atlantic States.

It is much warmer from the Ohio Valley southward, and temperatures are now generally above the seasonal average east of the Rockies, although considerably lower than on Tuesday through and along both slopes of the mountains.

The western disturbance will move east-northeastward, attended by general rains Thursday in the Ohio Valley, the East Gulf, and South Atlantic States, and by rains and snows in the lake region, followed by colder and generally fair weather Friday, except in the lake region and the upper Ohio Valley, where there will be scattered snows.

A marked disturbance over Southern Kansas is moving east-northeast, causing southeast storm warnings at 10 P. M. from Bay St. Louis to Cedar Keys.

During Thursday night and Friday the rains will extend into the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will be warmer in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday; rain at night or Friday; warmer Friday.

Southern New England—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday, rain and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	37	30	4 P. M.	51	35
6 A. M.	36	29	6 P. M.	48	34
9 A. M.	40	31	9 P. M.	50	34
12 M.	42	31	11 P. M.	48	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature 35 degrees at 3:40 P. M.; minimum 29 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
1:35—428 Hudson St.; G. Dassler..Not given
P. M.
12:10—Lincoln Av.; not given..........Slight
12:35—Riverdale Av. & 231 St.; not given..Slight
12:40—Crotona Park East & 137 St.; not given..........None
1:30—116 S Av.; not given..........Slight
2:30—2,104 2 Av.; not given..........Slight
2:45—352 Madison St.; James Aspione..Slight
3:05—Amsterdam Av. and 162 St.; the O. J. Gude Co..........Slight
3:20—387 2 Av.; John O'Connor..Not given
3:40—41 Greene St.; Majestic Doll Co...500
3:45—135th and Exterior Sts.; N. Y. & New Haven R. R..........Slight
3:50—170 W. 48 St.; not given..........None
4:35—Speedway and 194 St.; City of New York..........Slight
5:05—4,256 Broadway; G. Cardiasis..Slight
6:00—14 W. 101 St.; Jennie Quiggs..Slight
7:45—369 Pearl St.; N. F. Cronin..Not given
8:10—1,039 So. B'v'd; H. Charfitz....Slight
9:30—Willis Av. & 132 St., (freight car;) N. Y. & N. H. R. R..Slight
11:20—389 Grand St.; —. Rancher..Not given

Naval Orders.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders to officers today:

White, Capt. R., from Nav. Hosp., N. Y., to duty cruiser and transport force, Atlantic Fleet.

Alfred, Capt. A., from recruiting station, N. Y., to command Nav. Hosp., Key West, Fla., and additional duty as med. aid to Comdt. 7th Nav. Dist.

McNair, Cmdr. L. N., to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Williams, Cmdr. E. H., from command of the Cheyenne, to command the Annapolis.

Orvis, Cmdr. R. T., from command of Nav. Hosp., Key West, to recruiting station, New York.

Thompson, Lt. Cmdr. R. R., from command of the A. L-3, instead of upon reporting of Lt. W. D. Baker.

Gresham, Lt. Cmdr. W. F., from the Maddox, to the Crane, and in command when commissioned.

Prideaux, Lt. Cmdr. W. D., from office S.N.A.R., New York, to duty Ryndam.

Powers, Lt. Cmdr. R. B., from office of S.N.A.R., New York, to Madawaska.

Lewis, Lt. Cmdr. H. W., from duty under S.N.A.R., New York, to duty Mercury.

Bragg, Lt. Cmdr. A. S., from duty under S.N.A.R., New York, to the Mallory.

Jones, Lt. Cmdr. E. C., from duty under S.N.A.R., New York, to the Princess Matoika.

Black, Lt. Cmdr. H. G., to the Flusser.

Fallon, Lt. Cmdr. H. N., from the Roper, to duty on the Ludlow, as Engr. Officer.

Roper, Lt. C. H., from the Maine, to duty as aid on staff and flag Lieut. Rear Admiral R. Wells, commander div. No. 1, Atlantic Fleet.

Stevens, Lt. H. E., from the Wyoming, to report to Cmdr. in Chief Atlantic Fleet for duty with the Gyro compasses, Atlantic Fleet.

Beisler, Lt. L. G., from Nav. Hosp., Pelham Bay Park, N. Y., to the Bushnell.

Duncan, Lt. H. B., authority to administer oaths.

Holley, Lt. W. W., from Shore Base, Nav. Base No. 25, to duty Radetzky, (Commander sub-chaser det. No. 2.)

Ziegel, Lt. J., from 4th Nav. Dist., to duty Bureau of War Risk Ins., Wash.

Rydholm, Lt. R. L., from the Delaware, to receiving ship, Boston.

Parsons, Lt. E. S., from Nav. Air Station, Bay Shore, N. Y., to Nav. Air Station, Anacostia, D. C.

Berry, Lt. G. A., from duty under S.N.A.R., New York, to Princess Matoika.

Carey, Lt. J. J. M., from the Gloucester, to Third Nav. Dist.

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WARD LINE
Direct service on fast twin-screw steamers from New York to
HAVANA } WEEKLY
MEXICO } SAILINGS
To Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
Regular Sailings to Nassau, Bahamas.
Literature and full information on request.
New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
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CUNARD
ANCHOR
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Saxonia	Feb. 14
Carmania	Feb. 17
Royal George	Feb. 22
AQUITANIA	Mar. 1
Caronia	Mar. 10
Orduna	Mar. 18
Saxonia	Mar. 18
Carmania	Mar. 24
AQUITANIA	Mar. 29

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
Prinses Juliana..........Feb. 28
NEW YORK TO LONDON
Pannonia..........Mar. 6
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

Holland-America
LINE
T. S. S. ROTTERDAM
WILL SAIL FROM
New York to Rotterdam
VIA FALMOUTH
MARCH 8
Passengers for England and France Will Be Landed at Falmouth.
For Rates and Further Information, Apply General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK
For Sailings, Rates, Etc., apply to
Passenger Office, 1 Broadway, N. Y.

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK to GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN
Twin Screw S.S. STOCKHOLM, FEB. 18.
Nielsen & Lundbeck, 24 State St., N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.
[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises........6:54 | Sun sets..........5:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:23	6:51	0:11	12:48
Governors Island	7:00	7:28	0:46	1:21
Hell Gate	9:10	9:38	3:08	3:36

Arrived—Wednesday, Feb. 12.

SS Stockholm, Brest, Feb. 2.
SS Regina, Brest, Feb. 3.
SS American, Rotterdam, Jan. 29.
SS Glenetirr, London, Jan. 28.
SS Pearl Shell, La Rochelle, Jan. 25.
SS Sabine, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
SS Corrales, Camaguey, Feb. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
U. S. S. Seattle	Brest	Feb. 1
Peerless	Bordeaux	Jan. 28
Santa Theresa	Bordeaux	Jan. 30
Woonsocket	Bordeaux	Jan. 27
El Sol	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Bristol	La Pallice	Jan. 23
Lancastrian	London	Jan. 28
Hickman	Bordeaux	Jan. 27
Alloway	St. Nazaire	Jan. 25
DUE TOMORROW.		
U. S. S. Charleston	Brest	Jan. 31
Finland	St. Nazaire	Feb. 1
Dante Alighieri	Marseilles	Jan. 30
Coronado	Brest	Jan. 21
DUE SATURDAY.		
Matsonia	Bordeaux	Feb. 3
Henderson	Brest	Feb. 3
Louisville	Brest	Feb. 5
Sixaola	Bordeaux	Feb. 2
DUE SUNDAY.		
Harrisburg	Bordeaux	Feb. 5
Norfolk	Nantes	Jan. 28
Tottori Maru	Bordeaux	Jan. 31
U. S. S. Huntington	Brest	Feb. 4
DUE MONDAY.		
U. S. S. Kansas	Brest	Feb. 5
Mercury	Bordeaux	Feb. 4
Eurana	Bordeaux	Feb. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Maracaibo, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Rijnland, B'nos Aires	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Allianca, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Saxonia, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Huron, Turks Island	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dominic, Para	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Taunton, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Baltic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Havre	8:30 A.M.	———
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, Demerara	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
SAIL SUNDAY.		
U. S. T. Leviathan, Brest	———	6:00 A.M.
U. S. S. North Carolina, Brest	———	10:00 A.M.
Santa Theresa, Brest	———	10:00 A.M.
Santa Olivia, Brest	———	10:00 A.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
U. S. S. Charleston, Brest	———	10:00 A.M.
E. Luckenbach, Brest	———	10:00 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Portuguese Prince, at La Rochelle, Feb. 8.
SS Aden, at St. Nazaire, Feb. 8.
SS Feltore, at St. Nazaire, Feb. 8.
SS Moccasin, at St. Nazaire, Feb. 8.
SS Lingan, at Havre, Feb. 9.
SS Pensacola, at Gibraltar, Feb. 7.
SS Sommelsdijk, at Nagasaki, Feb. 8.
SS City of Oran, at Gibraltar, Feb. 8.

Sailed.

SS Royal George, from Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Willimantic, from Gibraltar, Feb. 7.
SS Western Belle, from Gibraltar, Feb. 7.
SS Jormsborg, from Gibraltar, Feb. 7.
SS Kroonland, from St. Nazaire, Feb. 5.
SS Northland, from Brest, Feb. 5.

Passed.

SS Fernao Velaso, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. Feb. 14, SS Saxonia; 12 M. Feb. 14, SS Cedric, and 7 A. M. Feb. 15, SS Baltic.
France—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 15, SS Espagne.
Italy—Close at 7 A. M., Feb. 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.
Gibraltar—Close at 7 A. M., Feb. 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.
Portugal—Close at 9 A. M., Feb. 15, SS Goa.
Greece—Sailings uncertain.
Azores Islands—Sailings uncertain; Liberia Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary, service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Straits Settlements, and Netherlands East Indies daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

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(a) South America
Special Sailing from New York to
WEST COAST PORTS
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PACIFIC LINE
Regular Sailings
From ENGLAND to
Brazil AND THE Argentine
by large R. M. S. P. & Nelson Line Mail Steamers.
(b) CENTRAL AMERICA
(a) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co
(a&b) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co
(a) Nelson Lines
South Africa
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UNION-CASTLE LINE
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents,
26 Broadway, New York.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
—LA VELOCE—
NEW YORK, GENOA.
Duca d'Aosta..........Feb. 15
Duca degli Abruzzi..........Feb. 22
ITALIA-AMERICA, INC., 1 State St., N. Y.

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Sailing March 15, 1919.
Frank Tourist Co., Passenger Agents,
398 Broadway. Phone Franklin 4530.
Moore & McCormack Co., Inc., Frt. Agts.,
29 Broadway. Phone Whitehall 690.

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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.10 to $3.30
Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 39, North River, at 5 P. M.
Phone Spring 9491.

NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON.
Mon., Wed. and Fri., Franklin St., 4 P. M.
Phone Franklin 4675.
Central Hudson Line

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Daylight service up the Hudson
Discontinued for Season.

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Hotels—Place Viger, Montreal
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F. R. PERRY, Gen. Agt.—1231 B'way.

SERVICE ON B. R. T. REPORTED IMPROVED

Receiver Garrison's Figures Show More Cars, More Trips Made, and More Employes.

TELLS OF HIGHER MORALE

Applicants Said to be of Better Calibre—Men Who Have Been in Service Get Preference.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the rapid transit lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, issued a statement yesterday showing what improvement had been made in the service on the lines in receivership since they were turned over to him on Jan. 1. Service in the months of November, 1918, and January, 1919, were used for the purposes of comparison.

On Jan. 30 the receiver had increased the number of employes by 1,109; the number of cars by 197; the number of trips on the subway and elevated lines by 48,769, and the mileage on these lines by 394,255. On the surface lines the number of round trips made in January showed an increase over the November record by more than 50,000. As to other improvements, the statement says:

"In the mechanical department since Nov. 30 a total of 505 employes has been added to the shop force. In this department about 80 per cent. of damaged cars have been returned to the service, and it is estimated that, by the end of February, the department, with respect to the damaged cars, both on the surface and rapid transit lines, will be in a normal condition. The number of cars withheld from service has decreased as follows: Nov. 11, 1918, surface, 174; elevated and subway, 209. Feb. 4, 1919, surface, 174; elevated and subway, 95. The figures 209 under elevated and subway include 16 new subway cars operated since equipped and placed in operation.

"The calibre of the men applying for employment in the mechanical department has greatly improved, and a noticeable difference in the morale of the organization has been observed. The number of women shop employes has been reduced, chiefly through resignations, from 157 to 127, those women leaving the service being replaced by men.

"A report from the Employment Bureau shows that the total gain for the operating departments during the month of January was 571 men. In spite of the fact that, in the surface transportation department, 825 men left the service, either by resignation or discharge, there was a net gain for the month of 457 men. In the elevated and subway department, although 425 men left the service, there was a net gain of 114 men.

"The class of men now being employed is excellent, and ultimately should be of great value to the system. As far as practicable, men who have seen service in the army, navy, or Marine Corps will be given preference. There are approximately 1,200 men still in the service who will be entitled to re-employment with the company on their return to civil life. These men are coming in gradually, and will be placed as soon as possible after their applications have been received."

LOWELL CENTENARY PLANS.

Galsworthy to Speak at Dinner at Which Root Will Preside.

It was announced yesterday by the committee in charge of the James Russell Lowell centenary celebration next week that more than five thousand invitations had been issued for the various exercises. The celebration will begin on Wednesday night with a reception to the visiting English and Canadian men of letters and the members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters at the home of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. The celebration is being given under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the committee in charge of the arrangements consists of President Butler, Augustus Thomas, Hamlin Garland, Prof. William M. Sloan, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

John Galsworthy, who arrived here this week for the celebration will be one of the speakers at the dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on next Thursday night. Elihu Root will preside. There will be another meeting on Saturday morning at the Ritz-Carlton which will be followed by a luncheon under the auspices of the National Institute of Arts and Letters of which Cass Gilbert is president and Prof. Ashley H. Thorndike of Columbia University is secretary.

Y. W. C. A. GETS $45,039 HERE

Nine Hundred Workers in Drive for New York Branch.

The total of contributions for the first three days of the annual appeal of the Young Women's Christian Association for its regular work amounted last night to $45,039. This includes an anonymous gift of $25,000 and $1,000 from William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. Morgan, President of the Y. W. C. A. Most of the other contributions were obtained by the personal solicitation of the 900 workers of the thirty Y. W. C. A. teams, who began a campaign on Monday to raise $600,000 in ten days. The daily average of receipts thus far does not exceed 25 per cent. of the daily amount required to reach the desired quota.

The headquarters of the campaign is at 680 Fifth Avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—At pay station, Savoy Hotel, a pocketbook containing foreign and American money, passports, and personal papers. Reward will be paid for return of pocketbook and contents to Hotel Savoy office, 59th St. and 5th Av., New York.

LOST—On Feb. 12, at Altman's or between Altman's and 72d St. and Park Av., a platinum lorgnette, with small diamonds. Suitable reward if returned to Apt. 2B, 755 Park Av. Rhinelander 2290.

LOST—Feb. 11, on Pennsylvania Railroad train between Rahway, N. J., and New York, $250 Fourth Liberty Loan bonds. Liberal reward if returned to M. L. Buckley, 15 New Brunswick Av., Rahway, N. J.

LOST—On Rochester sleeper, Monday morning, a black leather case containing order book marked "M. A. Rosenberg, Rochester, New York." Return to Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d St. Reward.

LOST.—Liberal reward, no questions, gold chain with diamonds; also diamond pendant brooch. Return to Cashier, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Silver-draped mesh bag, containing gold purse, change, and Canadian quarter; lost Broadway, between 31st and 40th Sts.; reward. L. Levy, 558 7th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Tuesday evening, between Broadway, 109th, to 94th St. and Riverside, platinum bar pin, with seventeen small diamonds; reward. Phone "Walker," Audubon 3504.

LOST—Tuesday evening at Claridge Hotel or in taxi to 55 West 55th, oval-shaped gold powder box; suitable reward. Circle 3463.

LOST—Earring of very small diamonds and emeralds in or near Empire Theatre Tuesday night, Feb. 11; liberal reward. W. A. Dobbyn, 23 West 26th.

LOST—Heavy gold ring, inscription inside, "To Philip," near 24th St. and 5th Av.; liberal reward. Philip Mangone, 136 Madison Av.

LOST—Three-stone diamond and sapphire ring, Majestic Hotel; liberal reward, no questions asked. Call Room 236, Columbus 1900.

LOST—Seal muff, Symphony Theatre, Wednesday afternoon. Return Hotel Clendening, 103d St. and Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Ring, small emeralds and pearls, Tuesday night, near 43d St. and Broadway; liberal reward. Return Manhattan Hotel Office.

LOST—Reward for return of box containing ring lost in Emerson, N. J., Feb. 12. Phone 92 Westwood, N. J.

LOST—Lady's silver watch, initials Sr. N. N., in or near Gimbels. Return 802 Martinique Hotel. Reward.

LOST—Feb. 10, 8th Av. L-155th to 38th, West, large odd-sized silver wrist watch; liberal reward. Telephone Greeley 3776.

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon, between Altman's and Stern's, a red satin embroidered pillow sham. Finder please notify 579 5th Av.

LOST—Dressing room Manhattan Hotel Tuesday evening, Kolinsky neckpiece; liberal reward. Norris, 66 West 56th. Circle 3124.

LOST—Black silk bag with cut steel trimmings, at Fulton Theatre Wednesday matinee. Return to Hotel Belleclaire, R. D. B.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, initialled "A.S." on both; liberal reward; no questions asked. Phone Farragut 4931.

LOST—Liberal reward, no questions, diamond horse pin. Return to Cashier, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—A gold nurse's school medal with pin, engraved on back Kathryn Ann Martin; reward. Return to 74 West 69th St.

LOST—Feb. 11, vicinity 5th Av. and 46th St. or in 5th Av. stage, black leather hand bag; reward. 33 Madison Av.

$100 REWARD

return earring containing one pear-shaped and 14 small diamonds, lost Feb. 6 between East 65th and West 42d Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD—Lost, Saturday, platinum bar pin, diamonds and sapphires. S 58 Times.

Found.

FOUND—Fur neck piece at Rivoli Theatre. Call at Phipps, 29 West 38th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

FOUND—White West Highlander. Inquire 41 Park Av.

SALTO NUTS
—the best meaty nuts grown—made toothsome and wholesome or you by my exclusive process.
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
—can't help liking 'em.
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He pays the Parcel Post.
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Use Cuticura For the Scalp
All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6 B, Boston."

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TUESDAY & FRIDAY, 8 to 10 P.M.
COMMENCING
(MARCH 4TH)
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The previous class having been over-subscribed, this limited class is being formed by special request of students desiring to qualify for entrance to next class in Expert Accountancy personally conducted by
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Its rendering of the Master Compositions is uncanny in its duplication of the interpretation of the virtuoso.
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Hart Schaffner & Marx
Suits and Overcoats
for
Final Clearance
$23.50

Every one of the garments that comprise this collection was such remarkable value at its regular season price that you can't help picking a bargain.

Perhaps you won't find your size in every pattern; but many smart styles and desirable patterns *ARE* your size—suits and overcoats that would be considered great values at much higher prices.

Come early—for every single garment should be quickly spoken for at this low clearance price—*$23.50*.

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Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
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Selected Natural Wines and Reliable Liquors

Prohibition and the New Tax ($6.40 per gallon) compel us to sell at the lowest possible wholesale prices in order to reduce our immense stock. All orders filled as received.

A Large Quantity of Bottled in Bond Whiskey

	BOTTLE
Old Hermitage 5* (full quarts)	$2.00
OLD JORDAN, 8 YEARS OLD (full quarts)	$2.60
Overholt (full quarts)	$2.60
Old Crow 5*	$2.00
Sunny Brook (full quarts)	$2.50
Fleischman's Rye (full quarts)	$2.40
Grand Dad (full quarts)	$2.50

Special
Meadville, Pennsylvania, Pure Rye (full qts.) Bottled in Bond, CASE $27.50

Limited Quantity Imported Sparkling Burgundy and Champagne

	12 QTS.	24 PTS.
Verchere & Co., Red	$55.00	$58.00
Verchere & Co., Extra Dry, Vintage 1904	$72.00	$75.00
Verchere & Co., Brut, England, Vintage 1906	$85.00	$88.00

The Best Value in N. Y.
Imperial Baltimore Rye, 90%, 10 years old, $7.50 per gallon. It is the old fashioned kind. Get all you can afford to get of this fine Whiskey before we are compelled to double the price.

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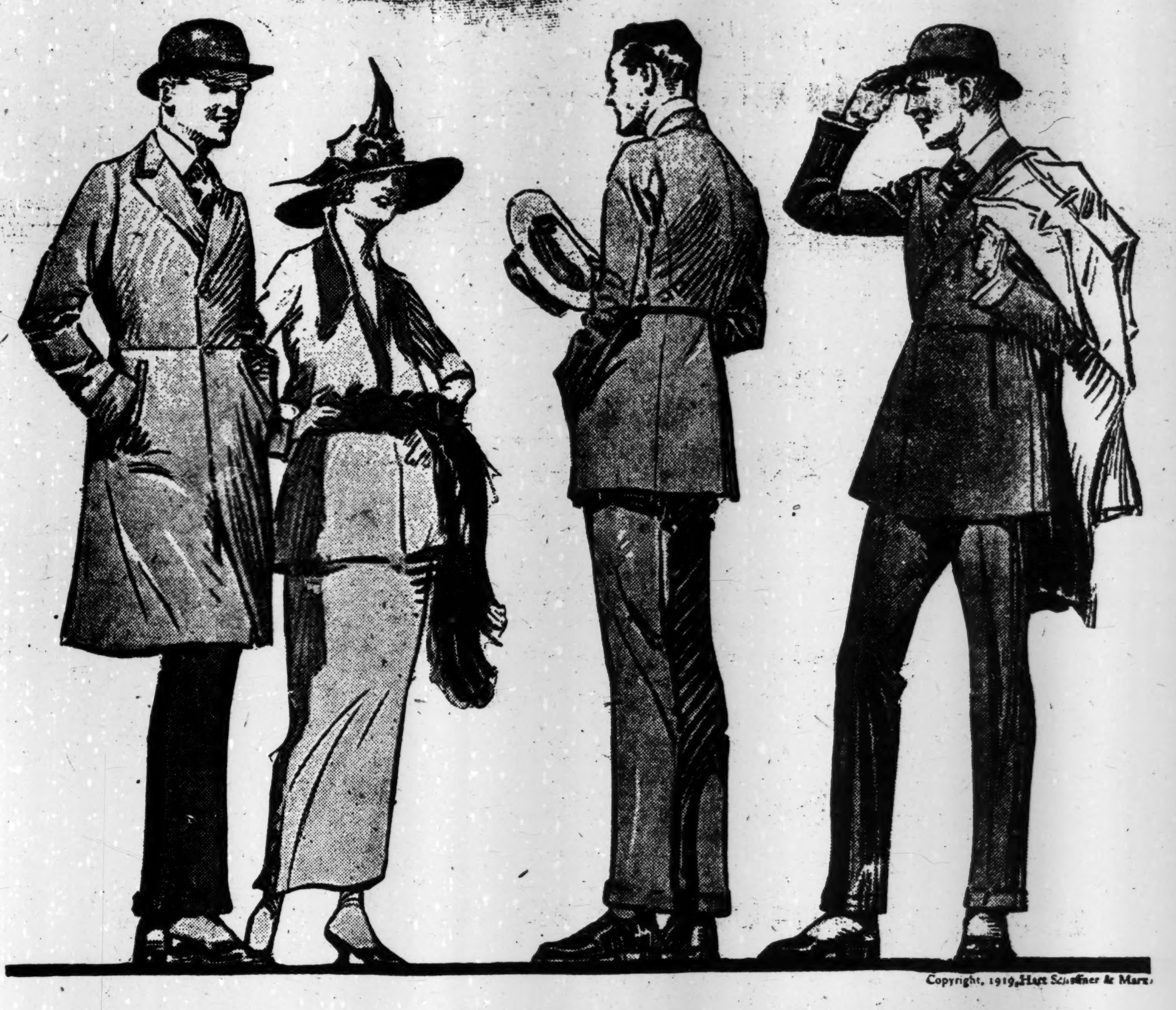

Copyright, 1919, Hart Schaffner & Marx

Here is the single breasted waist-seam overcoat with vertical pockets; very stylish

This is a back view of a single breasted waist-seam suit; it has slanting pockets

The double breasted waist-seam suits are extremely popular Two buttons; vertical pockets

The waist-seam style's the thing

Men coming back from the army or navy find they can't wear the clothes they "left behind them" Trousers too large in the waist; coats too small across shoulders and chest

A new type of men comes back to us; clothes have to be designed for them

We've done it right; the waist-seam models have the military look, but they're business clothes Suits, overcoats; single and double breasted; ready in all sizes

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All-wool clothes that save

All the new Hart Schaffner & Marx styles are here; something for every one; satisfaction guaranteed

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